St John Fisher RC Primary School
Year Five RE Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term Two – Prophecy and Promise

Lesson One

Know that the Rosary is a prayerful reflection on the life of Christ and explain what the joyful mysteries remember.



The Rosary prayer helps Christians think about important events in the lives of Jesus and Mary. These events are chosen as they are also celebrated as important days in the Christian year, which the Catholic Church calls Feast Days or solemnities. Each sequence of five events is called a mystery. The Joyful Mysteries focus on the infancy narrative of Jesus from Luke's Gospel, the Sorrowful Mysteries centre on the last hours of Jesus' earthly life, the Glorious Mysteries consider the resurrection of Jesus and what follows, and the Luminous Mysteries focus on significant moments in Jesus' ministry.

Rosary, Hail Mary, Our Father, Glory Be, Glorious Mysteries, Luminous Mysteries, Joyful Mysteries, Sorrowful Mysteries, decade, bishop, shepherd, diocese, flock

Lesson Two

Talking with others about their ideas about leadership, thinking about what it means to be a good shepherd today.



In the Bible: Shepherds are the first witnesses to the birth of Jesus; The parable of the sheep and the goats (Matthew 25); The parable of the lost sheep (Matthew 18, Luke 15); Abraham, Isaac, Moses and David are shepherds; In John 10, Jesus calls himself the 'Good Shepherd'; Jesus is called the lamb of God. The shepherds witness God's miracles, choose those who are righteous, take care of sheep that wander, work hard. They are humble but responsible, they show love, patience and devotion. God doesn't just rule people, God takes care of them, and this is exemplified through the imagery of a shepherd and his flock. The role of a bishop is to oversee a group of parishes in a geographical area, called a diocese (like a shepherd with his flock).

Lesson Three

Playing with possibilities, asking 'what if?' questions that explore why God especially values those the world overlooks.



Noah, Abraham and Moses showed faith in God and were rewarded – God kept His promises. But what are the consequences of not trusting God? After Moses died, Joshua led the ancient Israelites into the land of Canaan, which they believed had been promised by God. Like Moses, Joshua obeyed God's laws. But after Joshua died, the Israelites soon forgot their promises to keep the covenant God made with Moses. They fought wars and worshipped different gods. Samuel heard the call of God and became a great prophet and leader. God instructed Samuel to choose a young man named Saul to be king, and to anoint him. Saul was disobedient, so God told Samuel to anoint another king to take Saul's place: a shepherd boy called David.

covenant, anointing, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Joshua, Samuel, Saul, chosen, shepherd, David

Lesson Four

Show an understanding of scripture passages that speak of David's life.



Saul, the King of the Israelites, had turned away from God. Samuel, the prophet, was sent by God to Bethlehem to meet a man called Jesse. Samuel told Jesse that God had chosen his youngest son, David, to be the new king. Samuel is a prophet and therefore God speaks to him in a special way. Samuel loves God and believes that doing what God commands is the right thing to do. Samuel shows trust in God. This trust gives him the courage to do what God wants. He knows that anointing a new king is an important task that God would not ask just anyone to do. To be anointed is a sign of being chosen by God. Children might recall anointing happens in the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation. It also happens in the Sacraments of the Sick and Holy Orders. Anointing also happens during some ceremonies, such as a monarch's coronation.

Lesson Five

Show an understanding of scripture passages that speak of David's life.

Saul does not know David has been anointed, and David holds a trusted position at court. David is loyal to Saul as his king, but he is also young, not necessarily very strong and relatively small in stature. Goliath is their enemies' strongest warrior. He offers to fight a champion of Israel. He promises that if he is defeated, all the Philistines will surrender and serve Israel. King Saul and his army are afraid because Goliath seems unbeatable. David alone offers to fight Goliath, but Saul tries to stop him because he is just a young man. David says he has protected his sheep from wild animals and trusts that God will protect him. David kills Goliath by firing stones at his head from his slingshot.

David, Goliath, trust, strength, kingship, covenant, servant, anointing

Lesson Six

Use specialist vocabulary to describe and explain the nature of David's kingship in the Old Testament.

After David's victory over Goliath, he does not become king in Saul's place. Instead, David becomes a great general and warrior for King Saul. However, Saul becomes jealous of David. David must go into hiding as Saul attempts to find and kill him. Despite many hardships, David continues to trust in God and shows mercy to Saul. At the end of 1 Samuel, Saul dies. The Book of 2 Samuel tells the story of David's kingship.
In the Bible, kingship means being a king – a leader chosen by God who guides and protects God's people.
The same: kings are still anointed, they are leaders.
Different: David became king because he was chosen (not inherited). He was king of a group of people rather than a country.

St John Fisher RC Primary School
Year Five RE Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term Two – Prophecy and Promise

Lesson Seven

Recognise that David is a model of prayer, referencing one of the psalms



The Psalms are found in the Old Testament.
The word 'psalm' comes from the Greek word *psalmos* which means 'song sung to a harp'.
A psalm is a sacred poem or song, often expressing praise or thanksgiving to God.
Psalms express a range of emotions such as joy, sadness, anger and thankfulness. The Book of Psalms is an ancient prayer book of the Jewish faith and is part of the Christian Old Testament.
Traditionally, David is identified as the author of some of the psalms.

psalm, prayer, king, David, psalm, shepherd, leader

Lesson Eight

Wondering about the imagery of shepherd used in the scripture passages studied and understand servant leadership



A shepherds' job was to care for his flock. Shepherds worked long, hard hours. They had to be physically fit, walking many miles in all weather. They were paid very low wages. Remember, before David became a king, he was a young shepherd boy. He spent many quiet days looking after sheep in the hills near Bethlehem, like the shepherds we read about on the last slide. Even when David became a king, he still remembered what it meant to be a good shepherd – and he saw that God cared for him the same way. David wrote Psalm 23 explaining how God is like a shepherd. ***The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want. He makes me lie down in green pastures.***

Lesson Nine

Show an understanding of some gospel passages that present Jesus as the fulfilment of the promise to David

The Bible presents David as someone who always tried to follow God's law. Even when he failed, he put his trust in God, which made him a great leader of the Israelites. David continued this up to his death, including in his last instruction to his son Solomon. He says a good king should be strong. He advises Solomon to follow God's commandments (the Law of Moses). Though David is talking to his son, he is also leaving instructions to all the Israelites, telling them they should follow God's laws, commandments, rules and advice in order to live well as a society: as God's chosen people. David's city is Bethlehem – where Jesus will later be born, which is sung about in many Christmas carols such as 'Once in Royal David's City'.

promise, covenant, descendants, ancestors, fulfilment, Advent, preparation, antiphon, prayer

Lesson Ten

Exploring artistic representations of the O Antiphons,

For Christians, Advent is a time to prepare for the coming of Jesus, remembering that Jesus will come again as King of Kings at the end of time. Some Christians have a prayerful way to count down the week before Christmas: the O Antiphons. An antiphon is a repeated line in a prayer or song, also called a refrain. Like an Advent calendar, they are a countdown to the coming of Jesus. They are prayed between 17th and 23rd December. They are part of the evening prayers of the Catholic Church called Vespers. The O Antiphons are based on titles given to the Messiah by Isaiah in the Old Testament. Many Christians believe these titles are prophecies about Jesus.



Lesson Eleven

Exploring artistic representations of the O Antiphons,

O come, O come, Emmanuel,
And ransom captive Israel,
That mourns in lonely exile here
Until the Son of God appear.

O come, our Wisdom from on high,
Who ordered all things mightily;
To us the path of knowledge show,
And teach us in her ways to go.

'O come, O come Emmanuel' is a hymn that is usually sung at Christmas during Advent. It is based on the titles of Jesus in the O Antiphons.

O Come Emmanuel, prayer, antiphon,

Lesson Twelve

Show an understanding of scripture passages that speak of David's life.



David anointed King in 1 Samuel 16:1–13.
Jesse has brought all his sons to Samuel, God has dismissed them all and chosen Samuel to anoint the young boy David, a shepherd.
Jesse is the father, the older man is Samuel, the young boy in front is David and the rest of the men are his older brothers. David will become the second King of Israel. Samuel is a prophet of God and Jesse will be known as an ancestor of Jesus. The story is found in 1 Samuel.