

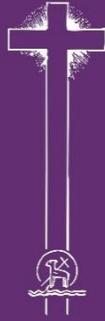


St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year Two RE Knowledge Organiser Spring Term Two – Desert to Garden

Lesson One and Two

LI: I can talk about the symbolism of the ash cross, received by Catholics on Ash Wednesday.
 The colour purple is used during the seasons of Advent and Lent. Purple stands for repentance and penance - turning back to God by saying and being sorry. Easter is the Church's celebration of Jesus' Resurrection.
 During Lent, many Christians make a new start by spending time with God in prayer, working extra hard to help others and giving up something they enjoy.
 The ashes are in the shape of a cross as this is the symbol of Christianity: it reminds Christians of Jesus' sacrifice on the cross. The ash is typically from palms used to celebrate Palm Sunday the previous year.



*Behold,
the lamb
of God*

Lesson Three and Four

LI: I can identify the parts or stages of the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
 There is a sacrament that allows Catholics to put things right with God and make a new start. The Sacrament of Reconciliation is the meeting point where God forgives people of all their sins and reconciles them with the community.
 In the Sacrament of Reconciliation, a person goes to a priest, who stands in the place of God, to talk about the things they have done wrong. Reconciliation and forgiveness put things right and heal relationships between people, and between people and God.



Lesson Five and Six

LI: I respond to the Lord, Have Mercy prayer.
 At the start of Mass, Catholics say sorry for the wrong choices they have made throughout the week/since the last time they were at Mass. This part of Mass is called the Penitential Rite. Children who attend Mass may know a sorry prayer or a Lord, Have Mercy song. Saying sorry at the start of Mass is important. At Mass, Catholics listen to God's word and are close to Jesus in a special way when they receive Holy Communion. So, they want to be friends with God and with all the people in their community before they start this special time.



Lent, Ash Wednesday, Desert, Temptation, Preparation

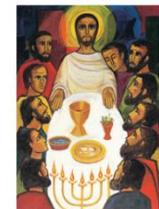
Sin, Forgiveness, Choice, Separation, Community

Mortal, Venial, Friendship, Consequences, Mistake



LI: I can recognise the purpose of the Examination of Conscience and how it fits into the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
 In the first part of the Sacrament of Reconciliation, people think about what they have done wrong. This is called examining your conscience. This is a special kind of prayer where a person asks themselves questions to help them think about the choices they have made.
 Examination of Conscience allows a person to think about how their sins hurt themselves, others, and their relationship with God. It gives an opportunity to feel the sorrow that comes from wrongdoing, which enables them to make a heartfelt sorry to God. All of this is particularly appropriate in Lent, when Christians want to put things right with God and with other people, to prepare for Easter.

LI: I can recall some of the events of Holy Week as told in Luke's Gospel.
 Jesus' death wasn't the end – after the Crucifixion, Jesus' body was laid in the tomb, and on the Sunday morning some of his friends heard the angels' message that Jesus had risen from the dead.





Lesson Seven and Eight

LI: Holy Week art

In Gospel of Luke 19:28–38, Jesus sends two disciples to fetch a young donkey, saying, “The master needs it.” The disciples place their cloaks on the donkey for Jesus to sit on. As he rides into Jerusalem, crowds spread their cloaks on the road and wave palm branches. They shout, “Blessings on the King who comes in the name of the Lord!” This special moment shows that the people welcomed Jesus as their King.



Lesson Nine and Ten

LI: I can recall the story of the Resurrection and reflect on Peter’s feelings.

In Gospel of Luke 24:1–9, after Jesus died on the cross, his body was placed in a tomb. Early on Sunday morning, some women went to the tomb and found that the stone had been rolled away. Two angels told them, “Why do you look for the living among the dead? He is not here; he has risen.” The women hurried back to tell the disciples, but the men thought it was an idle tale and did not believe them. Peter ran to the tomb and saw only the linen cloths, and he went home amazed. Christians celebrate this joyful news at Easter, especially on Easter Sunday, because it shows that Jesus is alive and brings hope and new life.



Lesson Eleven

LI: I can make simple links between the symbols of light and water and other stories or traditions.

The light of the Paschal candle is shared with all the small candles in the church. This shows that, like the candlelight, Christians can carry Jesus’ light into the world and share his love with others. The baptismal candle is also lit from the Paschal candle, symbolising that the person being baptized becomes a child of the light, a child of God. Noah’s ark story shows how the water can represent God’s love for Jesus and for all people. The water also stands for a new start and a second chance, just like Noah and his family had after the flood. For people being baptised, the water is a sign of new life and being welcomed into God’s family.

Conscience, Guidance, Voice, Decision, Moral

Death, Judgement, Heaven, Purgatory, Resurrection

Prayer, Rosary, Heart, Gratitude, Mystery

LI: I can recognise how Luke’s account of the Crucifixion teaches people about God’s forgiveness.

In Gospel of Luke 23:33–46, Jesus is crucified at a place called The Skull (Calvary). Two thieves are crucified beside him. Some people and soldiers make fun of Jesus. One thief is unkind, but the other says Jesus has done nothing wrong and asks Jesus to remember him. Jesus promises that he will be with him in Heaven. Jesus asks God to forgive the people who hurt him. Jesus taught that forgiveness is a gift given to others. For people, forgiveness is not always easy, but it is always a gift of love.

LI: I can talk about the symbols of light and water in the Easter Vigil Mass.

The Easter Vigil is the first Mass of Easter and is a joyful celebration of the risen Jesus. It begins after sunset, when a fire is lit in the darkness outside the church. The priest lights the big Paschal candle from the Easter fire. (Paschal means Easter.) The Paschal candle reminds Christians that Jesus is the Light of the World and brings new life. The candle is then carried into the dark church, and everyone lights their small candles from it. Slowly, the whole church fills with light, showing that Jesus’ light brings hope to the world.

