Religious Education Learnin	g Journey			Year 2 Spring 2 Term	×××
	earning about the events of Easter, in parti an important event for all Christians. They Key Religion	will recap of the symbols of		is unit, the children	will understand what s and why this as so
 Explore key questions through enquiry based learning into Christianity whilst also drawing from at least one of Hinduism, Islam or Judaism, as well as non-religious world views as appropriate. Teachers should take the children's own background, experiences and questions into consideration. Learn about different beliefs about God and the world around them. Encounter and respond 			Easter: Why is the resurrection of Jesus important?		
	Note to teacher: Be mindful of children who may have suffered bereavements and of different beliefs of what happens after we die. Make it clear this is what the Christians believe. Lesson 1 LI: To understand the concept of dying and link it back to the Easter story. **Introduce the learning intention after your lesson recap. At the end use a thumbs up/down/middle for the children to self-evaluate their achievement. **	 **Introduce the learning intention after your lesson recap. At the end use a thumbs up/down/middle for the children to self- evaluate their achievement. ** Briefly discuss what RE is and why we study it. (Religious Education is learning about different religions and how people celebrate them. It helps us understand why some people do things that might be different to others). Recall previous RE learning. Recall the key question for the unit. Can the children retell the Easter story in 20 accords for using a part of the laster. 		 Lesson 3 LI: To explore the resurrection in more detail. **Introduce the learning intention after your lesson recap. At the end use a thumbs up/down/middle for the children to self-evaluate their achievement. ** Briefly discuss what RE is and why we study it. (Religious Education is learning about different religions and how people celebrate them. It helps us understand why some people do things that might be different to others). Recall previous RE learning. Recall the key question for this unit and what they have learnt so far. Recall the key parts of the Easter story. Can they recall the meaning other resurrection? Refer back to our thoughts about what happens when we die in the first lesson. 	

 especially for other children and their families. Ask relevant questions and develop a sense of wonder about the world using their imaginations. Talk about what is important to them and others, valuing themselves, reflecting on their own feelings and experiences and developing a sense of belonging. RE at Bland's Infant School: It is vital for all our children to learn from and about religion, so that they can understand the world around them. RE promotes respect and open-mindedness towards others with different faiths and beliefs and encourages children to develop their sense of 	 Start by briefly discussing what happens when we die. (Either tell a story of a pet/relative you may have lost/ show a photo etc OR start by discussing the seasons where things die in winter but return to life in spring.) Do they have any beliefs about what happens when we die eg: heaven. Reasure children that people believe different things. Talk about even though someone is not with us anymore that we always have the happy memories in our heads and heart. Show pictures of the main parts of the Easter story. Can children recall the story of easter story. Can children for the story? How was his death different? Introduce the key question. What happened to Jesus in the story? How was his death different? Introduce the key question. 		
identity and belonging through self-awareness	Lesson 4 & 5		
and reflection.	LI: To consolidate learning about the crucifixion.		
We encourage children to ask questions to promote enquiry-based learning.	**Introduce the learning intention after your lesson recap. At the end use a thumbs up/down/middle for the children to self- evaluate their achievement. **		
	 Briefly discuss what RE is and why we study it. (Religious Education is learning about different religions and how people celebrate them. It helps us understand why some people do things that might be different to others). Recall previous RE learning. 		

٠	Recall the key question for this unit and what they have learnt so far.
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- Recall what the resurrection means.
- Explain that all Christians believe in the resurrection as this proves to them that they can also have life after death and God promised.
- Christians believe Jesus was given to people by God to dies and rescue / save them from suffering because they do wrong things sometimes. Jesus was sent to save people, forgive them for their sins and offer them salvation (life after death).
- An Easter Egg is the symbol of this new life.
- Remind children that people believe different things but the Easter story and the symbols of Easter are what the Christian people believe. They believe that Jesus came back to life to show that there is life after death in heaven and therefore Christians celebrate this. This is the most important Christian celebration more important than Christmas as this was the turning point for Christians. Christmas was just the start of this journey.

Activity:

Make cards to show their own ways of symbolising new life. For those non-Christians this can be symbols of new life. Add a personal message to someone special.

Assessment activity:

While the children are making their cards show them a depiction of Jesus on the cross and the tomb with the boulder. What do Christians believe happened next? Ask them to explain in their own words why the resurrection was so important to Christian people? What would have happened without the resurrection.

Glossary:

Crucifixion: the way Jesus died on the cross - a common punishment in biblical times.

Easter egg symbolism: The egg itself became a symbol of the Resurrection. Just as Jesus rose from the tomb, the egg symbolized new life emerging from the eggshell. In the Orthodox tradition, eggs are painted red to symbolize the blood that Jesus shed on the cross.

Heaven: The place where God and the angles live from where God rules eternally. The place Christians believe their spirit ascends to when they die had gain eternal life to live with God.

Hot cross bun symbolism: The bun marks the end of the Christian season of Lent and different parts of the hot cross bun have a certain meaning: the raison represent the body of Christ: the cross representing the crucifixion of Jesus; the spices inside signifying the spices used to embalm him at his burial; sometimes also orange peel is used to reflect the bitterness of his time and the risen yeast dough represent the resurrection.

Palm Sunday: Palm Sunday recalls the story in Christian Scripture of Jesus' entry into Jerusalem, greeted by people waving palm branches. It is a reminder for Christians to welcome Jesus into their hearts and to be willing to follow him.

Resurrection: when God brought Jesus back to life and then Jesus went to heaven to be with God. **The Last Supper:** the meal eaten by Christ with his disciples on the night before his Crucifixion, during which he is believed to have instituted the Eucharist.