Ss Peter & Paul – RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 6 – Autumn 1

Creation and Covenant

What should I already know?	What will I know at the end of the unit?
• God made covenants with Abraham and Moses, calling people to trust and follow Him. • Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt and received the Ten Commandments at Mount Sinai. • The Ten Commandments help people live good and happy lives. • Jesus summarised God's laws in the Greatest Commandment: love God and love your neighbour. • Catholic Social Teaching teaches Christians to respect human dignity and work for the common good. • Sin is choosing to turn away from God, while conscience helps people choose what is right. • St Paul taught that faith, hope and love are the most important virtues.	• Genesis 2 is an etiology that teaches God is good, humans are special, and people are stewards of creation. • The Fall shows how Adam and Eve used free will to give in to temptation and disobey God. • Christians believe original sin damaged humanity's relationship with God, others and creation. • The first sin was pride—choosing to trust themselves instead of God. • In John's Gospel, Jesus is the Word of God made human, bringing salvation and restoring humanity's relationship with God. • Jesus is the New Covenant, offering forgiveness, salvation and eternal life through his death and resurrection. • Baptism welcomes people into God's family, forgives sin and begins a new life in Christ. • The Nicene Creed summarises Christian beliefs about the Trinity, salvation and Baptism. • Christians use the Creed as a prayer and a guide for living out their faith. • In *Laudato Si'*, Pope Francis teaches that Christians must care for creation and repair damaged relationships. • Georges Lemaître, a Catholic priest and scientist, developed the Big Bang theory, showing that faith and science can work together.

Key Vocabulary and definitions

Creation – everything that exists has been created
Genesis – the first book of the Bible
Etiology – a story that explains the cause of something.
Steward – someone who takes care of creation
Fall – when Adam and Eve disobeyed God.
Sin – choosing wrong and turning away from God.
Temptation – being persuaded to do wrong.
Original Sin – the broken relationship with God caused by the Fall.
Free will – the God-given ability to choose.

Covenant – An agreement or promise between God and people.
Salvation – being saved and brought close to God.
Forgiveness – Showing mercy when someone has done wrong.
Nicene Creed – a statement of Christian beliefs.
Laudato Si' – the name of a letter written by Pope Francis with a special message about caring for creation – the words mean 'Praise Be to You) in Italian
Big Bang Theory – the scientific explanation of how the universe began.
Evolution – how living things change over time.

What Bible stories and other texts will I read?

The creation of man and woman
Genesis 2: 5-110, 15-23





The Fall
Genesis 3:1-7, 9-13, 17-19

Encyclical: *Laudato Si' 66-67*



The Word became flesh
John 1:1-5, 16-18



The New Covenant
John 1:1-5, 16-18

Ss Peter & Paul – RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 6 – Autumn 2

Prophecy and Promise

What should I already know?	What will I know at the end of the unit?
• The Rosary helps Catholics reflect on the lives of Jesus and Mary. • God called leaders such as Moses, Samuel and David to guide His people. • God chose David to be king because of what was in his heart. • David trusted God and defeated Goliath. • David was a shepherd, king and model of prayer. • Psalm 23 describes God as a loving shepherd. • Christians believe Jesus fulfilled God's promises to David and Abraham. • Advent is a time of preparation for the coming of Jesus. • The O Antiphons are Advent prayers that describe who Jesus is.	• Women in the Old Testament were protagonists of salvation history. • Prophets are inspired by the Holy Spirit to share God's message. • Miriam helped save Moses, led God's people in praise and is a protagonist of salvation history. • Mary is the fulfilment of Old Testament promises and the Mother of God. • Mary said "yes" to God's call at the Annunciation and helped God's plan for salvation. • The Magnificat is Mary's song of praise and thanksgiving to God. • The Magnificat links Mary with women prophets from the Old Testament. • The Magnificat describes a Messiah who is strong, just and cares for those in need. • Women today continue to respond to God's call through service, prayer and leadership in the Church.

Key Vocabulary and definitions

Prophet – A person inspired by the Holy Spirit to share God's message

Covenant – A special promise and relationship between God and His people

Salvation history – God's plan to bring people back into friendship with Him

Inspire – To encourage or guide someone to do good or follow God's call

Holy Spirit – The third Person of the Trinity who guides, strengthens and inspires people

Theological Virtues – The gifts of faith, hope and love given by God

Qualities – Positive characteristics a person shows, such as courage, kindness or wisdom

Annunciation – When the angel Gabriel told Mary she would be the mother of Jesus

Visitation – When Mary visited her cousin Elizabeth

Magnificat – Mary's song of praise and thanksgiving to God

Incarnation – The belief that God became human in Jesus

Theotokos – A title meaning 'God-bearer' or 'Mother of God'

Messiah – The special leader sent by God to bring salvation to His people

Religious Sisters – Women who dedicate their lives to serving God through prayer and helping others

What Bible stories and other texts will I read?

Miriam saves Moses
(Exodus 1:8-22, 2:1-10)



Miriam, protagonist of Salvation History
(Exodus 2:1-10; 15:19-21)



The importance of Mary
(Luke 1:26-45)



Mary's Song
(Luke 1:39-56; Exodus 15:21; 1 Samuel 2:1, Judges 5:3)





Angels appear to Mary and Joseph
(Luke 1:26-38; Matthew 1:18-24)



Mary, the Mother of God
(Luke 1:26-45)