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

Lesson One and Two

LI: We are learning about the importance of women in the Old Testament.

How many women in the Bible can you name? Are they from the Old Testament or the New Testament? Christians believe that the Holy Spirit has inspired both women and men throughout history. In 1996, Pope Saint John Paul II gave a speech about the importance and dignity of women in the Catholic Church. He said that the women of the Old Testament were 'true protagonists of salvation history'.



prophet, covenant, salvation history, inspire, Holy Spirit, Miriam, Moses, covenant, salvation history, inspire

LI: We are learning about the importance of Miriam in salvation history.

Miriam and Moses were born at a time when life was extremely hard for the Israelites. They were living in Egypt and had been enslaved by the Egyptian Pharaoh. Moses was born just at the time when the Pharaoh had ordered Egyptians to make sure that no Israelite boy babies survived. His sister Miriam was an older child or a teenager at the time, and she thought of a way to protect Moses.



Lesson Three and Four

LI: We about the importance of Miriam in the Old Testament.

Miriam's story doesn't end with the finding of baby Moses. Miriam was with Moses as he led the Israelites out of Egypt.

What personal qualities (like courage, kindness, etc.) do you think Miriam shows in the scripture passages about the finding of baby Moses and the crossing of the Red Sea?

What theological virtues (faith, hope and love) do you think she shows in the two passages?



Miriam, Moses, covenant, salvation history, theological virtues, qualities, Mary, Elizabeth, Isaiah, Old Testament, Miriam, Annunciation, Visitation

LI: We are learning about Mary as the fulfilment of Old Testament promises.

What do you remember about Mary? Which Gospel tells people about her?

"Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign. Behold, the maiden shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel." Isaiah 7:14.

I wonder why many Christians think Mary is the fulfilment of this Old Testament prophecy?

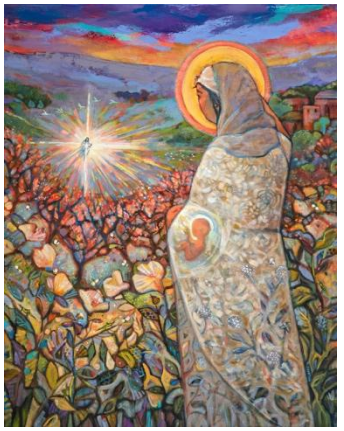


Lesson Five and Six

LI: We are learning how Mary is the fulfilment of Old Testament promises.

How does Luke's Gospel describe Mary's visit to Elizabeth?

In Luke's account, Elizabeth is the first person to recognise that Mary's baby is the Messiah. What does Elizabeth say that shows her understanding? How does Luke show the importance of the Holy Spirit? How do you think Mary replies?



Magnificat, Gospel, Luke, Matthew, Annunciation, Mary, Joseph,

LI: We are comparing Luke's and Matthew's accounts of the angel's message about Jesus' birth.

Matthew's Gospel focuses on men, and the kingship of Jesus. His account of the visit of the Wise Men shows this too.

Luke's Gospel often focuses on women, such as Mary and Elizabeth, and shows Jesus as the Messiah who will care for those living in poverty and for marginalised people. His accounts of the Magnificat and the visit of the shepherds both show this.

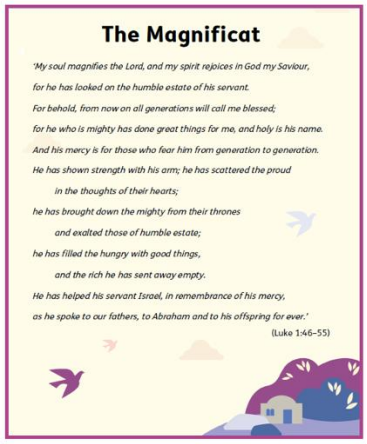


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Lesson Seven and Eight

LI: We are exploring how artists have interpreted the Magnificat.

One of the ways scripture continues to speak to people today is through the inspiration it provides to create art. Christians believe that the Holy Spirit inspired the writers of scripture and can offer inspiration to artists reflecting on the words of scripture. A title sometimes used for the Magnificat is the Canticle of Mary.



Magnificat, Mary, Annunciation, Visitation, Incarnation, Theotokos

LI: We are learning about the Christian belief that Mary is the Mother of God.

Mary gives herself completely to God when she says 'Yes' to God's plan. Why is Mary called 'Mother of God'? What other titles might be given to Mary?

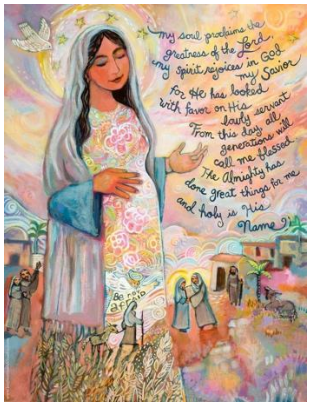
Christians believe that Jesus is God in human form. Mary carried him as a baby and looked after him – so she is God's Mother. Christians believe that in Jesus, God became human. This is called the Incarnation. Christians believe that Jesus is both fully God and fully human.



Lesson Nine and Ten

LI: We are learning how the words of Mary in the Magnificat show the type of leader God would send.

The Magnificat describes a leader who's very different from most world leaders today. The Magnificat is part of the daily prayer of the Catholic Church. Some Catholics recite it every day at Vespers (Evening Prayer). However, not everyone says Vespers. Do you think the Magnificat should be prayed more often? When do you suggest Catholics should pray the Magnificat?



Mary, Messiah, Magnificat, Religious Sisters

LI: We are learning about how some women today answer God's call.

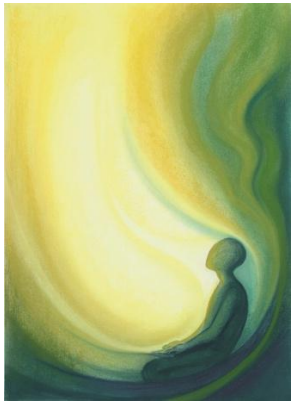
Mary accepted God's call to serve. Without Mary saying yes to God's plan, Jesus would not have been born. By saying yes, Mary agreed to be Jesus' mother and dedicated her life to the service of God. What challenges did Mary face when she said yes to God? What virtues did she show by responding in the way she did?



Lesson Eleven and Twelve

LI: We are thinking about women who inspire us, and about the role of women in the Catholic Church.

The word 'inspire' literally means 'breathe or blow into' something. It comes from the Latin words *in* (meaning 'into') and *spirare* (meaning 'to breathe'). Christians believe that the Holy Spirit inspired the prophets of the Old Testament, both women and men, and also inspired Mary to say yes to God's call. Do you feel that women today play a large enough role in the Catholic Church?



inspire, Holy Spirit, Mary, Old Testament, prophet, salvation history, Miriam, New Testament, Mary, Annunciation, Elizabeth, Visitation, Magnificat, Messiah, Religious Sisters

LI: What have we learned about women in salvation history, including Miriam and Mary, and women's role in the Church today?



In this lesson, children will look back at their learning and should be able to talk about how women have acted as protagonists of salvation history through time.