

The Vine and the Branches

March 2025

Agenda

Prayer

- The Big Picture
- Explore *To the Ends of the Earth*

Father in heaven,
may the faith you have given us
in your son, Jesus Christ, our brother,
and the flame of charity enkindled
in our hearts by the Holy Spirit,
reawaken in us the blessed hope
for the coming of your Kingdom.





May your grace transform us
into tireless cultivators of the seeds of the Gospel.
May those seeds transform from within both
humanity and the whole cosmos
in the sure expectation
of a new heaven and a new earth,
when, with the powers of Evil vanquished,
your glory will shine eternally.

May the grace of the Jubilee
reawaken in us, Pilgrims of Hope,
a yearning for the treasures of heaven.
May that same grace spread
the joy and peace of our Redeemer
throughout the earth.
To you our God, eternally blessed,
be glory and praise for ever.
Amen



Agenda

Prayer

- The Big Picture
- Explore *To the Ends of the Earth*

What's the Big picture?

Creation and Covenant...

*'In this branch, pupils will encounter the God who **creates and calls** a people: all that is comes from God (Creation); God calls his people and has a covenantal relationship with them'*

(adapted from RED p62)

What's the Big picture?

Prophecy and Promise...

*'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; the expectant waiting for the Messiah through the **Advent season** and how this speaks to Christians today as they wait for Christ; the story of the **nativity of Jesus** and the **mystery of the incarnation**'*

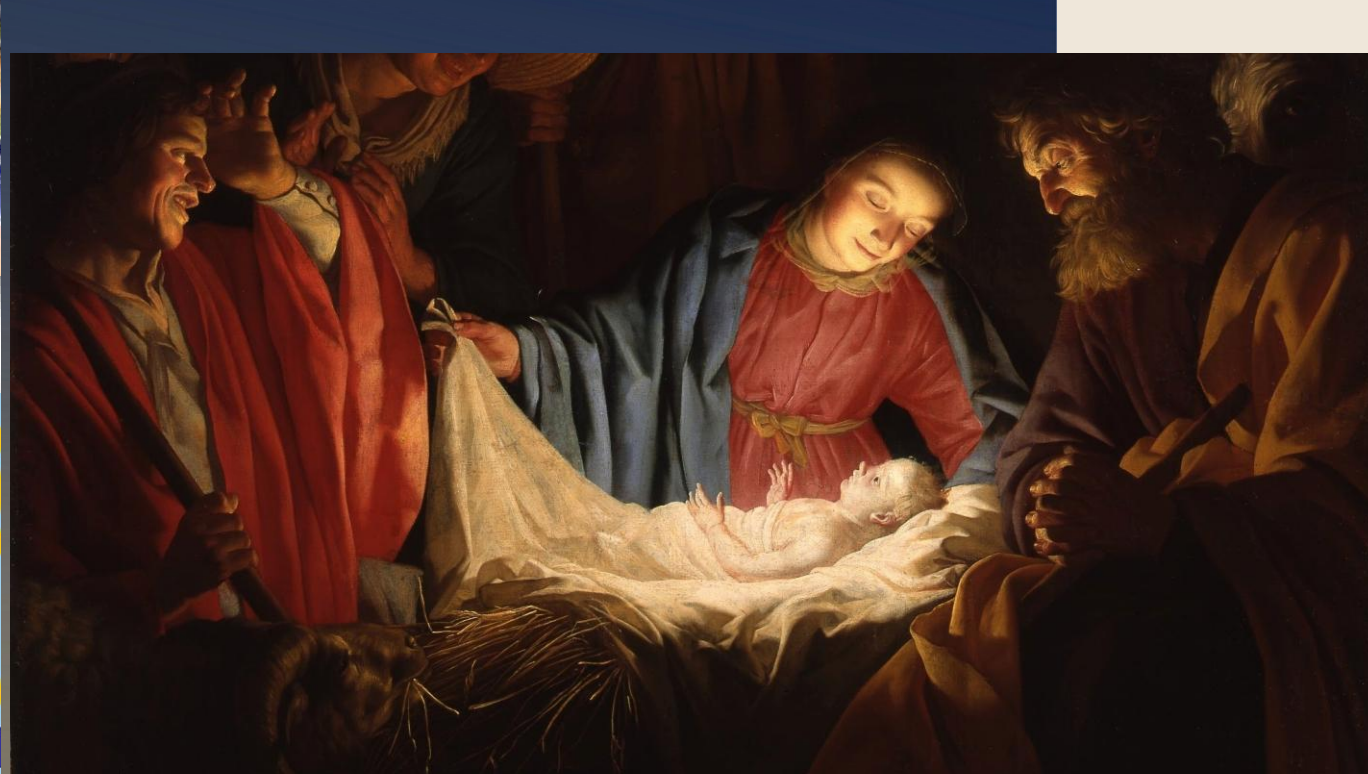
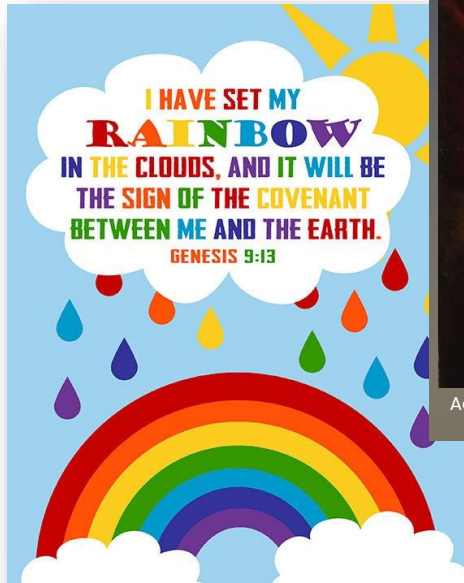
(adapted from RED p62)

What's the Big picture?

Galilee to Jerusalem...

*'God's only Son, who is at the Father's side, has made him known' (Jn 1:18). In this branch, **pupils will experience the ministry of Jesus, the Word of God.** They will learn about the **life of Jesus and his revelation of the Kingdom of God through parables, encounters, miracles, and teachings.** They will learn about the **call of the disciples and the nature of being a follower of Jesus.**' (RED p62)*

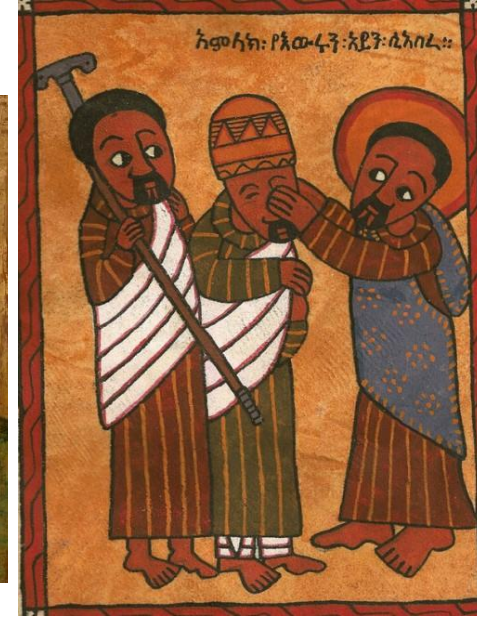
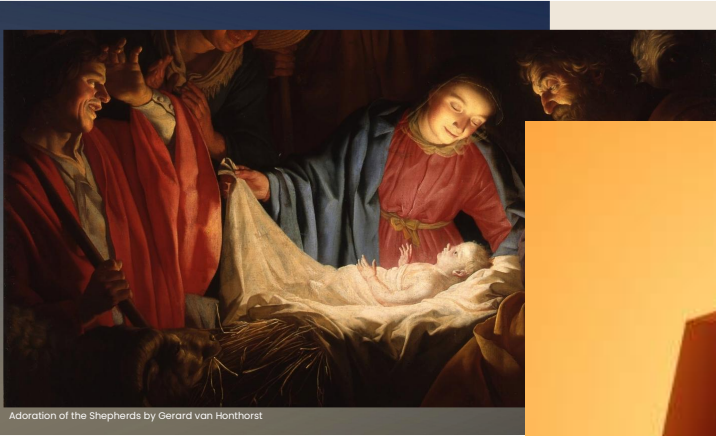
What's the Big picture?



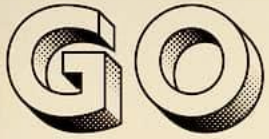
Adoration of the Shepherds by Gerard van Honthorst



What's the Big picture?



What's the Big picture?



THEREFORE
AND
MAKE
DISCIPLES
OF
ALL
NATIONS



To the Ends of the Earth

*“Go, therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit’ (Mt 28:19). In this branch, pupils will study **the events that flowed from the Resurrection and Ascension in the coming of the Holy Spirit and the work of the apostles and early Church.*** (RED p62)

o therefore

PREVIEW ONLY

HYPER PIXELS
M E D I A . C O M

Matthew 28:16-20; Mark 16:14-20; Luke 24:50-53

What's the Big picture?



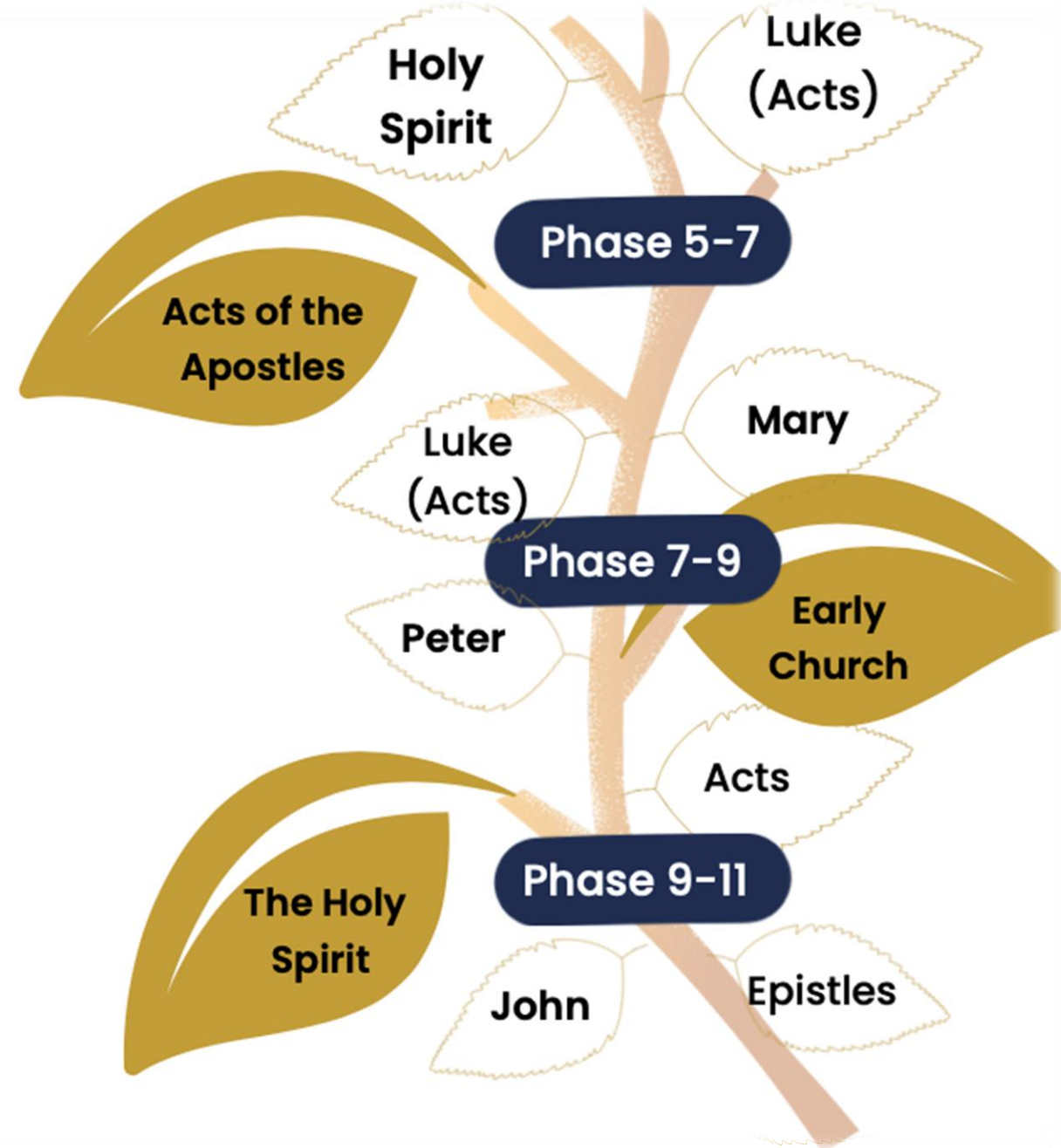
To the Ends of the Earth

They will also learn about the Catholic Church today as the apostolic Church and how its liturgy and structures flow from the early Church.' (RED p62)

What's the Big picture?



5. Primary



Conceived by the
power of the Holy
Spirit

The Holy Family
escaped to Egypt

Suffered under
Pontius Pilate

Jesus was tempted by
Satan in the desert

He ascended into
heaven and is
seated on the
right hand of the
Father (40 days
after his
Resurrection)

Jesus Timeline

As seen in the Gospels:
Our core beliefs about Jesus
(referencing the Apostles Creed)

On the third day
he rose again

0 AD

30 AD

33 AD

Jesus in the Temple
with the elders

Presentation of Jesus
in the Temple

Born of the Virgin
Mary (in Bethlehem)

Was crucified,
died and was buried

He
descended
into hell

Jesus sent his Spirit – ***Pentecost*** –
“behold, I am sending the promise of
my Father upon you. But stay in the
city until you are clothed
with power from on high.” (Lk 24:49)

He will come
again to judge the
living and the
dead
(at the end of
time) – “I am with
you always, to the
end of the age.”
(Mt 28:20)

We follow His footsteps

Hear
Believe
Celebrate
Live



Judge

Messiah
Christ
incarnation
kingdom
Sacrament of the sick
Nicene Creed
marginalised

Year 4 Bible Timeline

Our journey so far...



"The story of stories."

off



celebrate

Live

Messiah
Christ
incarnation
kingdom
Sacrament of the sick
Nicene Creed
marginalised

Year 4 Bible Timeline

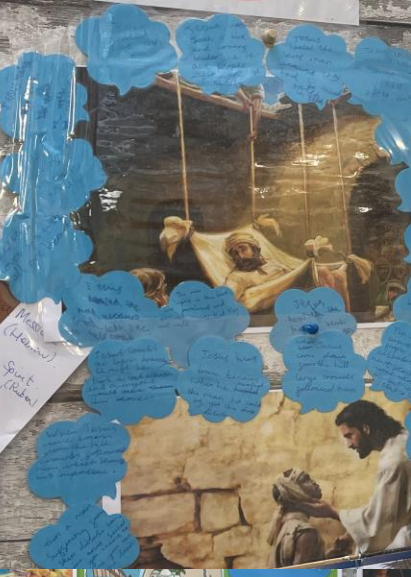
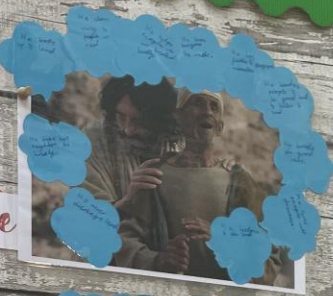
Our journey so far...



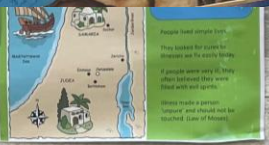
"The story of stories."



Judge



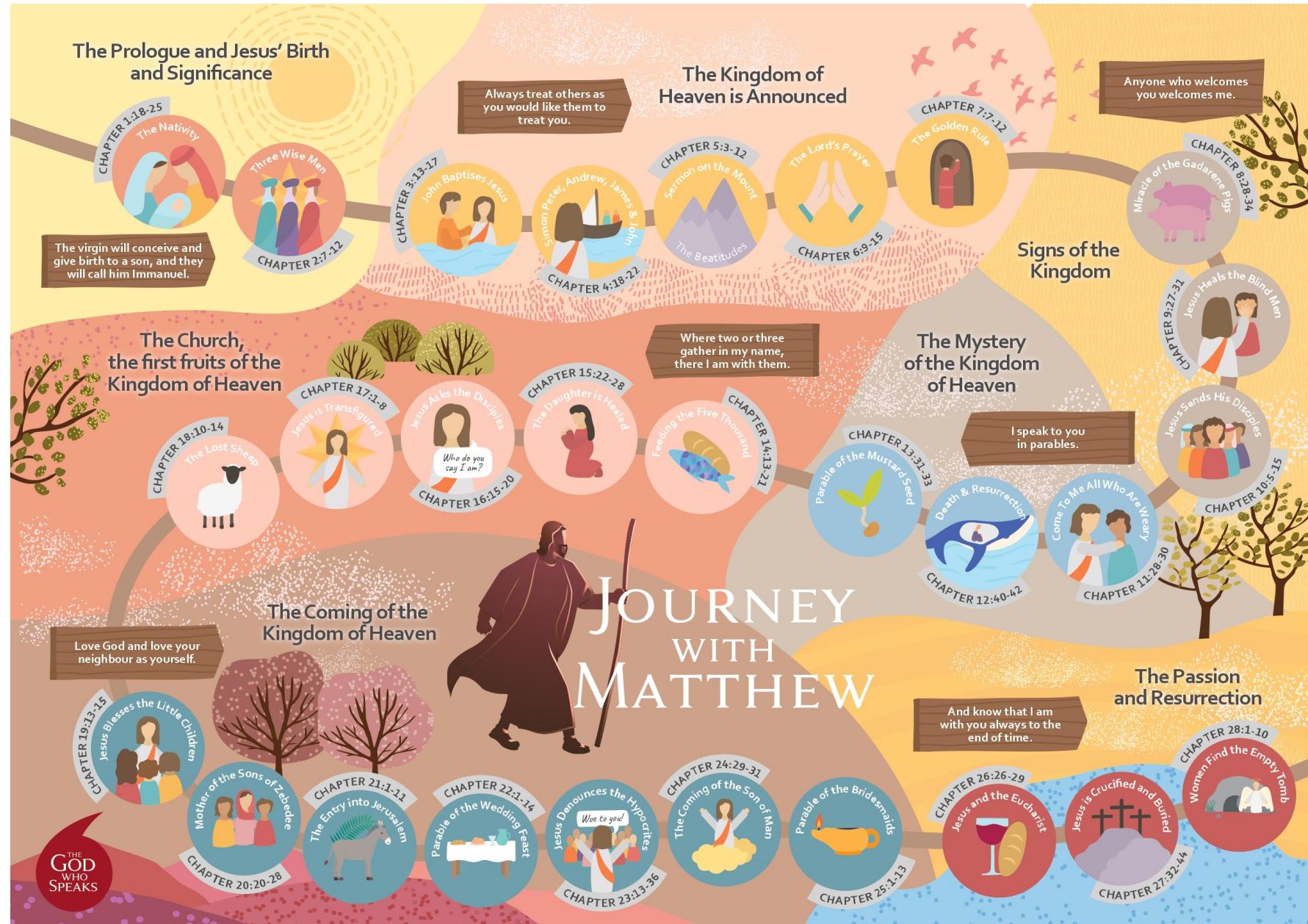
The Sea of Galilee



To the Ends of the Earth Y4



To the Ends of the Earth Y4



SEE WITH JOHN

IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE WORD, AND THE WORD WAS WITH GOD. AND THE WORD WAS GOD.

1 Prologue JOHN 1:1-18

2 The Word Became Flesh JOHN 1:14-18

3 BEHOLD THE LAMB OF GOD John the Baptist JOHN 1:19-34

4 Calling of Disciples JOHN 1:35-51

5 Wedding at Cana JOHN 2:1-11

6 Jesus cleanses the Temple JOHN 2:13-22

7 Jesus with Nicodemus JOHN 3:1-21

8 Samaritan Woman at the Well JOHN 4:1-42

9 The paralytic and the blind man JOHN 5:1-16; 9:1-7

10 The Bread of Life JOHN 6:25-59

11 The Light of the World JOHN 8:12

12 The Gate and Good Shepherd JOHN 10:7-10; 10:11-18

13 The Resurrection and the Life JOHN 11:1-45

14 Whoever sees me... JOHN 12:44-50

15 Washing Disciples' Feet JOHN 13:1-20

16 The Way, Truth and Life JOHN 14:1-31

17 The True Vine JOHN 15:1-17

18 Jesus Crucified and Glorified JOHN 19:1-42

19 Empty Tomb JOHN 20:1-18

20 Thomas and Jesus JOHN 20:24-29

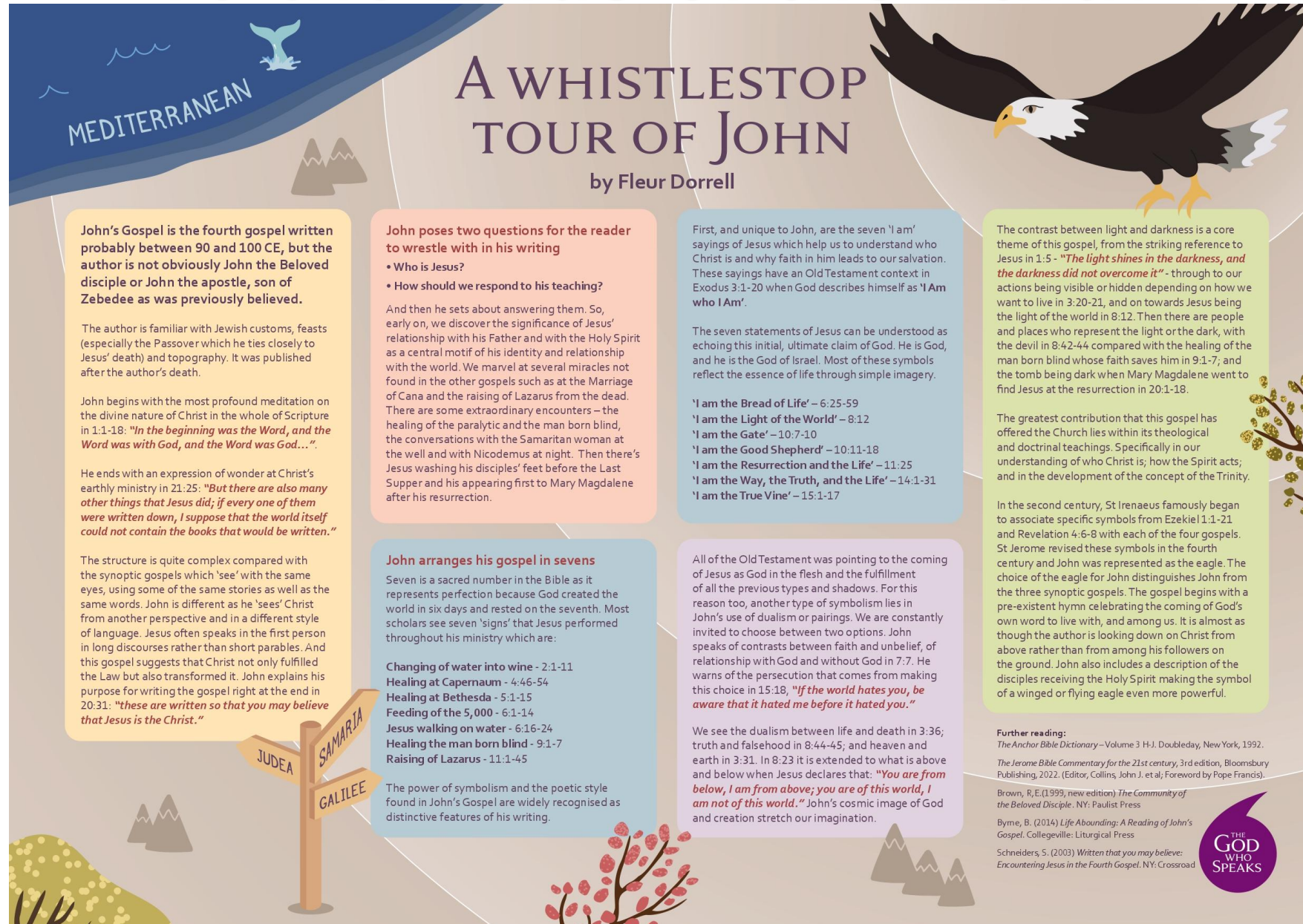
21 Disciples reconciled to Jesus JOHN 21:1-23

I AM SAYINGS

THE GOD WHO SPEAKS

Map of the Holy Land showing the Mediterranean Sea, Galilee, Samaria, Perea, Judea, and Nabatea. Key locations include Tyre, Caesarea Philippi, Chorazin, Capernaum, Bethsaida, Magdala, Tiberias, Nazareth, Nain, Mt. Tabor, Mt. Gerizim, Jaffa, Arimathea, Ephraim, Jericho, Qumran, Emmaus, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Bethany, Hebron, Gaza, and Nabatea.

To the Ends of the Earth Y4



The poster is a map of the Mediterranean region with various colored boxes containing text about the Gospel of John. A large eagle is in the top right, and a wooden signpost is in the bottom left. The background includes stylized mountains and a blue sea.

A WHISTLESTOP TOUR OF JOHN

by Fleur Dorrell

MEDITERRANEAN

John's Gospel is the fourth gospel written probably between 90 and 100 CE, but the author is not obviously John the Beloved disciple or John the apostle, son of Zebedee as was previously believed.

The author is familiar with Jewish customs, feasts (especially the Passover which he ties closely to Jesus' death) and topography. It was published after the author's death.

John begins with the most profound meditation on the divine nature of Christ in the whole of Scripture in 1:1-18: *"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God..."*

He ends with an expression of wonder at Christ's earthly ministry in 21:25: *"But there are also many other things that Jesus did; if every one of them were written down, I suppose that the world itself could not contain the books that would be written."*

The structure is quite complex compared with the synoptic gospels which 'see' with the same eyes, using some of the same stories as well as the same words. John is different as he 'sees' Christ from another perspective and in a different style of language. Jesus often speaks in the first person in long discourses rather than short parables. And this gospel suggests that Christ not only fulfilled the Law but also transformed it. John explains his purpose for writing the gospel right at the end in 20:31: *"these are written so that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ."*

John poses two questions for the reader to wrestle with in his writing

- Who is Jesus?
- How should we respond to his teaching?

And then he sets about answering them. So, early on, we discover the significance of Jesus' relationship with his Father and with the Holy Spirit as a central motif of his identity and relationship with the world. We marvel at several miracles not found in the other gospels such as at the Marriage of Cana and the raising of Lazarus from the dead. There are some extraordinary encounters – the healing of the paralytic and the man born blind, the conversations with the Samaritan woman at the well and with Nicodemus at night. Then there's Jesus washing his disciples' feet before the Last Supper and his appearing first to Mary Magdalene after his resurrection.

John arranges his gospel in sevens

Seven is a sacred number in the Bible as it represents perfection because God created the world in six days and rested on the seventh. Most scholars see seven 'signs' that Jesus performed throughout his ministry which are:

- Changing of water into wine - 2:1-11
- Healing at Capernaum - 4:46-54
- Healing at Bethesda - 5:1-15
- Feeding of the 5,000 - 6:1-14
- Jesus walking on water - 6:16-24
- Healing the man born blind - 9:1-7
- Raising of Lazarus - 11:1-45

The power of symbolism and the poetic style found in John's Gospel are widely recognised as distinctive features of his writing.

First, and unique to John, are the seven 'I am' sayings of Jesus which help us to understand who Christ is and why faith in him leads to our salvation. These sayings have an Old Testament context in Exodus 3:1-20 when God describes himself as 'I Am who I Am'.

The seven statements of Jesus can be understood as echoing this initial, ultimate claim of God. He is God, and he is the God of Israel. Most of these symbols reflect the essence of life through simple imagery.

- 'I am the Bread of Life' – 6:25-59
- 'I am the Light of the World' – 8:12
- 'I am the Gate' – 10:7-10
- 'I am the Good Shepherd' – 10:11-18
- 'I am the Resurrection and the Life' – 11:25
- 'I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life' – 14:1-31
- 'I am the True Vine' – 15:1-17

All of the Old Testament was pointing to the coming of Jesus as God in the flesh and the fulfillment of all the previous types and shadows. For this reason too, another type of symbolism lies in John's use of dualism or pairings. We are constantly invited to choose between two options. John speaks of contrasts between faith and unbelief, of relationship with God and without God in 7:7. He warns of the persecution that comes from making this choice in 15:18, *"If the world hates you, be aware that it hated me before it hated you."*

We see the dualism between life and death in 3:36; truth and falsehood in 8:44-45; and heaven and earth in 3:31. In 8:23 it is extended to what is above and below when Jesus declares that: *"You are from below, I am from above; you are of this world, I am not of this world."* John's cosmic image of God and creation stretch our imagination.

The contrast between light and darkness is a core theme of this gospel, from the striking reference to Jesus in 1:5 - *"The light shines in the darkness, and the darkness did not overcome it"* - through to our actions being visible or hidden depending on how we want to live in 3:20-21, and on towards Jesus being the light of the world in 8:12. Then there are people and places who represent the light or the dark, with the devil in 8:42-44 compared with the healing of the man born blind whose faith saves him in 9:1-7; and the tomb being dark when Mary Magdalene went to find Jesus at the resurrection in 20:1-18.

The greatest contribution that this gospel has offered the Church lies within its theological and doctrinal teachings. Specifically in our understanding of who Christ is; how the Spirit acts; and in the development of the concept of the Trinity.

In the second century, St Irenaeus famously began to associate specific symbols from Ezekiel 1:1-21 and Revelation 4:6-8 with each of the four gospels. St Jerome revised these symbols in the fourth century and John was represented as the eagle. The choice of the eagle for John distinguishes John from the three synoptic gospels. The gospel begins with a pre-existent hymn celebrating the coming of God's own word to live with, and among us. It is almost as though the author is looking down on Christ from above rather than from among his followers on the ground. John also includes a description of the disciples receiving the Holy Spirit making the symbol of a winged or flying eagle even more powerful.

Further reading:

The Anchor Bible Dictionary – Volume 3 H-J. Doubleday, New York, 1992.

The Jerome Bible Commentary for the 21st century, 3rd edition, Bloomsbury Publishing, 2022. (Editor, Collins, John J. et al; Foreword by Pope Francis).

Brown, R.E. (1999, new edition) *The Community of the Beloved Disciple*. NY: Paulist Press

Byrne, B. (2014) *Life Abounding: A Reading of John's Gospel*. Collegeville: Liturgical Press

Schneiders, S. (2003) *Written that you may believe: Encountering Jesus in the Fourth Gospel*. NY: Crossroad

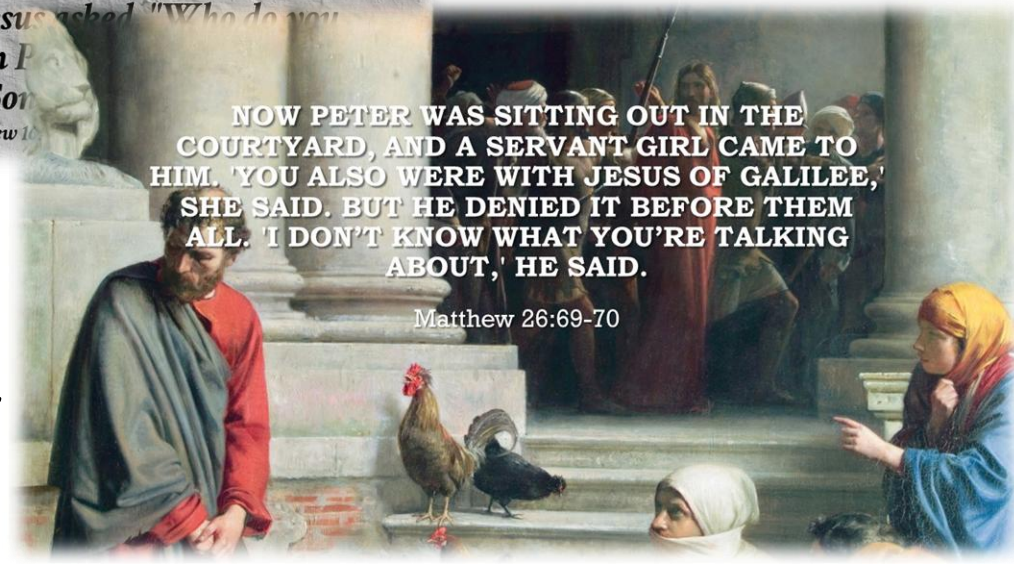
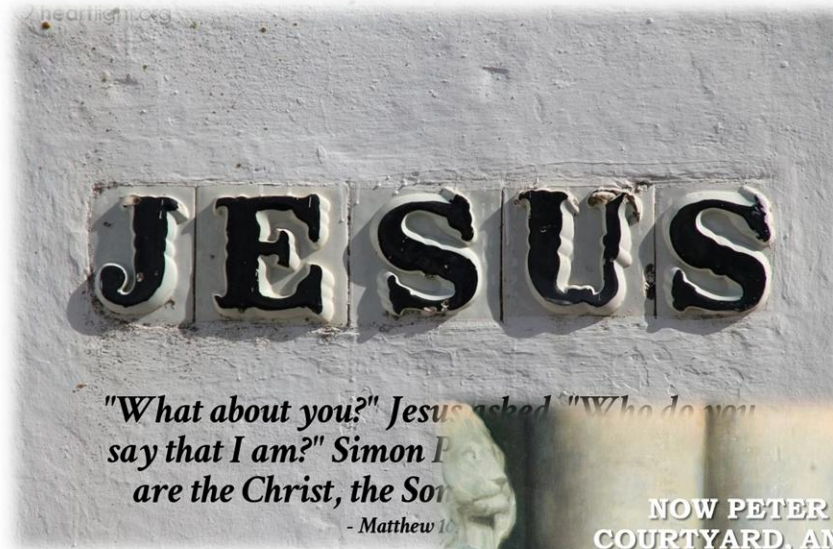
THE GOD WHO SPEAKS

To the Ends of the Earth Y4

'In this branch, pupils will complete the narrative of St Peter as they look at the Resurrection from St John's gospel and make links with St Matthew's account of Peter's declaration of faith (see Branch 3) and subsequent betrayal (see Branch 4).'
(RED p143)



In St John's gospel, Jesus asks Peter if he loves him three times which links with the three times Peter denied knowing Jesus. (RED p143)



To the Ends of the Earth Y4



'Through the story of St Peter, they will look at the role of the Pope as St Peter's successor and begin to understand the structure of the Church and why it is called 'apostolic.'

(RED p143)

Disciple

- From the Latin *discipulus* – ‘student’ or ‘pupil’
- One who follows
- Many rabbis (teachers) had disciples
- Men followed a particular rabbi to learn from them
- Jesus said, “follow me”
- Men and women followed Jesus

Apostle

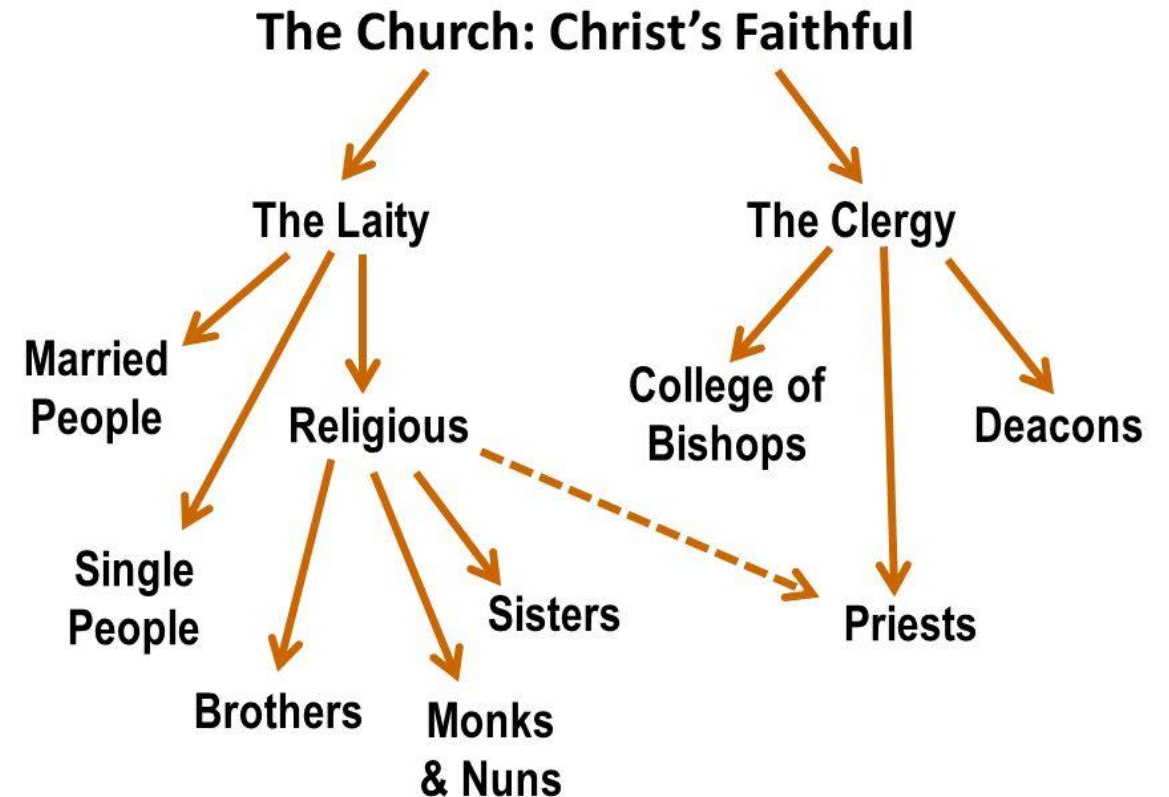
- From the Greek *apostello* – ‘to send forth’
- One who is ‘sent out’
- Jesus chose the 12
- They were not who you would expect to carry out Jesus’ mission
- They were given authority from God to preach, heal and drive out demons



To the Ends of the Earth Y4

'All members of the Church are of equal dignity, everyone is welcomed and valued, and everyone has the same mission to build the Kingdom of God.'

(RED p143)



Ways the Church is Holy

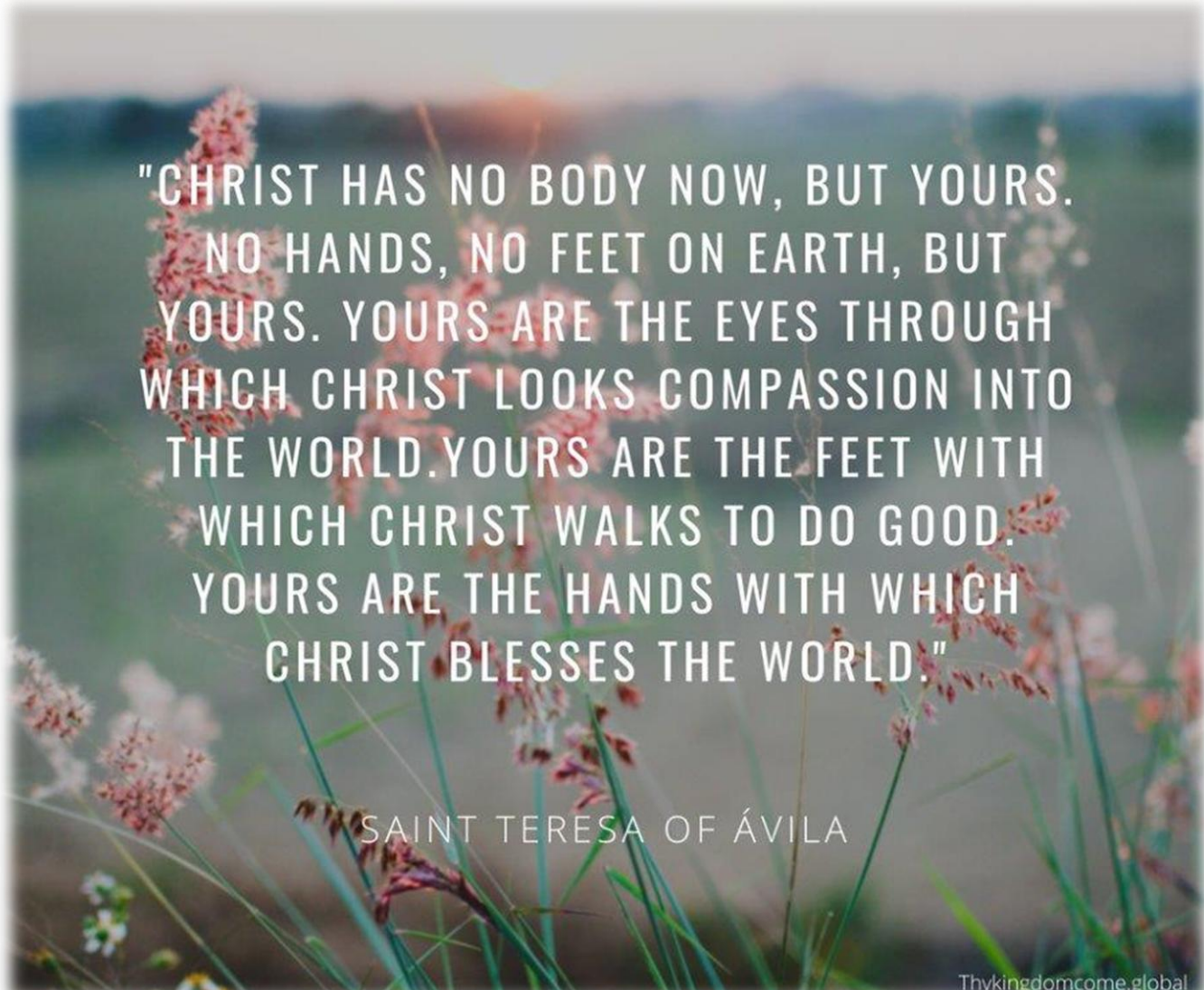
To the Ends of the Earth Y4

'All members of the Church are of equal dignity, everyone is welcomed and valued, and everyone has the same mission to build the Kingdom of God.'

(RED p143)



JESUS
desires to bring
heaven's rule
to earth.



"CHRIST HAS NO BODY NOW, BUT YOURS.
NO HANDS, NO FEET ON EARTH, BUT
YOURS. YOURS ARE THE EYES THROUGH
WHICH CHRIST LOOKS COMPASSION INTO
THE WORLD. YOURS ARE THE FEET WITH
WHICH CHRIST WALKS TO DO GOOD.
YOURS ARE THE HANDS WITH WHICH
CHRIST BLESSES THE WORLD."

SAINT TERESA OF ÁVILA

To the Ends of the Earth Y4

'In addition, pupils need to learn about the role of clergy and how they have organisational (governance) roles, are teachers and bring people closer to God through the sacraments (sanctify). Understanding of this will begin at a local church level, but teachers could expand to look at the role of the bishop and the diocese. One of the titles of the Pope is 'servant of the servants of God', which makes it clear that he should follow Jesus' example of servant leadership.' (RED p143)





I am Bishop Mark Davies, and I am Bishop here in the Diocese of Shrewsbury. As bishop I am a successor of the Apostles.

In 1984 I was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Thomas Holland of Salford and served as a priest in several Salford parishes.

There are 22 dioceses in England and Wales. 5 of these are archdioceses.

In December 2009 Pope Benedict XVI appointed me as the Coadjutor Bishop of Shrewsbury. I supported Bishop Brian Noble, whose failing health meant he was struggling to carry out all his duties.

I was ordained Bishop on 22nd February 2010 at St Anthony's, Wythenshawe, Manchester. On 1st October 2010, I became the 11th Bishop of Shrewsbury in succession to Bishop Brian Noble.

I enjoy visiting schools and parishes around the diocese. I also administer the sacraments of Confirmation and Holy Orders. I reside at the Cathedral in Shrewsbury

The Archdiocese of Westminster is home to Westminster Cathedral and is known as the mother church for Catholics in England and Wales. There are 214 parishes in this archdiocese.

Why are cathedrals so named?

A diocese is sometimes referred to as the Local Church. A diocese is a geographical area made up of a number of parishes and governed by a bishop. In Shrewsbury there are more than 100 parishes.

The Diocese of Shrewsbury covers parts of Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Derbyshire, Cheshire and the whole of Shropshire.



I am Pope Francis. I am also the Bishop of Rome.

My given name is Jorge Mario Bergoglio, but I chose the name Francis when I was elected Pope in March 2013.

Why do you think I chose the name Francis?

Peter in Aramaic is Kephias, which means 'rock'

As Pope, I am God's representative on earth.

The first Pope was St Peter. He was chosen by Jesus to lead the Church. He said to him, "*You are Peter and on this rock I will build my Church...I will give you the keys of the Kingdom of heaven*" (Mt. 16:18-19)

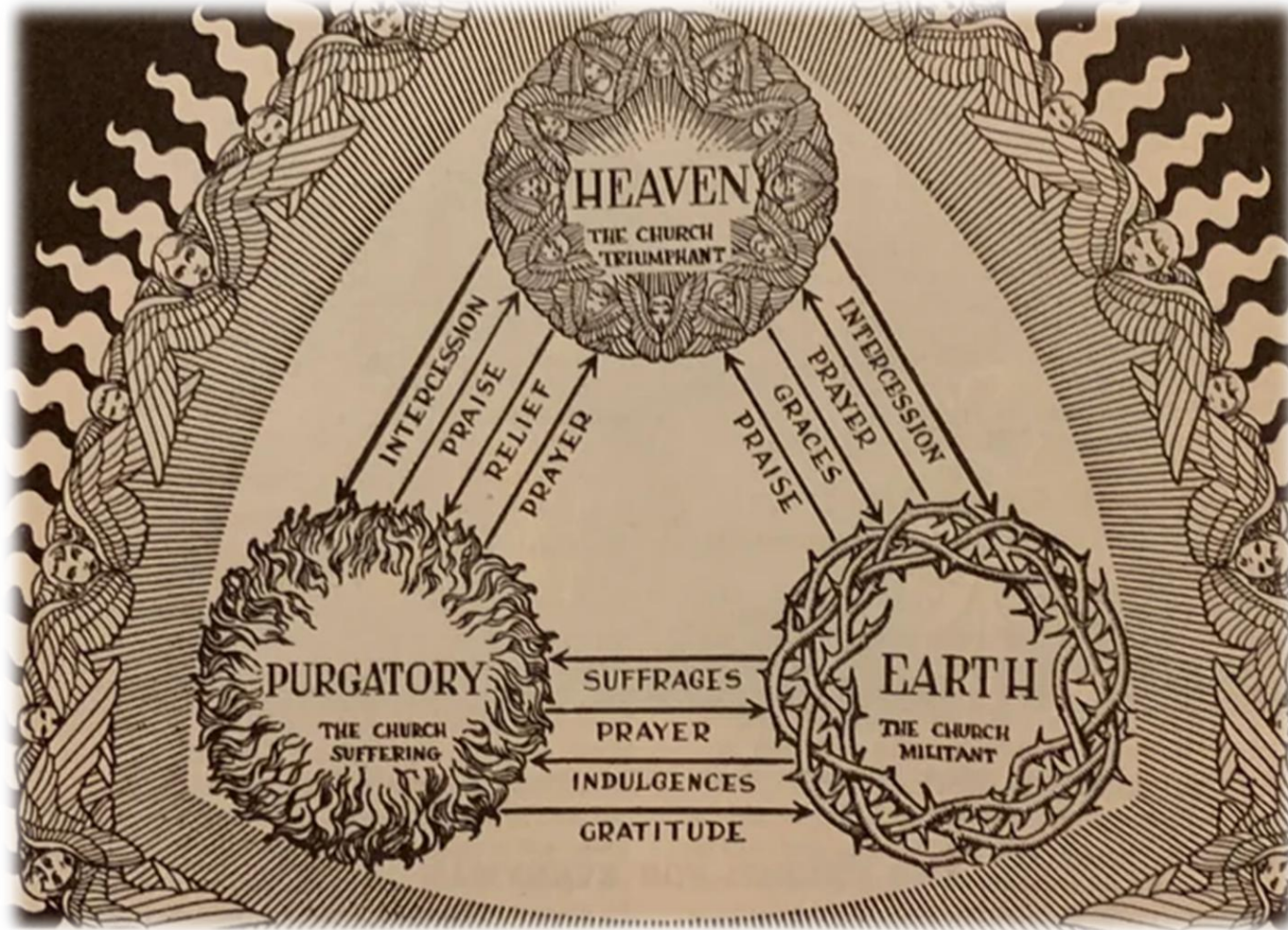
I am the 266th Pope and the first pope to have been elected from outside of Europe since the 8th Century!

The College of Cardinals elected me to be the new pope. They spend time in prayer and deliberation and are guided by the Holy Spirit to vote for each new pope.

encyclical refers to a circular letter. Popes write these letters to circulate to all Catholics in the world.

As the Head of the Catholic Church, I have a responsibility to look after all God's children. My encyclical, *Laudato Si*, was a message not just to Catholics, but to all humanity, asking them to 'hear the cry of the earth and the cry of the poor'

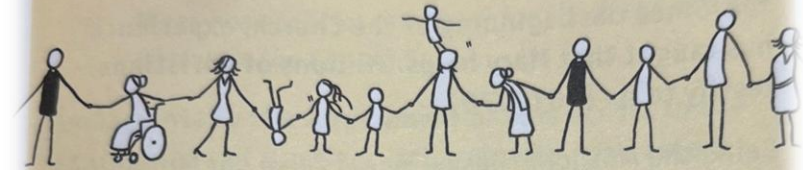
To the Ends of the Earth Y4



‘Wherever Jesus went, heaven touched earth’ (YC 123). It is easy to focus on the Church’s visible rather than invisible dimensions. However, Pupils should encounter the Catholic belief that the Church is made up of all people who have ‘placed their hope in Christ and belong to him through baptism, whether they have already died or are still alive’. (YC 146). All are part of the body of Christ.’ (RED p143)



"I Believe in ... the Communion of Saints"



146 What does the "communion of saints" mean?

The "communion of saints" has placed the Church through Baptism are still alive. We live in a communion on earth. [946-972]

The Church is laity. Among her members (whether they are lay or clergy, known and unknown persons. We can pray for them in our graves. We can pray for them but also our departed relatives and friends whom we believe are already with God. Conversely, by our

147 Why does Mary have such a preeminent place in the communion of saints?

Mary is the Mother of God. She was united with Jesus on earth as no other human being was or could be—in an intimacy that does not cease in heaven. Mary is the Queen of Heaven, and in her motherhood she is quite close to us. [972]

Because she committed herself, body and soul, to a divine yet dangerous undertaking, Mary was taken up body and soul into heaven. Anyone who lives and believes as Mary did will get to heaven. → 80-85

intercessory prayer, we can come to the aid of our dear departed who are still undergoing purification. Whatever the individual does or suffers in and for Christ benefits all. Conversely, this unfortunately means also that every sin harms the communion. → 126

To the Ends of the Earth Y4

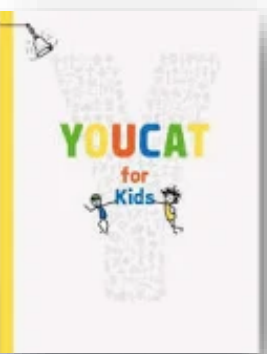
'Pupils will look at the Apostles' Creed, which summarises the beliefs of the Christian faith. Pupils are not expected to learn this creed (though they can) but rather to study it as a text as it summarises the faith of the Apostles. In saying their creed, Christians today profess their faith and affirm their belief just as they did at baptism.' (RED p143)

I believe in God,
the Father almighty,
Creator of heaven and earth,
and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our
Lord,
who was conceived by the Holy Spirit,
born of the Virgin Mary,
suffered under Pontius Pilate,
was crucified, died and was buried;
he descended into hell;
on the third day he rose again from the
dead;

he ascended into heaven,
and is seated at the right hand of God
the Father almighty;
from there he will come to judge the
living and the dead.

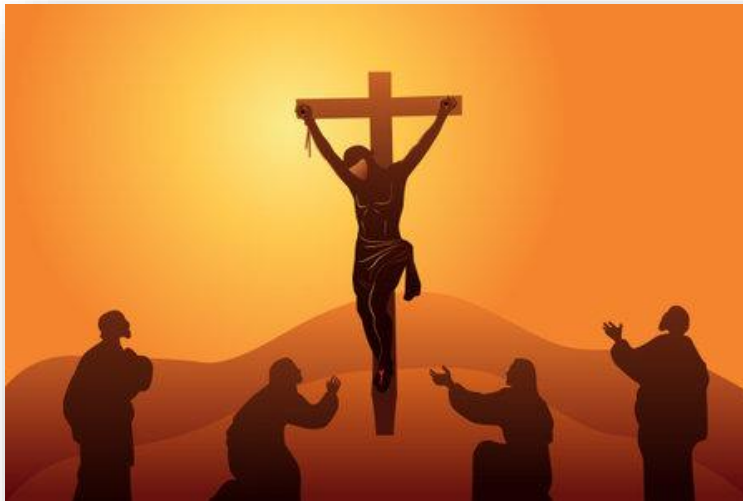
I believe in the Holy Spirit,
the holy catholic Church,
the communion of saints,
the forgiveness of sins,
the resurrection of the body,
and life everlasting. Amen.

To the Ends of the Earth Y4



'Unlike the Nicene Creed, there is a reference to 'hell', which pupils have not yet studied. However, pupils may have an idea of hell from popular culture or paintings. Teachers may need to offer some insight into this reference. The Catechism states, 'Scripture calls the abode of the dead, to which the dead Christ went down, "hell" - Sheol in Hebrew or Hades in Greek - because those who are there are deprived of the vision of God' (CCC 633). Jesus really died on the cross and so went to the place of the dead. The whole human experience is open to the love of God.'

(RED p143-144)



62 Who goes to heaven?

All those who say Yes to God,
go to heaven;
those who know God and forever
say No to his love, do not.

Nobody, however, can say:
this or that person is going to hell.
God's mercy is unlimited.
He wants everyone to go to heaven.
In addition to that, the Church is convinced of one thing:
when people die and want to be with God,
there is often still an obstacle to face:
Something torments them still,
something they are thoroughly ashamed of.
God then gives them a chance
to free themselves from it.
We say:

they are in → purgatory.
We shall help them
by praying for them.

To the Ends of the Earth Y4

'May is a Marian month where Catholics pay particular attention to asking for the Virgin Mary's prayers. This tradition's origins are unclear, and many areas will have local practices that pupils will observe and participate in.'

(RED p144)

Our Lady in Scripture



And the angel answered her, "The Holy Spirit will come upon you, and the power of the Most High will overshadow you; therefore the child to be born will be called holy—the Son of God." (Luke 1:35)

And Mary said, "Behold, I am the servant of the Lord; let it be to me according to your word." (Luke 1:38)

And Mary said, "My soul magnifies the Lord, and my spirit rejoices in God my Saviour, for he has looked on the humble estate of his servant. For behold, from now on all generations will call me blessed." (Luke 1:46-48)



And Joseph also went up from Galilee, from the town of Nazareth, to Judea, to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and lineage of David, to be registered with Mary, his betrothed, who was with child. (Luke 2:4-5)

And she gave birth to her firstborn son and wrapped him in swaddling cloths and laid him in a manger, because there was no place for them in the inn. (Luke 2:7)

Our Lady in Scripture



Standing by the cross of Jesus were his mother and his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Clopas, and Mary Magdalene. When Jesus saw his mother and the disciple whom he loved standing nearby, he said to his mother, "Woman, behold, your son!" Then he said to the disciple, "Behold, your mother!" And from that hour the disciple took her to his own home. (John 19:25-27)



And when he had said these things, as they were looking on, he was lifted up, and a cloud took him out of their sight. (Acts 1:9)



Then they returned to Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is near Jerusalem, a Sabbath day's journey away. And when they had entered, they went up to the upper room, where they were staying, Peter and John and James and Andrew, Philip and Thomas, Bartholomew and Matthew, James the son of Alphaeus and Simon the Zealot and Judas the son of James. All these with one accord were devoting themselves to prayer, together with the women and Mary the mother of Jesus, and his brothers. (Acts 1:12-14)

The Magnificat

Luke 1:46-55
MARY'S SONG OF PRAISE
(THE MAGNIFICAT)



And Mary said,

"My soul glorifies the Lord,
my spirit rejoices in God, my Saviour.
He looks on his servant in her lowliness:
henceforth all ages will call me blessed.

The Almighty works marvels for me.
Holy his name!
His mercy is from age to age,
on those who fear him.

He puts forth his arm in strength
and scatters the proud-hearted.
He casts the mighty from their thrones
and raises the lowly.

He fills the starving with good things,
sends the rich away empty.

He protects Israel, his servant,
remembering his mercy,
the mercy promised to our fathers,
to Abraham and his sons for ever."

The Magnificat is recited every day at Evening Prayer
by Christians around the world.



To the Ends of the Earth Y4

'May is a Marian month where Catholics pay particular attention to asking for the Virgin Mary's prayers. This tradition's origins are unclear, and many areas will have local practices that pupils will observe and participate in.' (RED p144)



147 Why does Mary have such a preeminent place in the communion of saints?

Mary is the Mother of God. She was united with Jesus on earth as no other human being was or could be—in an intimacy that does not cease in heaven. Mary is the Queen of Heaven, and in her motherhood she is quite close to us. [972]

Because she committed herself, body and soul, to a divine yet dangerous undertaking, Mary was taken up body and soul into heaven. Anyone who lives and believes as Mary did will get to heaven. → 80–85

The month of **May** is dedicated to
The Blessed Virgin Mary
During this month, we offer up to Mary an especially fervent and loving homage of prayer and veneration.
FROM CATHOLICCULTURE.COM



Because of Mary's singular cooperation with the action of the Holy Spirit, the Church loves to pray in communion with the Virgin Mary, **to magnify** with her the great things the Lord has done for her, and **to entrust** supplications and praises to her.

CATECHISM OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, 2682



Mary is the perfect "Orans" (pray-er)...

When we pray to her, we are adhering with her to the plan of the Father, who sends his Son to save all men.. **We can pray with and to her.** The prayer of the Church is sustained by the prayer of Mary and united with it in hope.

CATECHISM OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, 2679



The custom of dedicating the month of May to Mary started at the end of the 13th century. It became especially popular among Jesuit students that it spread to the whole Church by 1700.

FROM CATHOLICCULTURE.COM

We ask Mary, our Mother, to help us to pray with a humble heart.

POPE FRANCIS @PONTIFEX, AUGUST 14, 2016



Archdiocese
of Toronto

www.archtoronto.org
f i archtoronto



To the Ends of the Earth Y4

'However, if none of these takes place in the school or parish, teachers may wish to look to Pope St Paul's encyclical 'Mense Maio' (1965), where he suggests that people ask the Blessed Virgin Mary for her help as they pray for peace in the world.'

'May she who experienced the cares and hardships of earthly life, the weariness of daily toil, the hardships and trials of poverty, and the sorrows of Calvary, come to aid the needs of the Church and the human race. May she graciously lend an ear to the devout pleas of those all over the world who beg her for peace. May she enlighten the minds of those who rule nations. And finally, may she prevail on God, who rules the winds and storms, to calm the tempests in men's warring hearts and grant us peace in our day.' (RED p144)

Our Lady, Help of Christians, pray for us

To the Ends of the Earth Y4

'Alternatively, St John Henry Newman's 'Meditations and Devotions' offers short reflections on why May is the month of Mary. An example is below.

'The first reason is because it is the time when the earth bursts forth into its fresh foliage and its green grass after the stern frost and snow of winter, and the raw atmosphere and the wild wind and rain of the early spring. It is because the blossoms are upon the trees and the flowers are in the gardens. It is because the days have got long, and the sun rises early and sets late. For such gladness and joyousness of external Nature is a fit attendant on our devotion to her who is the Mystical Rose and the House of Gold.' (RED p144)



To the Ends of the Earth Y4

CCC Links	Knowledge lens content
St Peter CCC 765, 881 Creed YCfK 13 YC 26, 28 CCC 194 The Pope YCfK 51 YC 141, CCC 880-882 Apostle & apostolic succession YCfK 51, YC 137, CCC 77, 861, 857 Church YCfK 50, YC 121, 123 CCC 763-769, 774-776, 780-786 Mary YC 147 CCC 964-965, 972	Hear By the end of this unit of study, pupils will hear the following key texts: • The empty tomb (Jn 20:1-10) • The appearance on the shore of Tiberius (Jn 21:1-19) • The Apostles' Creed Believe By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know that the Church teaches that: • The Pope is the successor to Peter. • The Church is the People of God. • The Church is apostolic. • The work of the Church is to continue the ministry of Jesus and build the Kingdom of God. • Mary is the Mother of the Church and Queen of Heaven. Celebrate By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know: • That the Apostles' Creed summarises Christian beliefs. • That May is the special month of Mary. • Some Marian prayers or hymns, e.g., Hail Mary, the Angelus, the Rosary, the Magnificat, Ave Maria.

To the Ends of the Earth Y4

Live

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

- Some artistic depictions of the Blessed Virgin Mary as Mother of the Church or as Queen of Heaven from different times and places.
- Some ways in which the Church today (locally or globally) continues the work of Jesus.

To the Ends of the Earth Y4

Expected outcomes

Understand

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

- | | |
|---------|---|
| U4.5.1. | Make links between Jn 20:1-10 and Peter's declaration of faith in Matt 16:13-20 and/or between Peter's three denials of Jesus and Jesus' three requests of Peter (Jn 21:15-17). |
| U4.5.2. | Find connections between Jesus' words to Peter as the rock (Matt 16:18), John's account of Peter, and the role of the Pope as Peter's successor. |
| U4.5.3. | Explain the term 'apostle' and explain why the Church is 'apostolic'. |
| U4.5.4. | Encounter the words of the Apostles' Creed and know that it summarises the central beliefs of Christians. |
| U4.5.5. | Explain how the one, holy, Catholic, and apostolic Church is structured. |
| U4.5.6. | Describe some ways in which the Church today (locally or globally) continues the work of Jesus. |
| U4.5.7. | Describe what is meant by the 'communion of saints' and recognise that the Church teaches Mary has a special place within this communion as Queen of Heaven. |

To the Ends of the Earth Y4

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:

Saying what they wonder about Peter's feelings when he entered the tomb and when he saw Jesus by the lake.

Talking about why the Pope is described as 'the servant of the servants of God', making links with the ministry of Jesus.

Saying why they like either an artistic representation of Mary or a prayer or hymn, giving reasons for their answer. Listen to the responses of others.

Respond

During this unit of study, pupils will be invited to respond to their learning, for example by:

Reflecting on the story of Peter, share their ideas and listen to the ideas of others about what his life teaches Christians today.

Thinking about the examples of apostleship in the Church today and discussing how they follow the example of Jesus.

Reflecting on how Christian communities continue the work of Jesus in the community where they live.

To the Ends of the Earth Y4

Hear

By the end of this unit of study, pupils will have encountered the following key texts:

- The empty tomb (Jn 20:1-10)
- The appearance on the shore of Tiberius (Jn 21:1-19)
- The Apostles' Creed

PLUS

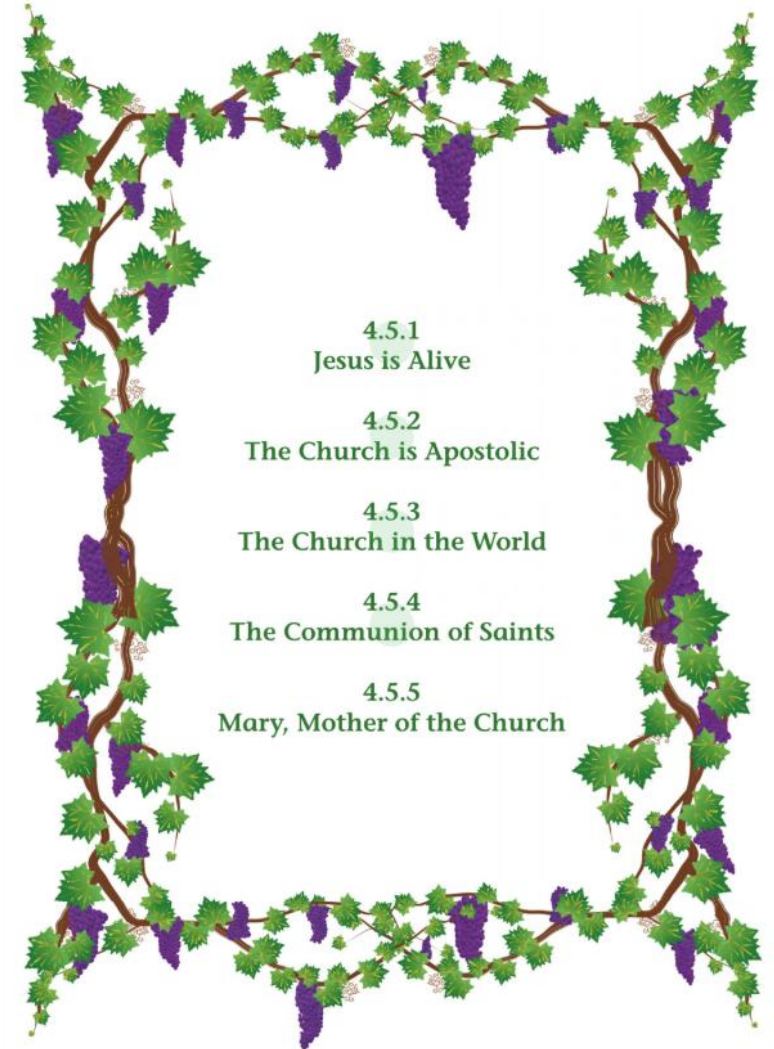
Mt 16:13-20 (see Branch 3)

Mt 26:69-75 (see Branch 4)

The Vine and The Branches



Ends of the Earth Branch 5



4.5.1
Jesus is Alive

4.5.2
The Church is Apostolic

4.5.3
The Church in the World

4.5.4
The Communion of Saints

4.5.5
Mary, Mother of the Church

To the Ends of the Earth Y4

Key vocab:

- Church
- Pope
- apostles
- apostolic
- Creed
- people of God
- communion of saints
- Mary, Mother of the Church and Queen of Heaven

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

How will you ensure they are understood in context?

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 is in the Teacher Book (TB)

Planning

Content through Lenses	Model Curriculum Expected Outcomes	The Vine and the Branches	Support Notes
H: The empty tomb (Jn 20:1-10) PLUS: Mt 16:13-20 And/or Mt 26:69-75 Jn 21: 15-17	U4.5.1. Make links between John 20:1-10 and Peter's declaration of faith in Matt 16:13-20 and/or between Peter's three denials of Jesus and Jesus' three requests of Peter (John 21:15-17).	Carefully read the Theological notes for this branch (TB p50-51) and refer back to them when planning and teaching 4.5.1 Jesus is Alive NB - in TB (p52) the audio recording goes beyond the scripture reference given in the RED. You may wish to pause after 'Then the disciples went back home' if you use it. Consider reading the scripture from the Bible instead of the PB (p122-3). You may wish to introduce the scripture with the words of the first two paragraphs though (PB p122) NB – the scripture in PB (p123-4) is extra to what is listed in the RED, however, it may be a good bridge between Peter realising the tomb is empty and him being asked by Jesus if he loves him. Again, consider reading from the Bible instead of the PB. The ppt (PB 126) has some helpful reminders of what <u>has been</u> learnt about Peter, however, it doesn't say which gospel the events are shared in, and isn't in chronological order, so it may need careful delivery so Y4 know what they are looking at. TB (p52) suggests a hot seat activity. This may be a challenge for the children so consider being in the hot seat yourself. EO is referenced in PB (p126) NOTE – EO states to link between Peter's declaration and/or ... PB references both accounts – (Mt 26: 69-75 and Jn 21:15-17)	Carefully read the Notes for teachers from the RED (p143-4) and refer back to them when planning and teaching To 'complete the narrative of St Peter', time will need to be spent linking back to prior learning in Branches 3 & 4 (see 1st column for the key scripture from those branches). Perhaps it may be helpful for Y4 to create a timeline for St Peter – BUT they will need to be aware they are referencing two gospels – Mt and Jn. The exchange on the shore between Jesus and John is explained in more detail here, which may give teachers some helpful context https://media.ascensionpress.com/podcast/do-you-love-me/ For next steps, use the learning to think about the kind of person Peter was and whether he is a good role model for us today. Consider exploring the Discern and Respond exemplars from the RED: D4.5.1: Saying what they wonder about Peter's feelings when he entered the tomb and when he saw Jesus by the lake. R4.5.1: Reflecting on the story of Peter, share their ideas and listen to the ideas of others about what his life teaches Christians today.

Planning

H: The Apostles' Creed C: Know that the Apostles' Creed summarises Christian beliefs	U4.5.4. Encounter the words of the Apostles' Creed and know that it summarises the central beliefs of Christians.	4.5.2 The Church is Apostolic TB references this EO with a ppt (p53), however, consider sharing the words of the Apostle's Creed first (see Twilight presentation or here: https://www.usccb.org/prayers/apostles-creed) as the creed statements are split up in the ppt with explanatory content, which is helpful NB – use this learning to support EO on row below – the ppt (TB p53) explores how the Church is catholic and apostolic 4.5.3 The Church in the World The Apostles Creed is referenced in this unit of learning (PB p133-4) If undertaking Activity 3 (PB p134) ensure there is opportunity for Y4 to say 'why', however, it is vital the learning concludes that ALL these beliefs are 'the most important' because these are what the apostles taught.	Consider beginning by exploring the etymology of 'Creed' – it's from the Latin, Credo = I believe...so is a statement of belief The "Apostles" creed is so called not because the apostles themselves wrote it (although some people may have thought this) but because the Creed was believed to be an accurate summary of what the apostles taught. (see more for teacher understanding here: https://catholicidentity.bne.catholic.edu.au/scripture/SitePages/The-Apostles-Creed.aspx?csf=1&e=9UnuoU)
B: Know the Church is the	U4.5.5. Explain how the one,	4.5.3 The Church in the World own parish, deanery and Diocese...this could be a research task for the class or in groups, perhaps researching one of the three to share with the rest of the class potential too to link to CST. PB (p135) explores parish, deanery and Diocese – this is an opportunity for children to explore in detail their	Refer to the clip shared in Twilight presentation on the 4 marks of the Church This may also be a research opportunity – though ensure structures of the Catholic Church are being researched, not the Anglican Church. Consider inviting the local priest into school to share how the Church is structured

B: Know Mary is the Mother of the Church and Queen of Heaven
 C: Know that May is the special month of Mary
 C: Know some Marian prayers or hymns, e.g., Hail Mary, the Angelus, the Rosary, the Magnificat, Ave Maria
 L: Know some artistic depictions of the Blessed Virgin Mary as Mother of the Church or as Queen of Heaven from different times and places

U4.5.7. Describe what is meant by the 'communion of saints' and recognise that the Church teaches Mary has a special place within this communion as Queen of Heaven.

4.5.4 The Communion of Saints

NB – TB (p55) has a worksheet, however, the task is to make a poster. Consider finding out more about the Communion of Saints instead.

PB (p140) Mary, the Mother of God, has a place of honour in the Communion of Saints. The Church calls Mary, Queen of Heaven. The learning in PB (p140) is the foundation for the learning in 4.5.5

4.5.5 Mary, Mother of the Church

NB – PB (p141-4) offers events in Mary's life, however this could be done without the PB by asking class –

Who is Mary? (i.e. what do we know from the Gospels about Mary?)

PB (p144-6) offers extra content to RED with focus on some of the titles of Jesus
 Consider taking the opportunity instead of research and learning suggested (pb p146) to explore the title Queen of Heaven. Link to the Glorious Mysteries of the Rosary.

NB - worksheet (TB p56) focuses on one aspect of Mary's life – it may not be necessary to undertake in this detail.

TB (p56) offers a ppt with images that could be used for the Discern exemplar, however, the ppt simply says which image do you like. Y4 need to give reasons for their answer and should link reasoning to their learning about Mary.

NB – from the Notes for teachers in the ERD (p143): *'Wherever Jesus went, heaven touched earth' (YC 123). It is easy to focus on the Church's visible rather than invisible dimensions. However, Pupils should encounter the Catholic belief that the Church is made up of all people who have 'placed their hope in Christ and belong to him through baptism, whether they have already died or are still alive'. (YC 146). All are part of the body of Christ.*

NB - This unit of work offers Y4 the opportunity to explore in more depth what is meant by the words in the creed – 'I believe in the communion of saints.' See what the Catechism says by clicking the link below:

[CCC - Communion of Saints](#) Explanation of this can be found here: [The Catechism in a Year, Fr Mike Schmitz](#)

Explore Pope St Paul's encyclical 'Mense Maio' OR St John Henry Newman's 'Meditations and Devotions' as suggested in the RED (p144)

Take careful note of the lens content (highlighted in 1st column) – consider planning the learning that will enable Y4 to explore who Mary is to the Church – especially in our Marian devotion during the month of May. This will link with the wider Catholic life of the school and its prayer and liturgy. There are beautiful Marian prayers and hymns that can be explored – children can discern as to how well they share Catholic beliefs about Our Lady – and to what extent they teach us about who Mary is in the Church.

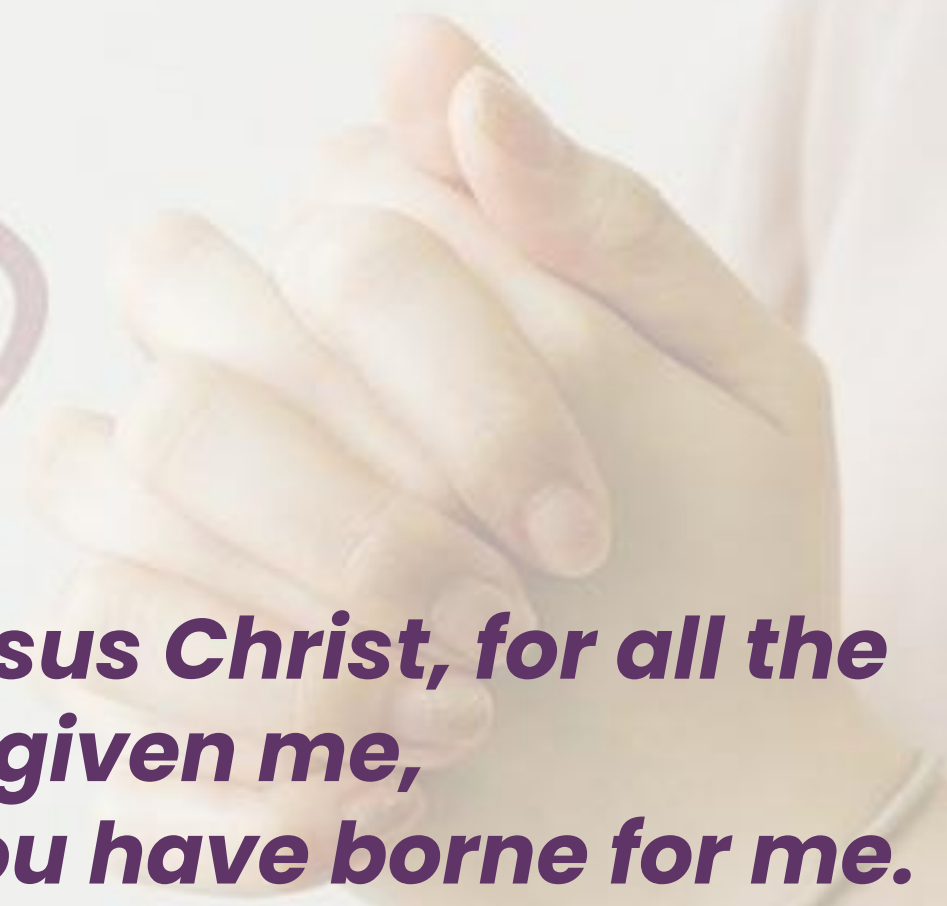
Consider the Discern exemplar:

D.4.5.3 Saying why they like either an artistic representation of Mary or a prayer or hymn, giving reasons for their answer. Listen to the responses of others.

Consider offering more/different images than those provided by V&B

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.***