



Wynnum's Catholic learning community

# Year 6 Religious Education Curriculum Scope & Sequence

In Year 6, students are introduced to the Christian understanding of faith and the term 'communion of saints'. They develop their understanding of the many ways in which faith is lived out and celebrated in the lives of believers past and present. They learn about the contexts and key messages of some Old Testament prophets and the contribution of some key people (laity, religious and clergy) to the shaping of the Church in Australia (c. 1900 CE to present). They understand the significance of Jesus' New Law for the way believers live their faith, including an exploration of the spiritual and corporal works of mercy. They develop their understanding of the role of celebrations in the faith life of believers, including the commemoration of High Holy Days by Jewish believers and the Church's liturgical celebrations (including the Eucharist). They develop their understanding of prayer in the Christian tradition through an exploration of the Our Father, The Examen, and spiritual exercises including prayer journaling.

They are introduced to the Church teaching that the Holy Spirit guided the formation of the New Testament. Using a range of biblical tools, they engage with a variety of Scriptural texts that describe Jesus' relationship with God the Father and with humanity, and proclaim Jesus as fulfilling all of God's promises in the Old Testament.

By the end of Year 6, students analyse information from a variety of texts, including New Testament texts and the wisdom of Australian Catholic Christians, to explain the action of the Holy Spirit in the lives of believers. They select and use evidence from Scriptural texts to show how these texts describe Jesus' relationship with God the Father and with humanity, including the proclamation of Jesus as fulfilling God's promises in the Old Testament.

Students identify and describe many ways in which faith is lived out in the lives of believers, past and present, including Catholics in a developing Australian nation (c. 1900 CE to present). They analyse the key messages and contexts of some Old Testament prophets. They explain the significance of Jesus' New Law for the way believers live their faith and examine the spiritual and corporal works of mercy. They identify and describe many ways in which faith is celebrated in the lives of believers, past and present, including the commemoration of High Holy Days by Jewish believers, the Church's liturgical year and the celebration of Eucharist. They demonstrate an understanding of the term 'communion of saints'. They explain the significance of personal and communal prayer, (including the Our Father and The Examen), and the use of meditative prayer practices (including prayer journaling), for the spiritual life of believers. They participate respectfully in a variety of these personal and communal prayer experiences and meditative prayer practices.

Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4
<p><b>RLOS</b></p> <p><b>VIRTUES VISIONING</b></p>	<p><i>How has the Catholic church contributed to the shaping of Australia?</i></p> <p><b>RLOS</b></p> <p><b>VIRTUES PENTECOST SUNDAY</b></p>	<p><b>RLOS</b></p> <p><b>VIRTUES ST MARY MACKILLOP</b></p>	<p><b>RLOS</b></p> <p><b>VIRTUES ST FRANCIS OF ASSISI</b></p>

<b>LENT &amp; HOLY WEEK ST PATRICK</b>	<b>ASCENSION OF JESUS</b>	<b>ASSUMPTION OF MARY</b>	<b>ALL SAINTS' DAY ALL SOULS' DAY GUARDIAN ANGELS' DAY</b>
<p> <b>SACRED TEXTS OLD TESTAMENT</b>  <b>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding</b>            Key messages of Old Testament prophets are identified within their social, cultural and historical contexts.         </p> <p> <b>Skills</b>            Use a range of Biblical tools to analyse the social, cultural and historical contexts of some Old Testament prophets, including Samuel (1 Samuel 3:1-4:1a). Communicate an understanding of some key messages of Old Testament prophets, taking into account their context (e.g. repent and turn back to God, act justly, care for others in particular the poor and marginalised, observe the Law, God is compassionate and forgiving,         </p>	<p> <b>SACRED TEXTS CHRISTIAN SPIRITUAL WRITINGS AND WISDOM</b>  <b>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding</b>            The wisdom of Australian Catholic Christians, including lay people and religious orders (c.1900 CE to the present), helps people understand the work and movement of the Holy Spirit in this land (e.g. concern for the common good; works of mercy; challenging injustice; developing new ways of living the Catholic faith in Australia).         </p> <p> <b>Skills</b>            Analyse and explain how some Australian Catholic Christians help people understand the work and movement of the Holy Spirit in this land through diverse expressions of wisdom (e.g. Khoa Do - film; George Mung Mung - art; Donna         </p>	<p> <b>BELIEFS WORLD RELIGIONS</b>  <b>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding</b>            The faith of Jewish believers is shared and strengthened through the commemoration of High Holy Days (Leviticus 23:1-44), including Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Pesach (Passover).         </p> <p> <b>Skills</b>            Identify key elements of the High Holy Days (e.g. themes, messages, and rituals). Make connections between the practices of the High Holy Days and the faith life of believers (e.g. atoning for sin, remembering key stories, and reflecting on past actions).         </p> <p> <b>CHURCH</b>  <b>LITURGY &amp; SACRAMENTS</b>  <b>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding</b> </p>	<p> <b>BELIEFS TRINITY: GOD, JESUS THE CHRIST, SPIRIT</b>  <b>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding</b>            Jesus' relationship with God the Father and humanity is described in Scripture using a variety of titles and images (e.g. liberator, creator, Son of God, Son of Man, Messiah, Anointed One, Lamb of God, Bread of Life, Rabbi, and Saviour).         </p> <p> <b>Skills</b>            Locate and identify images in scripture, including John 1:35-51, that express different titles of Jesus. Explain how a title of Jesus describes his relationship to God the Father and/or humanity.         </p> <p> <b>NEW TESTAMENT</b>  <b>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding</b>            The Church teaches that the Holy         </p>

God is always faithful).

### **Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding**

A range of Biblical tools (including timelines, Biblical atlases, Biblical dictionaries, annotated Bibles, simple Biblical commentaries, online Bible search engines) are used to assist in deepening awareness of Old Testament texts.

#### **Skills**

Investigate and evaluate the usefulness of a range of Biblical tools for deepening awareness of Old Testament texts.

### **BELIEFS**

### **HUMAN EXISTENCE**

### **Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding**

Christians believe that faith is a virtue freely gifted by God. Faith is a free and personal response to God that is lived out in the life of the believer,

Mulhern - peaceful activism).

### **BELIEFS**

### **HUMAN EXISTENCE**

### **Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding**

Christians believe that faith is a virtue freely gifted by God. Faith is a free and personal response to God that is lived out in the life of the believer, including Jairus' daughter (Matthew 9:18-26//Mark 5:21-43//Luke 8: 40-49).

#### **Skills**

Identify and describe some characteristics of Christian faith as a gift of God (e.g. initiated by God (gift), the work of the Holy Spirit, conversion).

Identify ways in which faith is lived out in the life of believers, personally and communally.

### **CHURCH**

### **CHURCH HISTORY**

### **Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding**

The word Eucharist means thanksgiving: believers give thanks for all that God has given, particularly the gift that is Jesus. The Mass is made up of the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist. The Church teaches that in the celebration of Eucharist, Jesus is sacramentally present in four ways: the people gathered, in the Church's minister, in the Word proclaimed, and most profoundly in the gifts of bread and wine which become the Body and Blood of Christ. In the Eucharist, believers remember and celebrate the life, death and resurrection of Jesus (the Paschal mystery). This is the focus or 'theme' of every Eucharistic liturgy. The saving events of the Paschal mystery are made present in the Eucharist through which believers are offered to share in the new life of Christ (1 Cor. 10:16-17). Eucharist is memorial, sacrifice, prayer, nourishment and community. The Mass challenges believers to go out and live the good news that

Spirit guided the formation of the New Testament and the whole of Scripture. Inspiration means the human authors of Scripture, guided by the Holy Spirit and using their own knowledge and skills, revealed God's nature and teaching. The intention of the human author is important in determining the nature of the truth revealed in the text (e.g. historical truth, factual truth, religious truth).

#### **Skills**

Use Biblical tools (e.g. concordance of the Bible, Biblical dictionary, Biblical commentary) to search for and locate relevant New Testament references to the role of the Holy Spirit in guiding the formation of the New Testament.

Locate evidence in some New Testament texts showing that the human authors used their own voice, knowledge and skills to reveal God's nature and teaching.

including Jairus' daughter (Matthew 9:18-26//Mark 5:21-43//Luke 8: 40-49).

### **Skills**

Identify and describe some characteristics of Christian faith as a gift of God (e.g. initiated by God (gift), the work of the Holy Spirit, conversion).

Identify ways in which faith is lived out in the life of believers, personally and communally

### **CHRISTIAN LIFE MORAL FORMATION Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding**

For Christians, the New Law as given by Jesus is a law of love, a law of grace and a law of freedom. Freedom, especially in moral and religious matters, is the right of every human person. For

Catholics helped form the new Australian nation (c.1900 CE to present). Catholics initially set themselves apart. A uniquely Australian Church emerged. New ways of being both Catholic and Australian were encouraged.

### **Skills**

Sequence some key people and events (religious and secular) that contributed to the development of Australia as a nation (c.1900 CE to present).

Locate information about the contribution or significance of Catholics to the shaping of the Church in Australia (c.1900 CE to present).

Develop historical narratives and descriptions about some key events and people's experiences in the Church in Australia after Federation using source materials and appropriate historical terms and concepts.

Identify and describe some examples of significant change and

Jesus proclaimed.

### **Skills**

Identify the parts of the Mass (e.g. Introductory Rite, Liturgy of the Word, Liturgy of the Eucharist, Communion Rite, and Concluding Rite).

Explain the different ways in which Jesus is sacramentally present in the Mass.

Communicate an understanding of the key purposes of the Eucharist for believers (e.g. memorial, sacrifice).

### **Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding**

The Church's liturgical year is told through a framework of different seasons (Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter, Pentecost, and Ordinary Time), revealing the story of salvation and drawing inspiration from Jewish tradition.

In liturgical celebrations, forms of

### **Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding**

Gospel writers use many images and titles for Jesus. The Gospels and other New Testament texts (including Matthew 16:16-17, Acts 17:2-3, Acts 1:29-33,36) proclaim Jesus as fulfilling all of God's promises in the Old Testament, including Messiah, Son of Man, and Saviour.

### **Skills**

Recognise a number of images and titles for Jesus in the Gospels and other New Testament texts. Make connections between Gospel texts and Old Testament texts.

Christians, the freedom to choose is required by the New Law to take into account the good of all. Christians believe that God has given the gift of wisdom to humans (the natural law) which enables them to choose good and avoid evil.

### **Skills**

Describe Jesus' New Law, using examples from New Testament texts, including Matthew 5:17.

Explain the significance of Jesus' New Law for believers and for moral decision making.

Make connections between the New Law of Jesus and possible implications for personal actions.

### **MISSION & JUSTICE Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding**

Spiritual and corporal works of mercy are foundational for understanding the Church's

continuity in Australian Catholic identity and relationships with the wider society (c. 1900 CE to present).

### **CHRISTIAN LIFE MISSION & JUSTICE Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding**

Spiritual and corporal works of mercy are foundational for understanding the Church's teaching about concern for the common good. Works of mercy are charitable actions at the service of others. The spiritual works of mercy are: instructing, advising, challenging injustice, consoling, comforting, forgiving, bearing wrongs patiently and praying for the living and the dead. The corporal works of mercy are: feeding the hungry, giving drink to the thirsty, sheltering the homeless, visiting the sick and imprisoned, clothing the naked and burying the dead.

### **Skills**

Identify expressions of the spiritual and corporal works of mercy.

sacred art (including music, visual arts, drama, dance, and media) are used to inspire believers to prayer and a deeper understanding of the mystery of God. In liturgical celebrations, believers are encouraged to actively participate through action (e.g. sign of peace, Genuflecting, sign of the cross), word (e.g. acclamations, responses, singing), posture (e.g. kneeling, bowing) and observing a reverent silence at appropriate times.

### **Skills**

Make connections between some key celebrations of the Church's liturgical year and the story of salvation. Identify where, how and why forms of sacred art are used in liturgical celebrations. Identify ways in which believers actively participate in liturgical celebrations and interpret the meaning of these for believers.

### **PEOPLE OF GOD Religious Knowledge & Understanding**

teaching about concern for the common good. Works of mercy are charitable actions at the service of others. The spiritual works of mercy are: instructing, advising, challenging injustice, consoling, comforting, forgiving, bearing wrongs patiently and praying for the living and the dead. The corporal works of mercy are: feeding the hungry, giving drink to the thirsty, sheltering the homeless, visiting the sick and imprisoned, clothing the naked and burying the dead.

**Skills**

Identify expressions of the spiritual and corporal works of mercy.

Make connections between the spiritual and corporal works of mercy, their scriptural foundations

Make connections between the spiritual and corporal works of mercy, their scriptural foundations (including Matthew 25:31-46), and the Church’s teaching about concern for the common good.

Reflect on and express their personal responses to the challenge to serve others through the works of mercy.

**PRAYER & SPIRITUALITY  
Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding**

Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. Believers use a range of practices for preparing the body and the mind for meditative prayer and engaging in the ‘work of meditation’, including prayer journaling. The Examen is a meditative prayer in the Christian tradition.

**Skills**

Participate respectfully in meditative prayer, including The Examen.

‘Communion of saints’ is a term which describes the spiritual bond that exists, through Baptism, between all the members of the Church, living and dead.

**Skills**

Communicate an understanding of the term ‘communion of saints’.

**CHRISTIAN LIFE  
PRAYER & SPIRITUALITY**

**Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding**

In response to the request of his followers “Lord, teach us to pray as you do”, Jesus gave them the Our Father or the Lord’s Prayer (Luke 11:1-13; Matthew 6:5-15). The origins of The Lord’s Prayer are deeply rooted in the Jewish tradition. The Our Father is a central prayer in Christianity and an integral part of Catholic liturgy. Seven petitions are identified in The Lord’s Prayer:

1. Hallowed be your name
2. Your kingdom come
3. Your will be done on earth

(including Matthew 25:31-46), and the Church's teaching about concern for the common good.

Reflect on and express their personal responses to the challenge to serve others through the works of mercy.

**PRAYER & SPIRITUALITY  
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Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. Believers use a range of practices for preparing the body and the mind for meditative prayer and engaging in the 'work of meditation', including prayer journaling. The Examen is a meditative prayer in the Christian tradition.

**Skills**

Participate respectfully in meditative prayer, including The Examen.

Identify and use practices that assist in preparing for and engaging in meditative prayer, including prayer journaling.

- as it is in heaven
4. Give us this day our daily bread
  5. Forgive us our trespasses as we
  6. Lead us not into temptation
  7. Deliver us from evil

The first three petitions praise God. The remaining four petitions present to God the needs of believers.

**Skills**

Compare different texts of The Lord's Prayer, including Scriptural references and traditional Christian versions.

Identify the use of The Lord's Prayer in Catholic liturgy (e.g. Communion Rite; Baptism; The Anointing of the Sick).

Investigate the origins of The Lord's Prayer (e.g. in Old Testament texts; Jewish prayer and ritual).

Make connections between students' own experiences and the seven petitions of The Lord's

<p>Identify and use practices that assist in preparing for and engaging in meditative prayer, including prayer journaling.</p>		<p>Prayer.</p>	
<p><b>Mandated Scripture</b></p>	<p><b>Mandated Scripture</b>          Spiritual and corporal works of mercy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scriptural foundations for the spiritual and corporal works of mercy (Matthew 25: 31-46)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mandated Scripture</b></p>	<p><b>Mandated Scripture</b></p>
<p><b>Explicit Prayer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daily Angelus &amp; school prayer</li> </ul>	<p><b>Explicit Prayer</b>          Meditative prayer practices, including prayer journaling</p>	<p><b>Explicit Prayer</b></p>	<p><b>Explicit Prayer</b></p>