

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: KS1 Year A RE and World Views – Christianity God

Key Question (to be used all year): What do people say about God?

Focus Question (for this investigation): Why do Christians say that God is a 'Father'?

PoS aims from Lancashire SACRE:

- *Key features = God the father, prayer*

This unit enables pupils to explore Christian use of the term 'father' to address God, especially in prayer (Our Father...). In Hebrew, the term Abba best translates as 'daddy', suggesting a loving and personal relationships with God. Pupils should consider the importance of prayer in Christian life. They should reflect on the human need for loving relationships, comfort and someone to talk to – both in good times and bad

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Children will have learnt about Christmas and Easter during 'Special times' in EYFS and will recognise who God is. They will have talked about Family and communities across EYFS when learning about understanding communities and building relationships.

Long-term Learning (what pupils MUST know and remember) END GOALS

- To know and understand why Christians refer to God as 'Father'
- To have a basic understanding of the parable of the Lost Son and that God represents the father in that story
- To know that the word 'Abba' in Hebrew best translates as 'daddy', which suggests that there is a loving and personal relationship between God and his followers
- To explain that Christians might compare God to a loving parent because they see God as a provider, creator, forgiver, comforter and someone they can talk to in good times and bad times
- To discuss that Christians might want to talk to God and they do this through prayer. One of the special prayers that Christians say is The Lord's Prayer

Disciplinary knowledge (on-going for the year)

- Ask questions
- Give an example of a key belief and/or a religious story
- Give an example of a core value or commitment
- Use some religious words and phrases to recognise and name features of religious traditions
- Talk about the way that religious beliefs might influence the way a person behaves
- Notice and show curiosity about people and how they live their lives

Key Vocabulary

- Family, relationship, love, mum, dad, sister, brother, nan, grandad, grandma, stepmum, stepdad, mother, father, Christian, God, Father, Prayer, Lord's Prayer, candles, icons, church, bible, cross, sins/mistakes, The Lost Son, forgiveness, sorry, communicate

Session 1: What makes a good parent?

Children to discuss, ask questions and explore what it means to be a 'good' parent from a non-religious standpoint.

Suggested activities

- Look at images of families – talk about the different roles that people have in different types of families.
- In what ways do parents need to care for their children?
- Come up with a class 'recipe' for a good parent
- Talk about the importance of love and loving relationships. Suggest ways that people show their love for one another

Vocabulary = family, parent, relationship, care

Session 2: Why do Christians call God their 'father' in their special prayers?

Children to read and explore the Lord's Prayer and to develop an understanding as to why Christians call their God 'father'

Core knowledge

- To know and understand why Christians refer to God as 'Father'
- To know that the word 'Abba' in Hebrew best translates as 'daddy', which suggests that there is a loving and personal relationship between God and his followers
- To explain that Christians might compare God to a loving parent because they see God as a provider, creator, forgiver, comforter and someone they can talk to in good times and bad times
- To discuss that Christians might want to talk to God and they do this through prayer. One of the special prayers that Christians say is The Lord's Prayer

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Suggested activities

- Read through the Lord's Prayer. Talk about why Christians might address God as father. What does this suggest about Christian beliefs about God?
- In the Lord's Prayer, Christians ask God to give them their daily bread and forgive them their sins. How does this reflect their discussions about a good parent?

Vocabulary = father, Lord's prayer

Session 3: What can Christians learn from stories about God as a Father in the Bible?

Children explore the Parable of the Lost Son and reflect upon what the story teaches Christians about God as a father

Core Knowledge

- To know and understand why Christians refer to God as 'Father'
- To have a basic understanding of the parable of the Lost Son and that God represents the father in that story
- To know that the word 'Abba' in Hebrew best translates as 'daddy', which suggests that there is a loving and personal relationship between God and his followers
- To explain that Christians might compare God to a loving parent because they see God as a provider, creator, forgiver, comforter and someone they can talk to in good times and bad times

Suggested activities

- Read a children's version of the Parable of the Lost Son. Explore the role of the father in the story. What decisions does he make and why? Talk about the fact that in this story, the father represents God – who do the children think the Lost Son represents?
- What can Christians learn from this story? Briefly discuss how stories can be used to teach something.

Vocabulary = parable, son, father, represent, Bible

Session 4: Why do Christians pray to God?

Children to learn how Christians speak to God through prayer and to explore how this says about their relationship with God

Core knowledge

- To explain that Christians might compare God to a loving parent because they see God as a provider, creator, forgiver, comforter and someone they can talk to in good times and bad times
- To discuss that Christians might want to talk to God and they do this through prayer. One of the special prayers that Christians say is The Lord's Prayer

Suggested activities

- Look at a range of images of Christians praying in different contexts – alone, in a church, using aids to prayer such as candles, icons and rosary beads. Talk about similarities and differences in the images. Discuss why Christians pray and what this says about their relationship with God (as a loving father who listens to their prayers).
- Come up with a list of suggestions – what might a Christian want to talk to God about (encourage ideas such as asking for help, sharing good news, saying sorry, thanking God for all he has done).
- Talk about why Christians might put their hands together in prayer and close their eyes. How might this help them to focus on talking to God?
- Where possible, it would be good to visit a church or invite in a Christian to answer children's questions about how and why they pray.
- This clip of children talking about praying might also be helpful
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bS5BFgQWRU4&index=27&list=PLcvEcrsF_9zJxDHG9Jtc_CmiAgwVFRW3uK

Vocabulary = prayer, relationship, thankfulness, forgiveness, communicate

Session 6: What roles do we play in our family and how do we communicate with other members of our family?

Children to reflect upon their learning about a Christian's relationship with God and to acknowledge the roles that they play in their family and how they communicate with other members of their family

Suggested activities

- Discuss their own roles within the family – as a child what support do they need to grow and succeed? How do they support and care for others in the family?
- Think about who they have to talk to and the types of things they talk about. Why might it be good to talk to someone – about both good things and bad things in the day?
- Children could also think about their own role as a communicator – are they good both at talking and listening?

Vocabulary = family, parent, relationship, care, communicate

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Future learning this content supports:

The Lord's prayer is considered more deeply in KS2 when considering sources of guidance of Christians. Throughout KS1 and KS2, children will explore many stories that can teach people something about life and how to live a good life. In LKS2, children will consider more parables and will be able to retell some of the main parables from the Bible.