Ss Peter & Paul – RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 5 – Autumn 1

Creation and Covenant

What should I already know?	What will I know at the end of the unit?
• God called Abraham to trust Him and go to Canaan. • God promised Abraham and Sarah a son, and they trusted Him. • Abraham's faith was tested when God asked him to sacrifice Isaac. • God's covenant with Abraham is the foundation of faith. • Joseph trusted God through slavery and prison, became a leader in Egypt, and forgave his brothers. • Faith, hope and love help Christians be good neighbours. • St Oscar Romero showed faith, courage and love by serving people in need.	• True happiness comes from following God, making good choices and caring for others. • A covenant is a special promise between God and His people. God's covenant with Abraham continued through Joseph and his family. • Moses was saved as a baby in a basket on the River Nile and later chosen by God to lead the Israelites to freedom. • At Mount Sinai, God made a covenant with the Israelites: they would be His chosen people if they remained faithful to Him. • God gave Moses the Ten Commandments to help people live with freedom, safety and love. These rules encourage respect, honesty and kindness. • Jesus summarised God's laws in the Greatest Commandment: love God and love your neighbour. • Catholic Social Teaching helps Christians love their neighbour, respect human dignity and work for the common good. • Sin is choosing to turn away from God and harm ourselves or others. Conscience helps people know right from wrong. • St Paul taught that faith, hope and love are the most important virtues, helping Christians grow closer to God and others.

Key Vocabulary and definitions

Abraham – Abram was called by God – God changed his name to Abraham. He is an Old Testament prophet.

Joseph – one of Abraham's descendants.

Covenant – An agreement or promise between God and people.

Chosen – picked by God for a special job.

Moses – God's chosen leader who led the Israelites out of Egypt.

Enslavement – being kept as a slave with no freedom.

Ten Commandments – God's rules for living and loving.

Greatest Commandment – To love God and love your neighbour.

Catholic Social Teaching - how our Catholic faith guides our actions

Common Good – we work and make choices for the good of all people.

Human Dignity – everyone is special and made in the image and likeness of God.

Solidarity – we show we care for others and work together.

Habit – something you do often.

Sin – choosing wrong and turning away from God.

Conscience – the innver voice that guides us.

Virtue – A good habit that helps us do what is right.

Cardinal Virtues – the virtues that help us live well and choose what is right: prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance.

Trust – Beleiving and having faith.

What Bible stories and other texts will I read?

Covenant with Abraham
Genesis 12:1-3



Pharaoh oppresses Israel – Exodus 1:8-22The birth of Moses – Exodus 2:1-15

The burning bush – Exodus 3:1-15

Israel at Mount Sinai - Exodus 19:1-8



The Ten Commandments
Exodus 20:1-17



The Greatest Commandment
Matthew 22:36-40



Jesus meets Zacchaeus – Luke 19:1-10

The parable of the Lost Sheep – Matthew 18:12-14

St. Paul's letter to the Corinthians 1 Corinthians 13:4-7, 13

Ss Peter & Paul – RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 5 – Autumn 2

Prophecy and Promise

What should I already know?	What will I know at the end of the unit?
• Prophets are chosen by God to share His message. • Elijah and John the Baptist helped people follow God. • John the Baptist prepared the way for Jesus. • Christians believe Jesus is the promised Messiah. • Advent is a time of prepara-tion for Christmas. • Matthew's Gospel shows Jesus is descended from King David. • Christians believe Jesus is Christ the King. • Christians believe Jesus' kingdom will have no end.	• The Rosary is a prayerful reflection on the lives of Jesus and Mary and includes the Joyful, Sorrowful, Glorious and Luminous Mysteries. • Good leaders act like shepherds by guiding, protecting and caring for others. • God called leaders such as Noah, Abraham, Moses, Joshua, Samuel and Saul to guide His people. • God chose David to be king because He looked at David's heart, not his outward appearance. • David showed courage and trust in God when he defeated Goliath. • David was anointed king and became a servant leader who cared for God's people. • The Psalms show David's trust in God and why he is a model of prayer. • Psalm 23 uses the image of a shepherd to describe God's loving care and guidance. • Christians believe Jesus is the fulfilment of God's promises to David and Abraham. • The O Antiphons are special Advent prayers that describe who Jesus is. • The hymn *O Come, O Come Emmanuel* is based on the O Antiphons and helps Christians prepare for Christmas. • David was a shepherd, king and model of prayer whose life prepared the way for Jesus.

Key Vocabulary and definitions

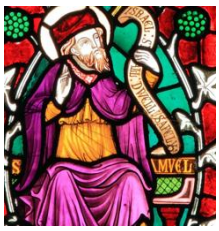
Rosary – a prayer reflecting on the lives of Jesus and Mary
Joyful Mysteries – happy events in the lives of Jesus and Mary
Luminous Mysteries – events revealing Jesus as God's Son
Sorrowful Mysteries – events about Jesus' suffering and death
Glorious Mysteries – events after Jesus' Resurrection
Shepherd – someone who guides and cares for others
Anointing – blessed with oil as a sign of being chosen by God
Kingship – the role and responsibilities of a king
Psalm – a prayer or song of praise to God
Descendants – people who come from a family line
Ancestors – family members who lived before us
Fulfilment – when a promise or prophecy comes true
Advent – the season of preparation for Christmas
Antiphon – a short prayer or refrain used in worship

What Bible stories and other texts will I read?

The Parable of the Lost Sheep
(Luke 15:3-7)



Leaders in the Old Testament
(1 Samuel 3:10, 12:24; 15:26)



David is anointed king
(1 Samuel 16:1-13)
(2 Samuel 5:1-5; 7:8-15)



David and Goliath
(1 Samuel 17:1-11, 32-54)





David as a model of prayer
(Psalm 21:1-7)

David, the Shepherd king
(Psalm 23)



God's promise continues
(1 Kings 2:1-4, 10-12; Matthew 1:1-16; Luke 1:32-33)

