

The Vine and the Branches

October 2024

Agenda

Prayer

- The Big Picture
- Explore Prophecy and Promise



SAINT JOHN HENRY NEWMAN PRAYER

MAY THE LORD SUPPORT US ALL THE
DAY LONG,

TILL THE SHADES LENGTHEN AND THE
EVENING COMES,

AND THE BUSY WORLD IS HUSHED, AND
THE FEVER OF LIFE IS OVER,

AND OUR WORK IS DONE.

THEN IN HIS MERCY MAY HE GIVE US
A SAFE LODGING,

AND HOLY REST, AND PEACE AT THE
LAST. AMEN.

Agenda

Prayer

- The Big Picture
- Explore Prophecy and Promise

What's the Big picture?

Creation and Covenant...

*'In this branch, pupils will encounter the God who **creates and calls** a people. They will explore revelation of the Christian belief that all that is comes from God, the Creation accounts in Genesis, and scientific explanations of the process of Creation. They will explore the **call of God and his covenantal relationship with his people** first through Abraham and Moses, then through the narrative of the Old Testament.'* (RED p62)

What's the Big picture?

Creation and Covenant...

God creates everything out of love. All that comes from God is good. He reveals himself to us out of love.



What's the Big picture?

Creation and Covenant...

The 'original harmony that [humans] had with the world and...with God' (YC 66) has been lost.

'The experience of this alienation is expressed in the story of the Fall' (YC 66)



What's the Big picture?

Creation and Covenant...

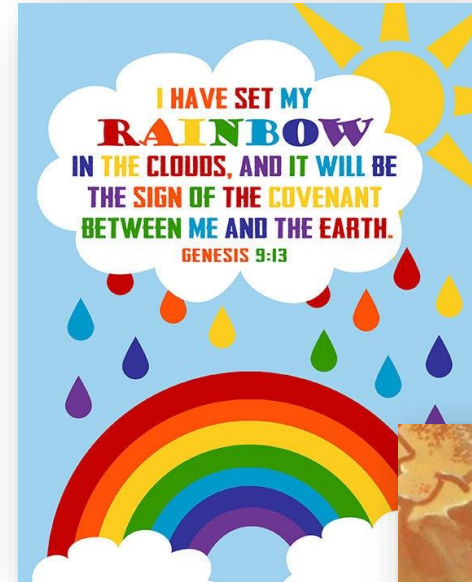
God shows himself in the Old Testament as God, who created the world out of love and remains faithful to [humans] even when they have fallen away from him into sin (YC 8)



What's the Big picture?

Creation and Covenant...

‘God makes it possible to experience him in history: With Noah he establishes a covenant to save all living things. He calls Abraham so as to make him “the father of a multitude of nations” and to bless “all the families of the earth” in him...To Moses he introduces himself by name...frees Israel from slavery...establishes a covenant with them...and through Moses gives them the Law’ (YC 8)



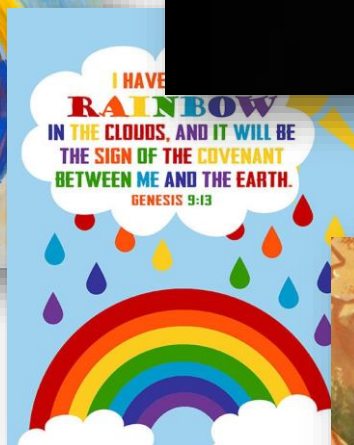
What's the Big picture?

Prophecy and Promise...

‘Again and again, God sends prophets to his people to call them to conversion and to the renewal of the covenant. The prophets proclaim that God will establish a new and everlasting covenant, which will bring about a radical renewal and definitive redemption. This covenant will be open to all human beings.’ (YC 8)



What's the Big picture?



What's the Big picture?

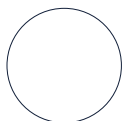
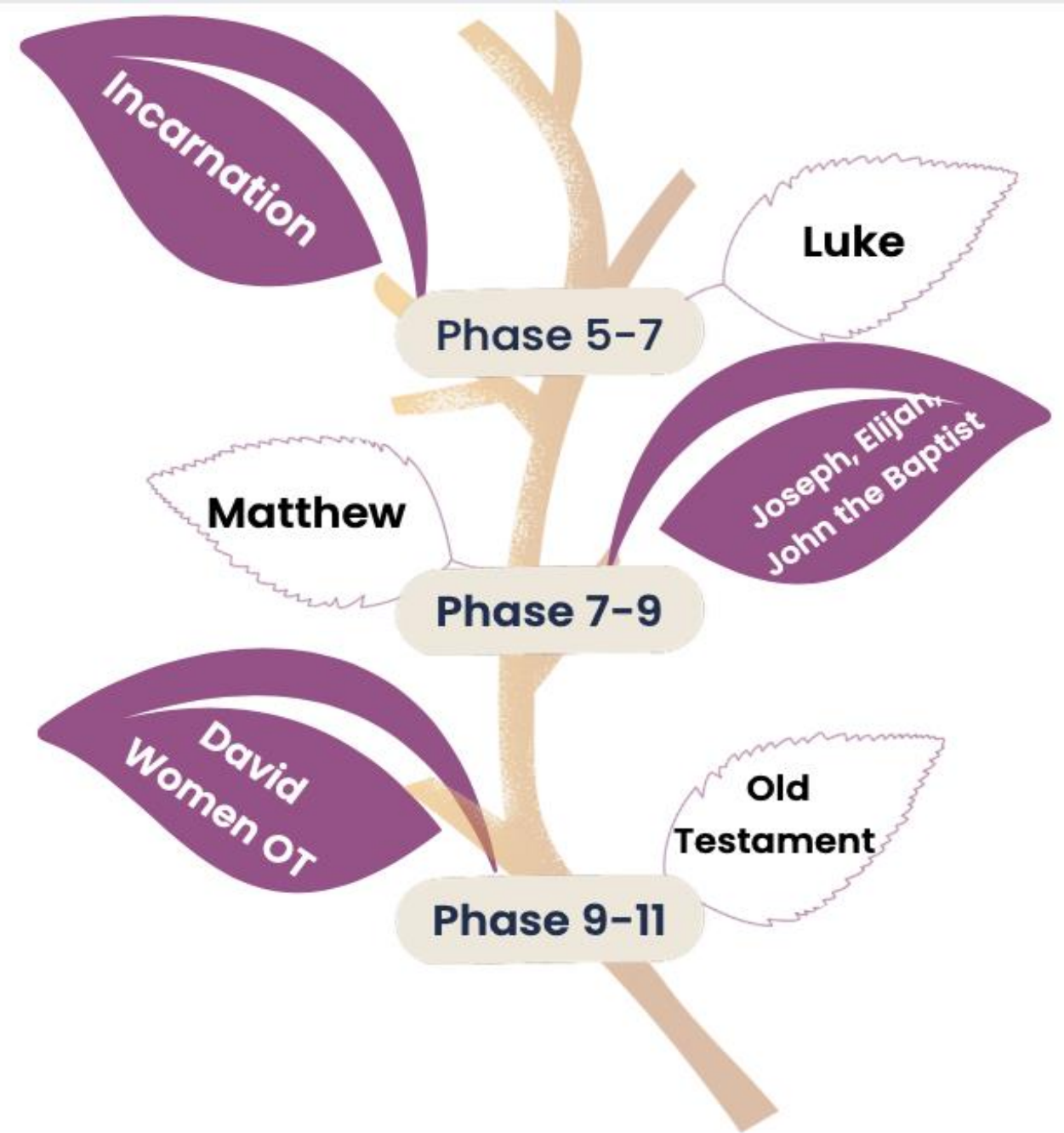
Prophecy and Promise...

*'The prophets speak of God reaching to his people, **calling them back into a relationship with him.** In this branch, pupils will explore the Christian understanding of the **teaching of the prophets as they point to the fulfilment of God's promise in a messiah, Jesus Christ.** They will explore the **expectant waiting** for the Messiah through the Advent season and how this speaks to Christians today as they wait for Christ. Pupils will encounter the **story of the nativity** of Jesus and the **mystery of the incarnation.**' (RED p62)*

Branch 2



Prophecy & Promise Season of Advent



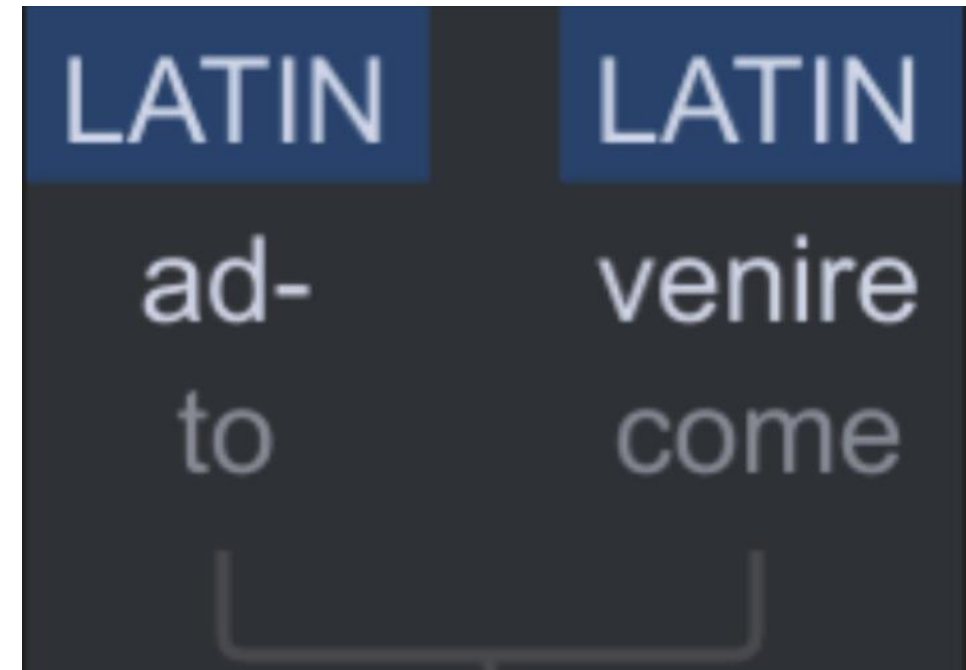
Religious
Education
Directory

Prophecy and promise – key knowledge

“He has spoken through the prophets”

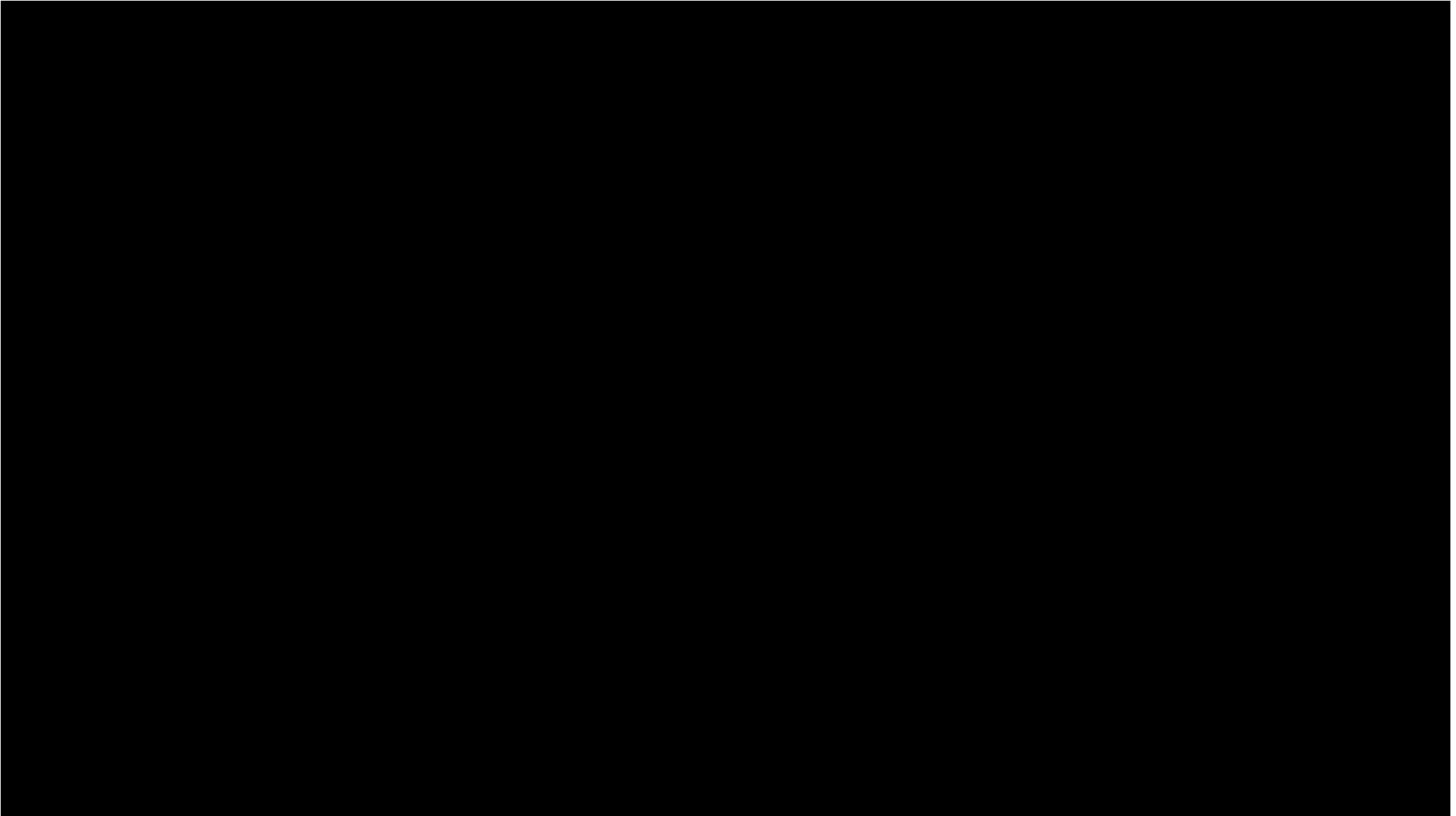
Advent

(Nicene Creed)



What's the Big picture?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1g1gByYQJZA>



What is a prophet?

Major Prophets



MINOR PROPHETS

Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Hephaniah, Hagai, Zechariah, Malachi



- In English we use one word 'prophet' which derives from the Greek translation.
- In Hebrew, there are different words for prophet, that are closer to 'seer' in English.
- Prophet can also mean one who speaks, such as Aaron (Exodus 4)
- The Church teaches that the Holy Spirit has 'spoken through the prophets' (CCC 683-688, 702-720)
- Pupils in a class from Jewish or Muslim background will share the stories of the prophets but not the salvation history context.



**John the Baptist is the bridge
between the prophets of the
past
and the arrival of the
Messiah,
Jesus, the Lamb of God.**



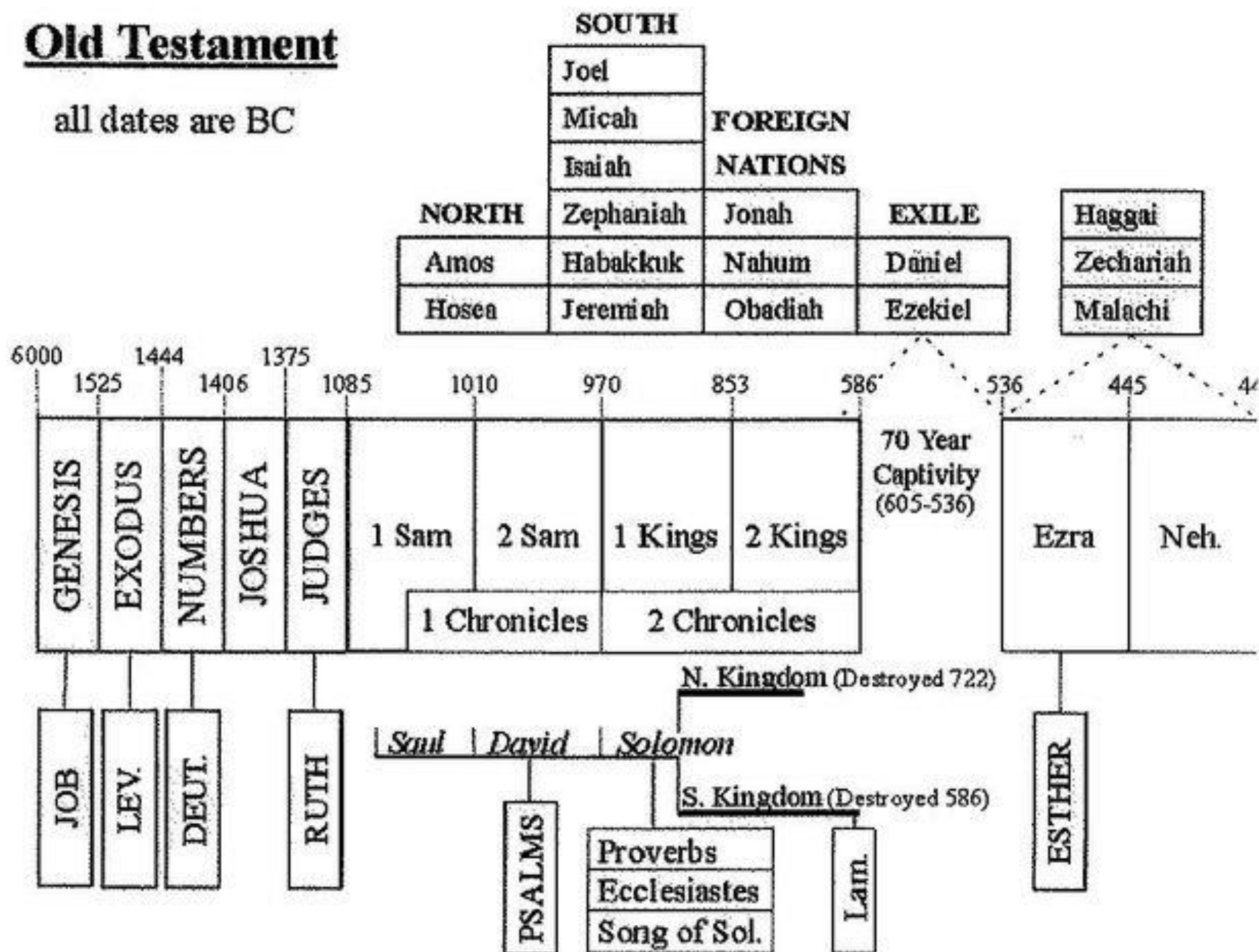
**The Gospel writers quote the
prophets to show that in
Jesus, their prophecies are
fulfilled.**



**The Church teaches that the prophets and prophetesses
of the Hebrew Scriptures (Old Testament)
are part of the narrative of salvation history.
The Holy Spirit guides them to proclaim God's message.
Some prophets are active
in the stories of scripture, such as Miriam and Moses.
Others are collections of literary texts, such as Isaiah,
who focus on the promise of a Messiah.**

Old Testament

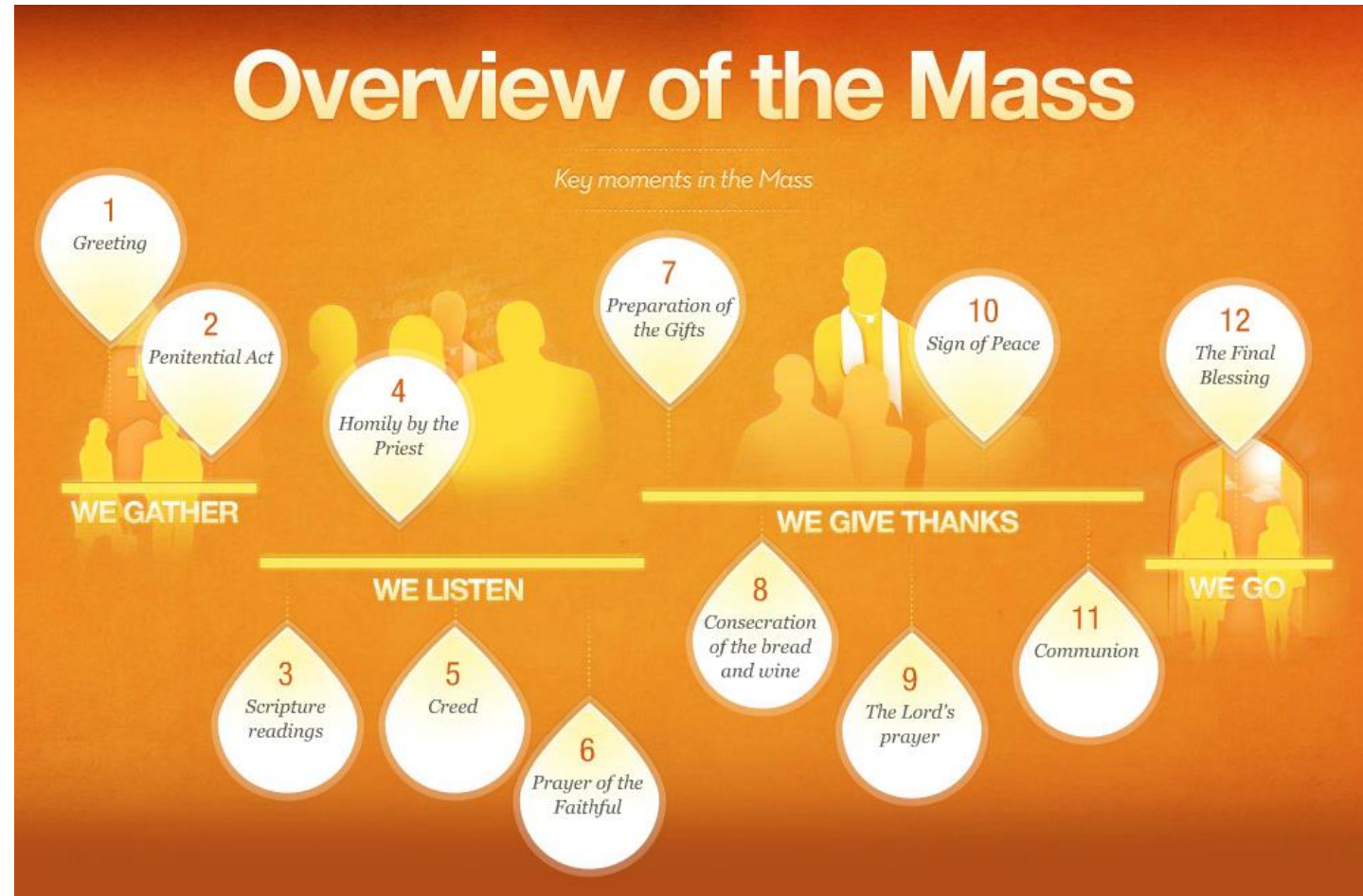
all dates are BC



Prophecy and Promise

Year 3

*'At times, it is necessary to step outside the liturgical year cycle to give sufficient time to a theme or celebration. To study the Mass in some detail, the focus of this branch splits into **two** themes. **One** is understanding what happens at Mass...*



Prophecy and Promise

Year 3

*'...the **other** focuses on the nativity according to St Matthew, which introduces pupils to Joseph and St Matthew's gospel. (RED p117)*



Prophecy and Promise

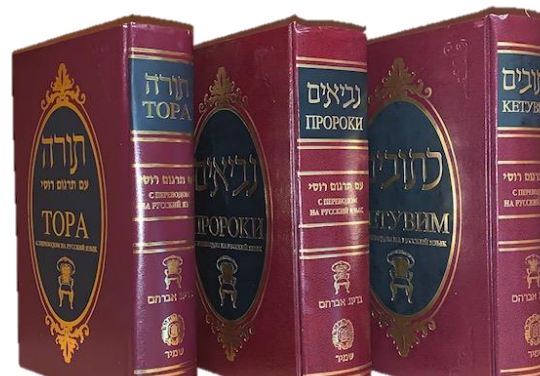
Year 3

'The second part of the Mass unit is in the 'Desert to garden' branch and will focus on the Last Supper and the institution of the Eucharist. Following this, pupils will learn about the importance of the Eucharist to the early Church.' (RED p117)



Prophecy and Promise

'St Matthew's gospel is written for an **audience familiar with the Torah (Law), the Nevi'im (Prophets) and the Ketuvim (Writings)**, and he makes a point of drawing from these Jewish texts to **show that in Jesus, Scripture is fulfilled**. These texts form the basis of what Christians refer to as the Old Testament. **St Matthew emphasises that Jesus is the Messiah, foretold by the prophets and the one who will bring about the Kingdom of Heaven.** (RED p118)



Year 3

Hebrew Scriptures

--The Tanakh: The Jewish Canon--

Torah
"Teachings"

Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy

Nevi'im
"Prophets"

Joshua
Judges
1, 2 Samuel
1, 2 Kings
Isaiah
Jeremiah
Ezekiel

"The Twelve"

Hosea
Joel
Amos
Obadiah
Jonah
Micah
Nahum
Habakkuk
Zephaniah
Haggai
Zechariah
Malachi

Ketuvim
"Writings"

Psalms
Proverbs
Job
Song of Songs
Ruth
Lament.
Eccles.
Esther
Daniel
Ezra
Nehemiah
1, 2 Chron

Prophecy and Promise

Year 3

*'Joseph already lives in Bethlehem in this gospel, so there is no journey or stable. However, the **angel's message and the Magi's visit still point to Jesus' divine nature, and the first listeners of St Matthew's gospel would have recognised that Bethlehem is the birthplace of King David.'** (RED p118)*



King David is one of the most well-known figures in Jewish history. His life was filled with much happiness and much pain. He is known by many titles: David the conqueror, David the pious man, David the sweet singer, David the shepherd and David the penitent. King David was a descendant of Judah as well as Ruth, and was promised by G-d that his children would rule Israel forever. Until this very day, he is remembered by Jews everywhere, who still chant his Psalms in prayer, in times of joy and sorrow. (Chabad.org)

Prophecy and Promise

Year 3

*'Bethlehem is also significant as in Hebrew 'Beth' means house and 'lehem means bread, so **Matthew's audience would recognise the symbolic significance of Jesus's birthplace as the house of bread.**' (RED p118)*

When Micah, the Old Testament prophet, foretold the birth of Jesus in Bethlehem, he emphasized its lack of significance to the world.

But thou, Bethlehem, Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel: whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting ([Micah 5:2](#))

Bread is one of life's most common things, and without it man would not survive. God wanted his Son to be "common" in the sense that He is available to all. Without Him, there is no life.—Brian Atwood

And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst.—[John](#)

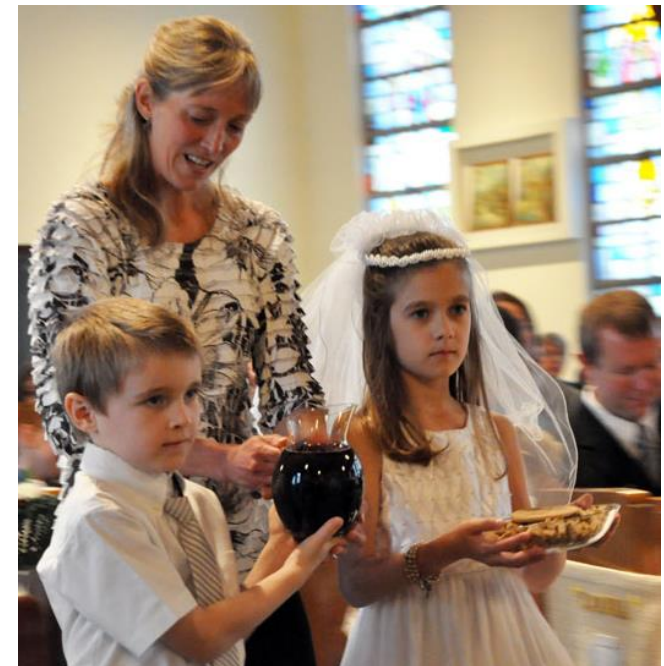
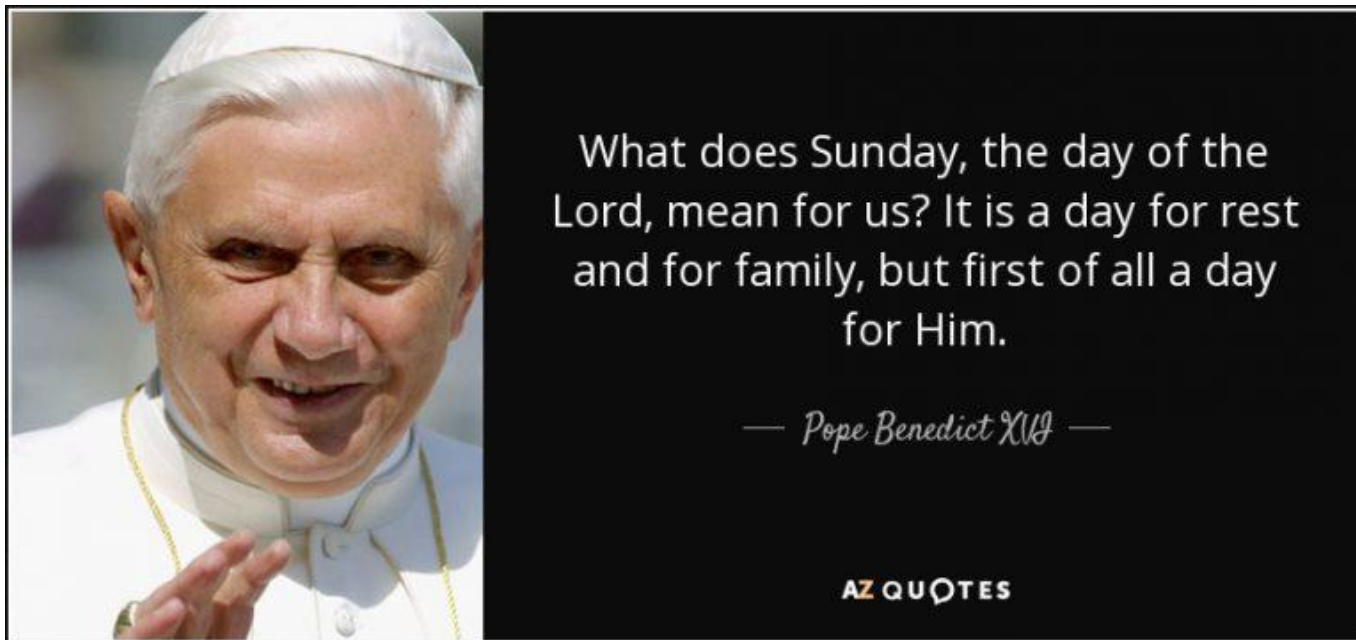
[6:35](#)



Prophecy and Promise

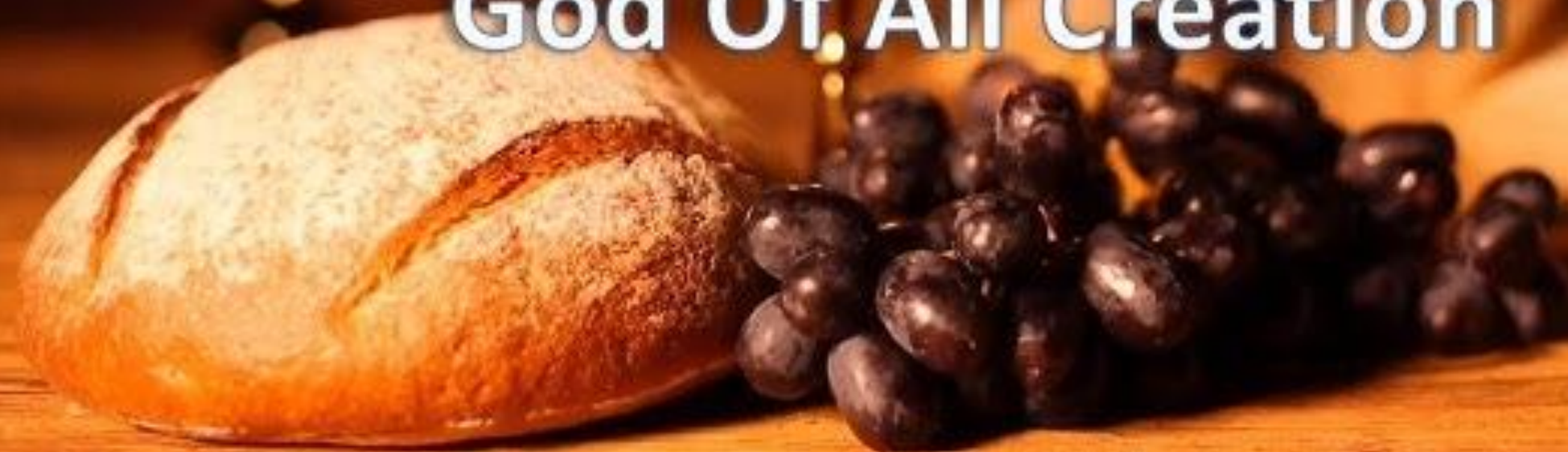
Year 3

'Teaching about the Mass follows from the theme of Creation by relating to the 'holy day' of the seven days of Creation and linking the fruits of Creation with the presentation of the gifts at Mass. The learning outcomes should focus on understanding what happens at Mass, the 'movement of the celebration' (CCC 1348). (RED p118)





**Blessed Are You Lord
God Of All Creation**



Key moments in the Mass



Prophecy and Promise

Year 3

'All pupils can study how Mass happens though some pupils will not have experienced Mass as participants, and few will have taken part as communicants.

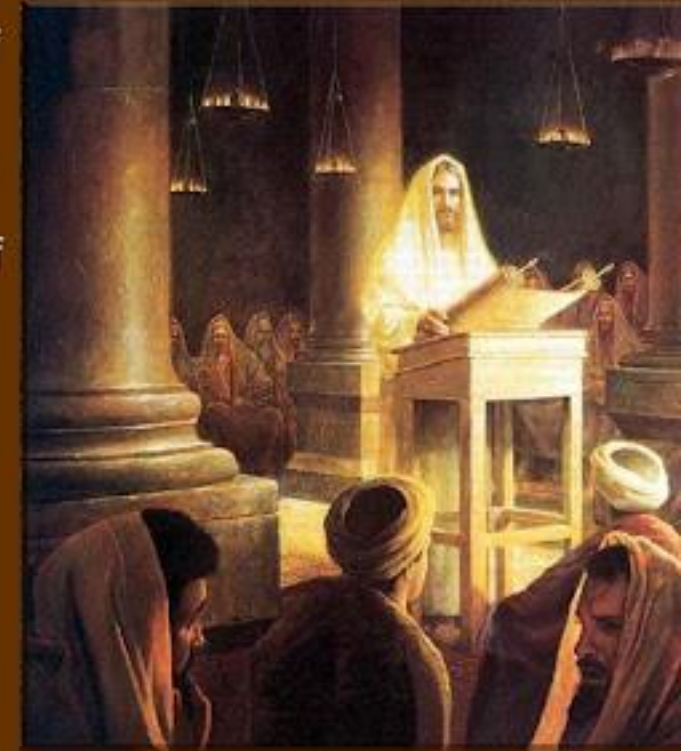
Therefore, in this branch, the focus is on the Liturgy of the Word as this draws on the concrete experience of liturgies in school and pupils' understanding of how Christians gather, listen, and respond to the words of Scripture.'(RED p118)

The Liturgy of the Word

The reading of Scripture has always been an integral part of the Liturgy.

When the first Christians gathered to "break bread", they kept the Jewish custom of the "breaking open the Word", as well.

From the Hebrew Scriptures, they read the Books of the Law and the Prophets; they shared letters written by early missionaries like Peter and Paul; and they shared, of course, their own story - the Gospels.





WE GATHER

*We come together as
baptised believers in Christ.*



WE LISTEN

*We allow God's word to
penetrate our hearts and
minds.*



WE GIVE THANKS

*We offer our lives in union
with Christ.*



WE GO

*We take Christ to the people
we meet in our daily lives.*



GATHER



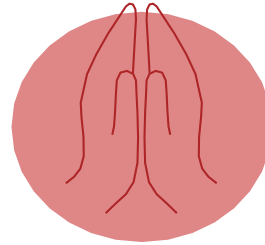
LISTEN



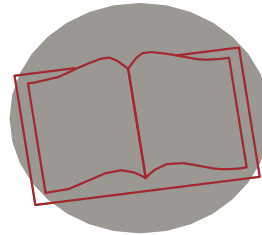
RESPONSE



MISSION



Prayer has been traditionally described as ‘lifting up of the hearts and minds to God’, which means it involves our whole person – our head as well as our heart.



Celebrations of the word As the time allotted to prayer lengthens and the number of people involved grows, there is a corresponding need for more formal structures. The term ‘celebrations of the word’ is used in this Directory for celebrations which are created for the school community and not directly taken from the liturgical books of the Church.



Liturgy The most familiar forms of the liturgy celebrated in school are the Mass and the Sacrament of Reconciliation. The liturgical books, such as the Roman Missal and the Lectionary, set out the structure to be followed, the words to be spoken, the gestures to be performed, and the symbols to be used when celebrating a liturgy.

Prophecy and Promise

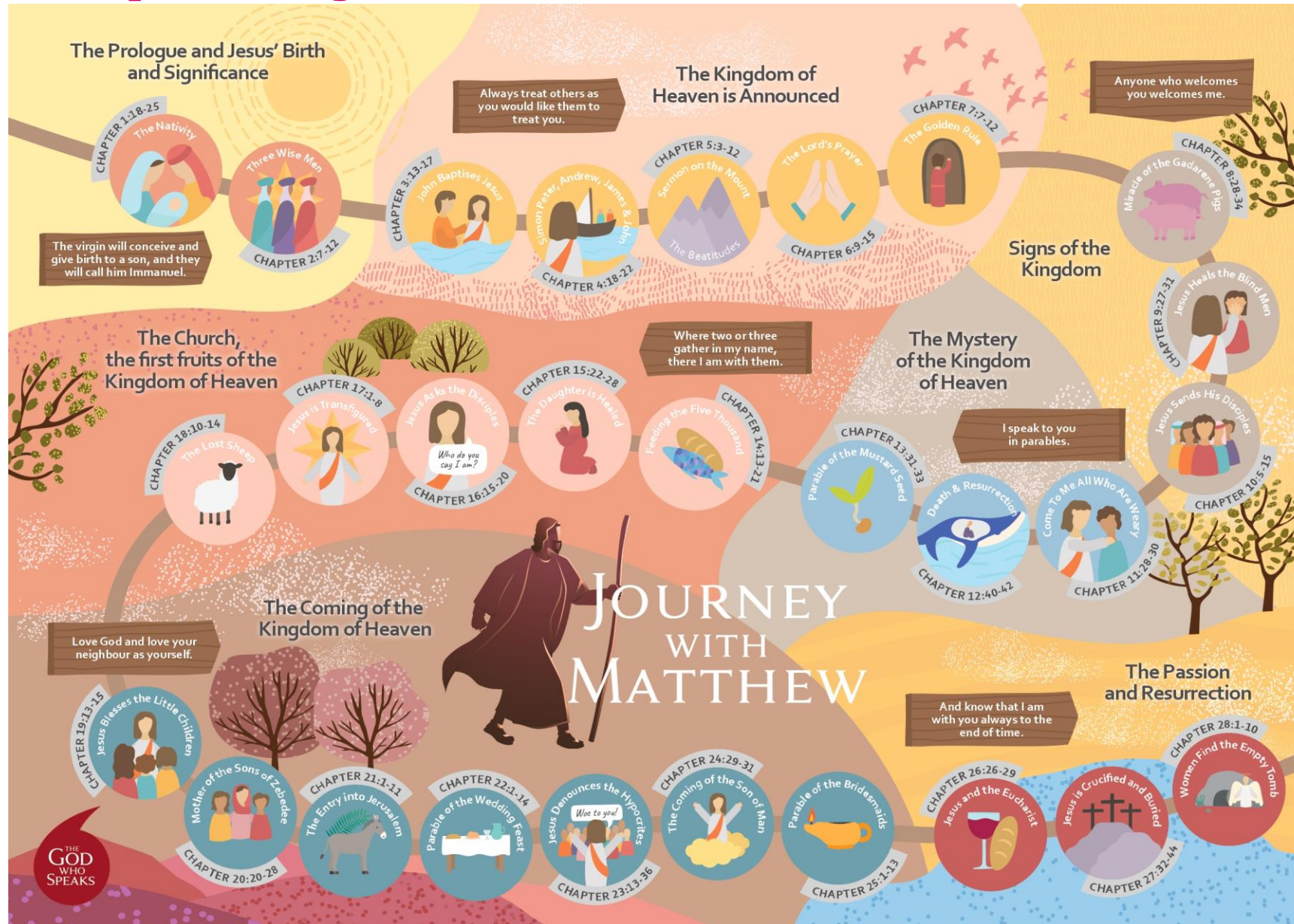
Year 3

'It also enables them to contextualise vocabulary about the Old and New Testaments as part of the prayer life of the Church. In listening to Scripture, Christians hope to discern how God speaks to them today. They are not purely historical accounts, but living words, and the homily helps Christians reflect on how to carry the Gospel message into their daily lives.'(RED p118)



Prophecy and Promise

Year 3



Prophecy and Promise

Year 3

Hear

By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know:

- Why Christians go to Mass on Sunday.
- How Catholics celebrate Mass. For Advent:
- Messiah would be born of a virgin and would be called Immanuel (Is 7:14).
- The Annunciation to Joseph (Matt 1:18-25).
- Revisit Lk 1:26-38.

Believe

By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know that the Church teaches:

- Sunday is the day of the Resurrection of Jesus. Therefore, Christians gather on Sunday.
- Catholics gather to celebrate Mass where they listen to the words of holy scripture (the Liturgy of the Word) and meet Jesus in Holy Communion (the Liturgy of the Eucharist).
- The Liturgy of the Word includes readings from the Old Testament and the New Testament.
- That Jesus birth was foretold by the prophets.
- That Joseph listened to the angel and opened his heart to the Holy Spirit.

Celebrate

By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know:

- How Catholics use some signs, actions, prayers, and symbols to celebrate Mass, e.g., the sign of the cross, bells, the Kyrie Eleison prayer, etc.
- Hear some of the responses Catholics say at Mass, focusing on the Liturgy of the Word.
- How Advent hymns celebrate Jesus as the coming Messiah (e.g., O Little town of Bethlehem; Long ago prophets knew; O come, divine Messiah; O come, O come Emmanuel).

Live

By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know:

- Some ways that Christians prepare for the coming of Christ during Advent.
- Representations in art around the world, connecting to the prophecies of Christ's coming.

Prophecy and Promise

Year 3

Key vocab:

- Mass
- Sunday
- Advent
- Joseph
- angel
- Liturgy of the Word

How will you support the learning and usage of these key vocab terms?

How will you ensure they are understood in context?

Prophecy and Promise

Year 3

Expected outcomes



Understand

By the end of this unit of study, pupils will be able to:

U3.2.1.

Recognise that Sunday is a holy day for Christians, making simple links between the story of Creation (Gen 1:1-2:4) and Sunday as a day of rest.

U3.2.2.

Give a simple description of how Catholics celebrate the Mass.

U3.2.3.

Give simple descriptions of some special prayers, signs, and actions performed in church and at Mass using religious language, focusing on the Liturgy of the Word.

U3.2.4.

Recognise how Joseph puts his trust in God when the angel appears.

U3.2.5.

Make links between the angel's message about Jesus and the words of the prophet Isaiah.

U3.2.6.

Recall that angels bring God's message in the gospels of St Matthew and St Luke.

Prophecy and Promise

Year 3



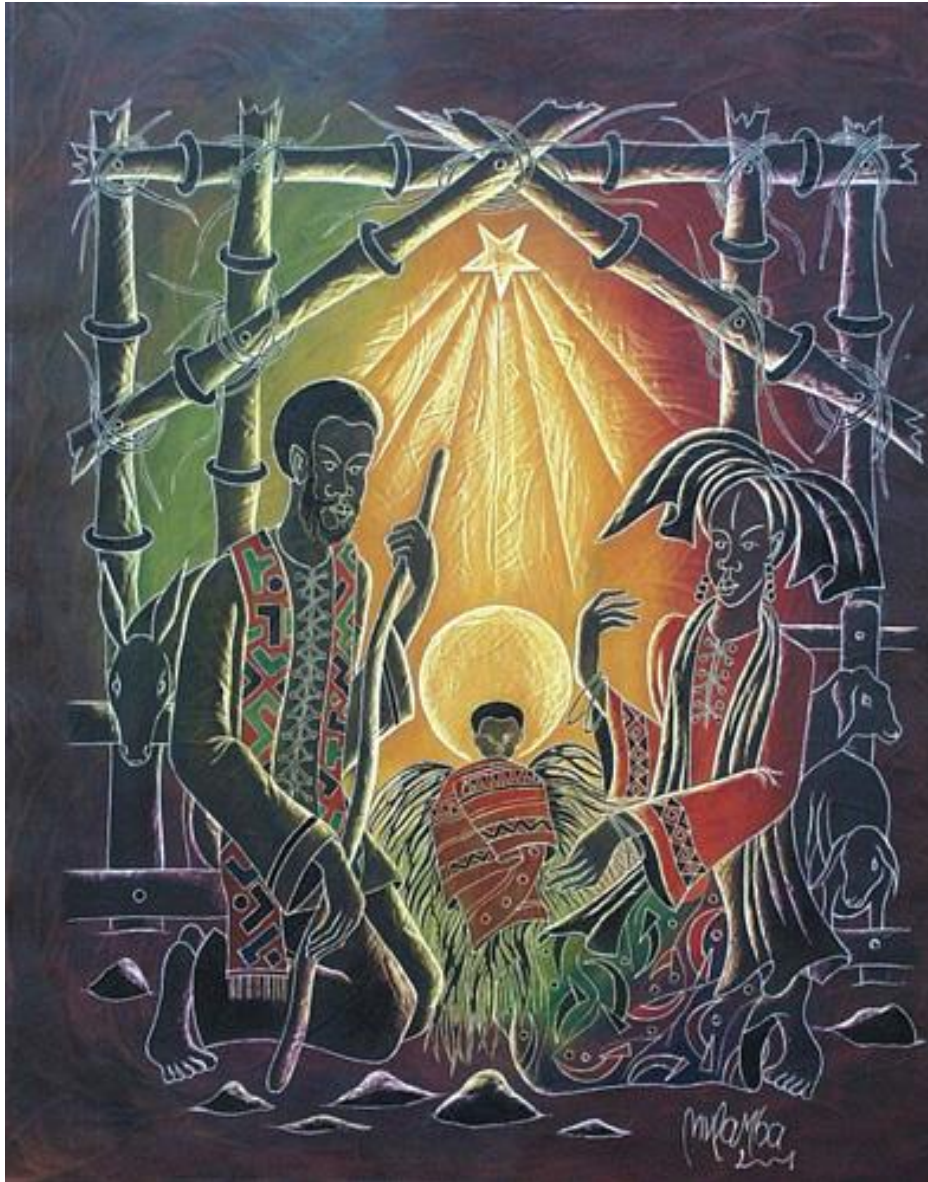
<https://thejesusquestion.org/2011/12/25/nativity-paintings-from-around-the-world/>

Hanna Varghese, *God Is With Us*, 2006.

<http://www.omsc.org/art-at-omsc/hanna/god-is-slide.html>

Prophecy and Promise

Year 3



<https://thejesusquestion.org/2011/12/25/nativity-paintings-from-around-the-world/>

Joseph Mulamba-Mandangi, Nativity, 2001

<http://www.transars.cz/aukcniatalogy/katalog17/1stranadodatky.html>

Discern By the end of this unit of study, pupils will be able to talk and think critically and creatively about what they have studied, for example, through:	
D3.2.1.	Talking, asking, and answering questions about their experiences of liturgies and the Mass.
D3.2.2.	Considering how Catholics use some prayers, signs, actions, and symbols during Mass and make links between beliefs and action.
D3.2.3.	Talking, asking, and answering questions about Joseph and Mary trusting in God.
D3.2.4.	Comparing and making simple links between the signs used in Advent and Christmas and their meaning for Christians.
Respond During this unit of study, pupils will be invited to respond to their learning, for example by:	
R3.2.1.	Responding creatively to the words of an Advent hymn, work of art, prayer, or poem that connects to the message of the angels.
R3.2.2.	Reflecting on what Sunday Mass means for Christians.

Planning

1. Read the Teacher notes from the RED for the Year group and for the branch
2. Note the lens content in the RED (Hear, Believe, Celebrate, Live) for the branch. This will help you to recognise the key content that should be taught. [NB – find out more about the lenses in the RED (p23-35)]
3. Note the Expected Outcomes in the RED (Understand, Discern, Respond) for the branch
4. Read the Teacher Book (TB), this contains theological notes and also identifies the learning linked to the Expected Outcomes
5. Read the guidance from the Diocese on each branch as these show how the RED, TB and PB talk to each other. They may provide a helpful basis for your planning

NB: Note the key vocab for the branch. This is located at the end of each branch in the Pupil Book (PB)

Assessment

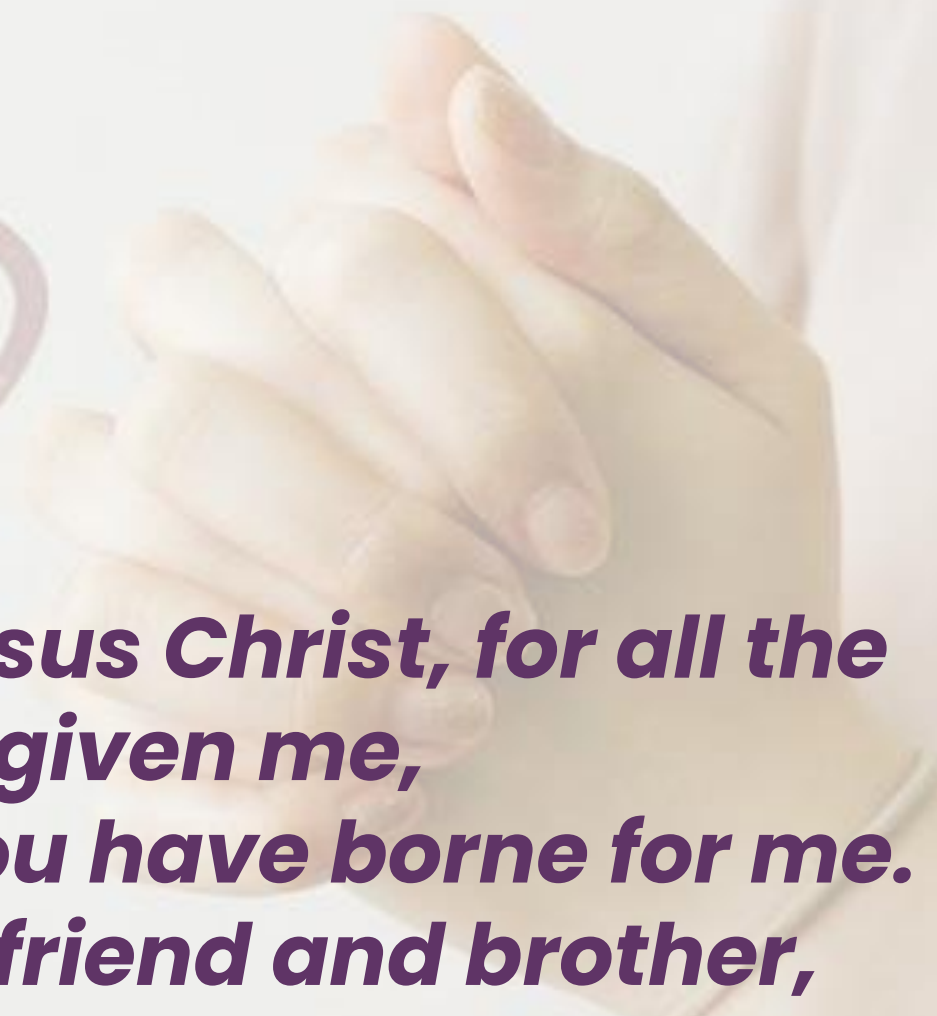


- Refer to the **prescribed outcomes** for the branch. These will form the foundation of assessment as they are what pupils are expected to know by the end of that phase. For example:

Expected outcomes		Ages 5-7
Revelation		
Recognise in an age-appropriate way that the Church teaches that all that is comes from God, Our Father, who made heaven and Earth.		U.1.1.2
Recognise that, for Christians, the Christmas story reveals God’s love by sending Jesus his Son.		U1.2.1
Identify some of the people that encounter Jesus and recognise that he is special.		U1.3.1
Sacred Scripture		
Be introduced to the Bible as a special book and encounter the stories and accounts of how people came to know God and the Good News of Jesus in the gospels.		U1.2.2

LET US

pray.



***Thanks be to you, my Lord Jesus Christ, for all the
benefits you have given me,
for all the pains and insults you have borne for me.
O most merciful redeemer, friend and brother,
may I know you more clearly, love you more dearly,
and follow you more nearly, day by day. Amen.***