

| Dialogue and Encounter | | Understand |  <p>By the end of this unit of study, pupils will be able to:</p> <p>U5.6.1. Explain that the Bible came together over a period of more than a thousand years and contains sacred texts from Judaism, the four Gospels, and other early writings of the Church.</p> <p>U5.6.2. Know that the Church teaches that Sacred Scripture is the inspired Word of God and the Church helps Catholics read and understand the Bible.</p> <p>U5.6.3. Know that the Bible is translated from different languages into many languages. (RVE)</p> <p>U5.6.4. Recognise that the Tanakh uses different names for God that reveal aspects of his nature. (RVE)</p> <p>U5.6.5. Use specialist vocabulary to describe some Jewish beliefs expressed in the Shema prayer.</p> | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>Dialogue: By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know that the Church teaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The many different writers of the Bible were inspired by the Holy Spirit. • What Christians call the Old Testament originates in Hebrew scriptures. • The Old Testament is important for Christians because it speaks of God’s covenant with Abraham and is the foundation of the faith of the people of the Old and New Testaments: Judaism and Christianity. By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know: • The Bible was originally written in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek which were the languages of the writers. • God’s covenant with Abraham is the foundation of the faith of the people of the Old and New Testaments: Judaism and Christianity. | Discern | |  <p>By the end of this unit of study, pupils will be able to:</p> <p>D5.6.1. Asking ‘How can Sacred Scripture be “truth” if not everything in it is right?’ (YOUCAT 15) and discussing how to read the Bible prayerfully and how the Church helps us understand Scripture.</p> <p>D5.6.2. Exploring the place of Sacred Scripture in Jewish life today. (RVE)</p> <p>D5.6.3. Discussing why the whole Bible is important for Christians, not just the New Testament. (RVE)</p> | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Encounter: By the end of this unit of study, pupils will have encountered the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the Tanakh (or Hebrew Bible) uses different names for God, to express different aspects of His nature. The Different Names Of God • That the Shema prayer is the basic creed of Judaism. It encapsulates the intrinsic unity of the world and its Creator. • Use specialist vocabulary to describe some Jewish beliefs expressed in the Shema prayer (‘Hear Oh Israel – the Lord our God, the Lord is One’). • A mezuzah as it contains the Shema prayer and on the box is the letter ‘Shin’ or sometimes the whole word ‘Shaddai’ meaning mighty, (i.e., God is strong/almighty/powerful) on the mezuzah case. | | Respond |  <p>By the end of this unit of study, pupils will be invited to:</p> <p>R5.6.1. Reflecting on the books that matter to them in their lives. (RVE)</p> <p>R5.6.2. Talking to others about their sacred texts and why they matter. (RVE)</p> <p>R5.6.3. Thinking and talking about ways of showing respect for sacred texts. (RVE)</p> | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Old Testament</td> <td>Shema</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Testament</td> <td>Mezuzah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bible</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tanakh</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | Old Testament | Shema | New Testament | Mezuzah | Bible | | Tanakh | | |
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| Bible | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanakh | | | | | | | | | | | |