# DOWN AMPNEY PRIMARY SCHOOL RE TERM 5 LKS2: L2.5 WHY DO CHRISTIANS CALL THE DAY JESUS DIED 'GOOD FRIDAY'?

#### Gloucestershire Agreed Syllabus for RE

#### Make sense of belief

- Recognise the word 'Salvation', and that Christians believe Jesus came to 'save' or 'rescue' people, e.g. by showing them how to live.
- Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Holy Week mean to Christians.
- •Give examples of what Christians say about the importance of the events of Holy Week.

#### Understand the impact

- Make simple links between the Gospel accounts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their communities
- Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus in worship in different ways.

#### Make connections

Raise thoughtful questions and suggest some answers about why Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday', giving good reasons for their suggestions.

## Substantive knowledge

Pupils will know:

- ❖ The most important festival for Christians is Easter and it is a time when they remember the crucifixion of Jesus on Good Friday and his resurrection on Easter Sunday.
- ❖ Holy Week is the title given to the last week of Jesus' life and begins on Palm Sunday. On this day Christians remember how Jesus entered the city of Jerusalem on a donkey.
- ❖ The events of Holy Week include Jesus and his disciples sharing a meal which is called The Last Supper, his trial, crucifixion and resurrection.
- ❖ In the big story of the Bible, Christians believe that the Fall led to a split between humans and God and that Jesus died so that people would receive forgiveness for the sins they have committed.
- Christians believe that Jesus' death led to the salvation of humanity so they can be with God as they were during the Creation and before the Fall.
- Good Friday is called good because, by the act of Jesus being crucified on Calvary and by defeating death and being resurrected on Easter Sunday, he restored the relationship between God and humanity.
- Jesus' act of sacrifice although sad became good because Christians believe anyone can be saved and go back to God.

Covering the Pillars of Progression by looking at traditions, artefacts, rituals and concepts.

### Vocabulary

**Salvation:** being saved or rescued so that Christians are no longer away from God.

**Jerusalem:** the city where the Jewish Temple was located.

**Resurrection:** Jesus' return to life after dying.

**Forgiveness:** when someone is stopped being blamed or punished for something they have done.

**Crucifixion:** the way Jesus was put to death by nailing him to a cross

**Palm Sunday:** the first day of Holy Week when Jesus rode into Jerusalem on a donkey.

**Disciples:** the followers of Jesus.

Sin: an act which goes against the God's laws

**Easter:** the Christian festival which remembers the resurrection of Jesus.

**Calvary:** the hill outside Jerusalem on which Jesus was put to death.

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#### Christian Values

- Respect Love and value everyone as God does.
  - We value everyone's opinions and beliefs, celebrating our differences.
- Trust Trust is the very essence of faith.
  - When we work together, trusting others, everyone can be enriched and celebrated for their uniqueness.
- Courage Do not be afraid.
  We have the courage to keep going and take risks as we learn about the faith of others and our own beliefs.

Belonging, Empowering and Succeeding Together – being the BEST we can be every day!

### British values

- Mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths.
- ❖ Rule of law all people are equal before the law.
- Democracy everyone has the right to give their own opinion.
- Individual liberty We are free to make choices about our own beliefs and values.

#### Links to the Bible

- **❖** Matthew 21:7-11
- **Luke 23:13-25**
- **\Limits** Luke 23:32-48
- **❖** Luke 24:13-26

## Prior learning and knowledge required

- Recognise that Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible.
- ❖ Tell stories of Holy Week and Easter from the Bible and recognise a link with the idea of Salvation (Jesus rescuing people).
- Recognise that Jesus gives instructions about how to behave.
- Give at least three examples of how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus' death and resurrection in church worship at Easter.

## **Key questions**

- ❖ What were the main events of Holy Week?
- How did people feel on Good Friday?
- ❖ Why is the Easter story important?
- ❖ Why did Jesus have to die and rise again?
- For Christians, why is Good Friday so important?
- Why do Christians call the day Jesus dies 'Good Friday'?

## Further application and connections

- Outline the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining how Incarnation and Salvation fit within it.
- Explain what Christians mean when they say that Jesus' death was a sacrifice.
- Make clear connections between the Christian belief in Jesus' death as a sacrifice and how Christians celebrate Holy Communion/Lord's Supper.
- Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways.

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*	Think, talk and ask questions about whether the
	story of Easter only has something to say to
	Christians, or if it has anything to say to pupils
	about sadness, hope or heaven, exploring different
	ideas and giving a good reason for their ideas.

- ❖ Weigh up the value and impact of ideas of sacrifice in their own lives and the world today.
- Articulate their own responses to the idea of sacrifice, recognising different points of view.

#### **SEN Support**

- ❖ Key vocabulary given and explained in every lesson (My turn your turn).
- Help desk for any children requiring adult support.
- ❖ Targeted paired work and groupings which support learning when needed.
- Scaffolded writing frames/examples to support writing so that children can show their understanding of RE.

## Deeper thinking

Children can express their own ideas about some questions of meaning and purpose in life in relation to the stories, festivals and ideas they study.

Children can explain some key beliefs about life after death, referring to quotations from different scriptures, showing they understand concepts like the soul, eternal life or reincarnation.