Year 8 Curriculum Overview [2022-2023] Subject RE						
Autumn Term	**Knowledge & Understanding**			**Literacy Skills** **Opportunities for developing literacy skills**	**Employability Skills [if any]**	**Assessment Opportunities**
	Composites	**Components** **[KEY concepts & subject specific vocab]**	**Formal Retrieval [if any]**			
1	**Marian apparitions**	A Marian apparition is an event in which the Virgin Mary is reported to have supernaturally appeared to one or more people, typically Catholics. The apparitions are often given names based on the town in which they were reported. In the majority of Marian apparitions only a few people can see Mary. Catholics all over the world believe that Our Lady has appeared numerous times to different people in different places However, some Christians, including some Catholics, as well as nonbelievers, regard claims of Marian apparitions as being hallucinations encouraged by superstition, and occasionally simply as lies and deliberate hoaxes to attract attention. **Our Lady of Guadalupe** Believed that Mary appeared in 1531 to a man called Juan Diego **Our Lady of Kazan** The icon was discovered on July 8, 1579, underground in the city of Kazan, after the Blessed Virgin Mary herself reportedly revealed its location to a little girl called Matrona **Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal** July 18, 1830. Catherine Labouré, met with the Virgin Mary and spoke with her for several hours. The image that Catherine saw is the	Do now's MCQs – Pilgrimage	Oral skills Extended answers to questioning, debate Read and evaluate key text RE Skills in answers through extended writing opportunities **Tier 2** Knock (Ireland) Rome (Italy) Lough Derg Witness Devotion Miracle Faith Vatican Lourdes (France)	Communication skills Public Speaking Skills Questioning and critical thinking skills Critical reflection Integrity and accountability Intellectual curiosity Resilience	Formative: MCQ Test 1 Short piece of writing on Jack (John) Trynor from Liverpool who was healed in Lourdes of his various injuries he suffered in the First World War. MCQ Test 2 Summative: Extended piece of writing describing a place of Catholic pilgrimage, outlining what pilgrims do there and evaluating the wider importance of pilgrimage in the life of a believer.

		image on the Miraculous Medal that many Catholics still wear today. **Our Lady of Lourdes** The Blessed Virgin Mary appeared 18 times to fourteen-year-old Bernadette Soubirou. The first apparition occurred February 11, 1858. No one except Bernadette ever saw or heard the apparition. **Our Lady of Knock** On August 21, 1879, Margaret Beirne, was at her local church when Mary appeared to her. All 15 people who sat with her saw the beautiful woman, clothed in white garments, wearing a brilliant crown. Her hands were raised as if in prayer. All knew that it was Mary, the Mother of Jesus, Queen of Angels. **Our Lady of Fatima** Our Lady of Fatima appeared monthly, for several months, to three shepherd children at Fatima, Portugal, in 1917.		Fatima (Portugal) Iona (Scotland) Hermit Procession Pilgrimage Reflection **Tier 3** Apparition Intercedes Penance Immaculate Conception Basilica		
	Lourdes	This French town at the foot of the Pyrenees is the most important international centre of modern Christian pilgrimage. It was here that a girl called Bernadette, born in 1844, had a series of visions of Mary the mother of Jesus between February 11th and July 16th 1858. There were eighteen appearances in all. Each took place at the Grotto of Massabiele. The first occurred when Bernadette was playing with two friends. They had gone ahead of her along the river bank and she was about to follow when she became aware of a movement in the grotto, then of a golden cloud of light, and finally, to quote Bernadette, of 'a lady, young and beautiful, exceedingly beautiful, the like of whom I had not seen before.' Many of the pilgrims who go to Lourdes are seriously ill or severely handicapped, for Lourdes has become a place where in numerous cases the sick have been restored to				

		health. Between Easter and December each year two 'jumbulances' travel from Britain to Lourdes weekly. These are large ambulances, capable of carrying twenty-four passengers, including a doctor, three or four nurses, a chaplain, other helpers and about a dozen sick pilgrims. The ambulances pick up their sick passengers at motorway service stations and then take them to Lourdes, a journey of about twenty-one hours from London. The help given by the ambulance team is voluntary, and a trust also pays for the accommodation of the pilgrims at a chalet called 'Across' in Lourdes. Pilgrims come in an almost endless flow, interrupted only by the harsh winter weather between Christmas and Easter. When people come to Lourdes they spend their time doing the following things: Praying, singing hymns, lighting candles, visiting the special sites, take part in Bible readings.				
	St Bernadette 1844 - 1879	• She was born in 1844 to a poor family in Lourdes, in France. • She was baptised when she was 2 days old at her parish church in Lourdes. • Bernadette was one of 9 children. • She suffered from asthma from an early age. • She had a happy childhood because of her parents' love for her. • She grew up in a home that wasn't very pleasant because her family were poor. • Bernadette was 13 years old when she started to learn French, and to read and write. • She was the eldest daughter so she was put in charge of her brothers and sisters while her parents worked.				

		• She couldn't go to school because she had to help her family. • One day Bernadette went to collect firewood with her sister and a friend when something happened that completely changed her life and the place where she lived. • This was the first of 18 visions, when she described seeing 'a small young lady'. • She said that the beautiful lady had told her to go back, but Bernadette's Mother didn't want her to. • Bernadette' described her as the lady, but it was really the Virgin Mary, the mother of God. • Bernadette was the only person to see her. • Not everybody believed Bernadette's story, so soon people would follow her to see for themselves. • The lady told Bernadette to drink from the spring that flowed under the rock. So she tried digging into the mud, until eventually she found clear drinking water. But the onlookers, just saw mud on her face and didn't believe her. • But in the next few days a spring flowed and people thought the water had special healing powers. People still visit the spring today in the hope that it will heal and cure them. Bernadette always believed that faith and prayer cured the sick. • Bernadette decided that she wanted to devote her life to God. She went to a convent in Nevers. • She spent the rest of her life there, helping others and creating beautiful embroidered garments for church. • She died on 16th April at the age of 35.				

	Rome	**Healing/miracle story from Lourdes** The story of Jack (John) Trynor from Liverpool who was healed in Lourdes of his various injuries he suffered in the First World War. Rome is an important place of pilgrimage, particularly for Roman Catholics. The Vatican is the home of the Pope, the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church. Roman Catholics believe that Jesus appointed Peter as the leader of his disciples. In ancient Greek the name 'Peter' is the same word as 'rock'. Tradition says that after Pentecost and time spent in Jerusalem, Peter went to Rome. Peter is seen as the first Bishop of Rome and many Christians believe that he was executed and buried on Vatican Hill in Rome. The Head of the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope, is the direct successor to Peter. Pilgrims visit the Vatican to hear the Pope speak publicly on Wednesdays in Saint Peter's Square, or attend mass led by the Pope during the year. The most important site for Roman Catholic pilgrims to Rome is Saint Peter's Basilica. Pilgrims will visit this basilica, not only in the hope of seeing or hearing the Pope, but also to visit what they believe to be the tomb of Saint Peter, which is found underneath the basilica. The feet of a 13th century bronze statue of Saint Peter have been rubbed smooth by the millions of pilgrims who have come to touch and kiss them over the years. Roman Catholics undertake the pilgrimage to Rome in order to be close to the centre of				

		their faith. It is important to the pilgrim to be close to the Pope, his message and to see and worship at the site which marks the death of the first Pope, Saint Peter. It makes them feel close to their spiritual leader and to the very first Christian community.				
	Lough Derg	Lough Derg is an island of pilgrimage set in calm lake waters, offers no distraction or interruptions. Lough Derg is for many a time to come closer to God through prayer and reflection. They leave their normal life's behind. Pilgrims have gone there for over a thousand years. St Patrick himself went to Lough Derg on pilgrimage. A typical pilgrimage consists of: 1 daily meal of dry toast and black tea 1 all-night vigil (Staying up all night praying) Bare-foot stations Lough Derg in Donegal in Ireland is better known as St Patrick's Purgatory, and has been a place of pilgrimage since at least the 12th century. Those who go there are allowed only one meal a day, consisting of tea or coffee without milk and a piece of dry toast. They walk barefoot around the stone remains of what were once the cells of a monastery. The buildings on the island include churches and a retreat centre. The lough in which it sits takes its name from the Irish 'dearg', meaning red, referring to the blood of the last great serpent which St Patrick is reputed to have killed here. A cave was the focal point of the pilgrimage here until 1790, when a chapel replaced it. People come from all over the world to this tiny fragment of land. On the eve of the great				

	Iona	famine in 1846, 30,000 people made their way here from every corner of Ireland. Over the centuries the island of Iona has been seen as a place of pilgrimage. This small island of the west coast of Scotland was the home of St Columba. He arrived here from Ireland in 563AD. He came to convert people to Christianity. Iona is still a Christian community. It has 240 members from different backgrounds. It is a symbol of unity, of how different groups can live, work and worship together. **Iona Today** Every Tuesday there is a pilgrimage walk around the island that stops at places of historical and religious significance. The walk takes about 6 hours. **St. Martin's Cross** The walk starts on the road that leads to and from the Abbey. St Martin trained his followers to serve God in the world. **Marble Quarry** Some of the oldest rocks in the world are found in Iona. The communion table shown in the picture is made from Iona marble. **Columba's Bay**				

		St Columba's first ship landed here from Ireland in 563AD He started something new in Iona and at this point in the walk Christians remember new beginnings in their own lives. **Hermit's Cell** In a quiet place on the island is a ring of stones. They are probably the remains of a hut, where monks came from the community to find God in silence. **St. Orgn's Chapel** The pilgrimage ends in a graveyard to remind Christians that life, death and resurrection are a part of each other, and that the Christian journey does not end in death, but in life beyond death.				
	Knock	Knock is a village in County Mayo in the west of Ireland. On the August 21st 1879, at 8.00 p.m, 15 witnesses claimed to have seen a vision of three saints, Mary the Mother of Jesus, St Joseph and St John the Evangelist at the village church. The witnesses distinctly beheld the Blessed Virgin Mary clothed in white robes with a brilliant crown on her head. Over the forehead where the crown fitted the brow, she wore a beautiful full-bloom golden rose. She was praying with her eyes and hands raised towards Heaven. St. Joseph stood on Our Lady's right. He was turned towards her in an attitude of respect. His robes were also white. St. John was on Our Lady's left. He was dressed in white clothes and resembled a bishop, with a small mitre. He appeared to be preaching and he held an open book in his left hand.				

		The witnesses watched the Apparition in pouring rain for two hours, saying prayers. Although the witnesses standing before the gable were drenched, no rain fell in the direction of the gable. They felt the ground carefully with their hands and it was perfectly dry as was the gable itself. Mary Byrne's account Mary was eighty-six at the time of the second Commission of Enquiry. She was interviewed by the commissioners in her bedroom, as she was too ill to leave. She gave her final testimony and concluded with the words: 'I am clear about everything I have said and I make this statement knowing I am going before my God.' Mary died six weeks later. As a devout Catholic, Mary would have believed that to die in a state of mortal sin would mean that she would have gone to Hell for all eternity. She would have known that such a lie was a mortal sin. Had she confessed to such a sin to a priest she would have been required to have set the record straight. She never did.				
2	**Discipleship and Apostleship**	Pupils will understand the difference between discipleship and Apostleship: • Disciples – New follows of Christ who are still learning the teachings of the Church and how to integrate those teachings into their lives • Apostles – Experienced members of the Christian community who have taken on some leadership role in the spreading of the gospel • The calling of the Twelve Apostles Matthew 10:1-14		**Tier 2** Disciple Preach Empire Apostle Suffering Saint Community Mission		Formative: MCQ Test 1 Short piece of writing on the difference levels of experience and maturity between disciples and apostles. MCQ Test 2

		• The mission outlined in Matthew 10:1-14: 1. Go only to the Jews 2. Heal the sick & cleanse the lepers 3. Don't try and cast out devils 4. Preach about the Kingdom of God 5. Ask for payment for doing this 6. Raise the dead 7. Pack extra things for your journey 8. Move from house to house		Arrest Monastery Invader Persuade Authority Interconnection Pope		Summative: Extended piece of writing evaluating the significance of the conversion of Constantine in the growth of Christianity.
	St Peter and St Paul	Pupils will learn about St Peter and St Paul from our primary source, the New Testament. St Peter 1. In Acts of the Apostles 2:36 pupils will know what St Peter preached about 2. In Acts 5:12-18 (pay attention to vs.17-18) pupils will see why he was arrested by the Jewish High Priest 3. In Acts 12:1-4 pupils will learn how both the apostle James, the brother of John was dealt with and why King Herod decided to arrest Peter as well. St Paul 1. Based on Acts of the Apostles 9:20-22 pupil will be able to explain what St Paul was preaching 2. In Acts 13:44-45 pupils will learn why the Jews wanted to kill or arrest him 3. From 2 Corinthians 11:24- 28 pupils will apricated what St Paul suffered during his travels and preaching		**Tier 3** Persecute Synod Alliance Chi-Rho Ecclesiastical		

	The First Christian Martyrs	Pupils will study Roman historian, Eusebius', eyewitness accounts of what happened to the early Christians if they were caught practising Christianity. If they refused to worship Roman gods, they were tortured until they gave in, or else until they died. A few Christians did deny their faith, and worshipped the statue of the Emperor. Most, however, did not, including those listed here, did not. They preferred to suffer horrendous torture and die, rather than deny their faith. These are the first Christian martyrs: Quinta: They took this young woman to the temple of Athena and tried to force her to worship. When she turned away in disgust, they tied her by the feet to a chariot, and dragged her through the city, dashing her against the rocks and whipping her at the same time. Still, she refused to bow down before the Roman gods, so when they finished dragging her, they stoned her to death. Afianus: When this young man tried to prevent someone else from sacrificing to a god, he was seized by the soldiers. His sides were scraped to the bone with an iron knife. When he still did not give in, they covered his feet with a cloth soaked in oil and set on fire. Still he did not die or give in. After three days, he was taken again to the judge. He remained faithful				

		to his belief in Christ, so he was thrown into the sea and drowned. Blandina: She was tied to a wooden post in the arena, with all the Roman public looking on and cheering. Then the lions and tigers were let in to devour her, but none of the animals would touch her, to the disappointment of the public. So she was taken down from the stake and returned to prison. Then, after whipping her and roasting her over a fire, she was thrown into a net and dangled in front of a bull, who tossed her around until she finally died. Polycarp: He was a great and holy bishop, who had encouraged many people to stand firm in their faith and Not worship the Roman Gods. He had a vision that told him he would be burned alive. Sure enough, soon after he was caught by the Romans, taken to the arena and bound to a stake. Then he was set alight. The flames seemed to flow around him and there was no smell of burning flesh, only the a fragrant odour, like incense. When the persecutors saw this miracle, and that his body was not being burnt up, they plunged a sword into him. When this was done, such a quantity of blood came out that the fire was extinguished. Sanctus: This saint had hot metal plates glued to the most tender parts of his body. He was whipped and exposed to wild beasts. He suffered so much, that his body was one great wound, mangled and shrivelled, that had				

		completely lost an similarity to a human body. Finally, they tied him to an iron chair and roasted him until he died.				
	The conversion of Constantine	Pupils will know how the Church spread between 100 A.D. when there were 500,000 Christians to 200 A.D. there were 1 million Christians to 350 A.D. there were 33 million Pupils will know how to describe the changes in Europe in the period between 100 and 600 AD and explain why these changes occurred and reflect if the massive growth in Christianity justifies the suffering of the early Christian martyrs. Pupils will know what Rome like before Constantine's conversion, opinions of Christians, treatment of Christians, the organisation of Christians and what other religions were there. Constantine's conversion including the XP (=Ch and R) are the Greek first letters of the of the phrase "Christus Rex", which means "Christ is King". The effect of Constantine's conversion have on people's lives and the impact of Constantine's conversion around the world.				
	The first missionaries in Britain	St Alban				

		Alban - d. 250AD Pupils should know the story of St Alban: 1. Alban was a Roman soldier in Britain. 2. Amphibalus, a priest, asked for refuge in Alban's house. During this time, he told Alban about Jesus. 3. The soldiers came looking for the priest but Alban dressed as the priest so he could escape. 4. Alban was arrested and whipped. 5. Alban was taken to be beheaded but the executioner was so impressed by Alban's faith, he became a Christian. 6. Both Alban and the executioner were beheaded. 7. Amphibalus, the priest heard about all this and was also beheaded. The historical and geographical links between the man and the town of St Albans. One contemporary example of this is that for 750 years people have gone to St Alban's Cathedral to worship God, and to remember his story.				
	The 4 apostles of Britain	St Augustine St Patrick St Columba St David **Augustine- d.604 AD England:**				

		Pupils will know the story of St Augustine: In 596 AD Augustine, strengthened by the encouragement of Pope (Saint) Gregory the Great came to Britain. At that time Aethelbert (King of Kent) was a very powerful monarch. Augustine, landed with his 40 companions on a large island called Thanet (modern day Margate & Ramsgate area) in the eastern district of Kent. Augustine has brought interpreters from the Frankish (French) nation, so that they could talk to the King. Augustine sent a message to Aethelbert with the promise of eternal joys in heaven. On hearing this the King ordered them to remain on the island where they had landed and be provided with all things necessary until he had decided what to do about them. Some knowledge about the Christian religion had already reached him because he had a Christian wife of the Frankish royal family whose name was Bertha. The King came to the island and, sitting in the open air, commanded Augustine and his comrades to come there to talk with him. He took care that they should not meet in any building, for he held the traditional superstition that, if they practised any magic art, they might deceive him and get the better of him as soon as he entered. But they came with divine not devilish power and carried as their banner a silver cross and the image of Jesus painted on a panel. At the King's command they sat down and preached to him and all his men. Then the King said to them: *'The words and the promises you bring are fair enough, but because they are new to us and doubtful, I cannot accept them and set aside those beliefs which I and the whole English people have held so long. But… we will provide you with what is necessary for your support; and we do not forbid you from converting as many people as you can to your religion by your preaching.'* So				

		he gave them a dwelling in the city of Canterbury, which was his main city. As soon as they had entered Canterbury, they were busy with prayers and fasting; they taught the teachings of Jesus and Bible stories to as many people as they could. Eventually, some people started to believe and were baptized. At last the King, as well as others, believed and was baptized. He was attracted by the simple and pure life of the saints and by their promises of heaven. Tradition says that the King was pleased with those people who converted, however he did not force anyone to accept Christianity; but he did show greater affection for believers since they were his fellow citizens in the kingdom of heaven. Pupils will consider how the work of St Augustine has left a lasting religious , cultural and historical imprint on England.				
	St Patrick, **Ireland, d.460 AD**	Pupils will know the story of St Patrick: Patrick was born in Britain of wealthy British parents. His father was a Christian. Pirates captured Patrick at the age of 16 during a raid and sold him as a slave in Ireland. While he was looking after sheep as a slave, Patrick would spend time praying to God and felt God calling him to serve Him. After 6 years, he escaped back to Britain but Ireland was always on his mind. In a dream, he was told he would go back to Ireland, and preach to the Irish. So Patrick decided that he would train as a priest. No one had ever preached Christianity in northern and western Ireland, so after his priestly studies, this is where Patrick began his work. He gained the trust and friendship of				

		several tribal leaders and soon made many converts. Patrick founded more than 300 churches and baptized more than 120,000 people. He brought in priests for his new churches from England and France. Patrick preached in Ireland the rest of his life. Patrick became known as the Apostle to the Irish. There are many stories of miracles performed by him, but the main one is that he banished snakes from Ireland. Could is this really a symbol of how he banished pagan religions from Ireland, replacing them with Christianity? Pupil will consider why St Patrick gave up comfort to spread the word of God in a hostile place.				
	St Columba, Scotland, died 597 AD	Pupils will know the life of St Columba: St Columba was born in Ireland and was of royal blood. Indeed, he might have become High King of Ireland but he chose to be a priest and joined a monastery. After a few years as a monk, Columba decided to build more monasteries himself. He needed books for the monks to learn from and use, so he got hold of the book of the psalms from someone called Finian, and copied it without permission. Finian was furious. He complained to the King, but the King, who was related to Columba, did not rule in his favour, so Finian decided to settle the matter himself, and went to war against Columba's clan. Columba's clan defeated Finian at the battle but many people died in the fighting. Columba went to confess his sin to a priest but the priest ordered Columba leave Ireland forever, and to make as many new Christians as he had caused to die,				

		as penance. So, Columba left Ireland with twelve companions, sailing until he could not see Ireland any more. He landed on the island of Iona, in Scotland and began to build churches and monasteries, and preach Christianity. He converted large parts of Scotland to Christianity and built churches wherever he went. He was a poet as well as a man of action, and some of his poems still exist. His biographer wrote about him that he was sensitive to beauty, because he was 'gladdened in his inmost heart by the joy of the Holy Spirit.' He died in 597. Pupils will then consider if someone has done something bad in their life, can they still be as great a Saint as someone who has not.				
	St David, Wales, d.598 AD	St David was born in the year 500, the grandson of Ceredig ap Cunedda, king of Ceredigion. According to legend, his mother St Non gave birth to him on a Pembrokeshire clifftop during a fierce storm. The spot is marked by the ruins of Non's Chapel, and a nearby holy well is said to have healing powers. St David became a renowned preacher, founding monastic settlements and churches in Wales, Brittany and southwest England – including, possibly, the abbey at Glastonbury. St David reputedly made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, from which he brought back a stone that now sits in an altar at St Davids Cathedral, built on the site of his original monastery. St David and his monks followed a simple, austere life. They ploughed the fields by hand, rather than using oxen, and refrained from eating meat or drinking beer. St David himself was reputed to have consumed				

		only leeks and water – which is perhaps why the leek became a national symbol of Wales. The most famous miracle associated with St David took place when he was preaching to a large crowd in Llanddewi Brefi. When people at the back complained that they could not hear him, the ground on which he stood rose up to form a hill. A white dove, sent by God, settled on his shoulder. St David died on 1 March – St David's Day - in 589. He was buried at the site of St Davids Cathedral, where his shrine was a popular place of pilgrimage throughout the Middle Ages. His last words to his followers came from a sermon he gave on the previous Sunday: 'Be joyful, keep the faith, and do the little things that you have heard and seen me do.' The phrase 'Gwnewch y pethau bychain mewn bywyd' - 'Do the little things in life' - is still a well-known maxim in Wales.				
	Venerable Bede and St Cuthbert	Pupils will know how the Venerable Bede was the first real historian of the British isles and St Cuthbert and his monastery in Lindisfarne. To finish of the unit pupils will consider the Roman empires eventual collapse. Roman armies left Britain. The towns and cities, aqueducts, sewer systems, roads they had built, all fell into disrepair. Violence was everywhere. Education stopped. Diseases increased. People lived short, brutal lives, hoping only to survive. Pupils need to understand how Christianity was a "light in the darkness" during these times and it is part of the reason that the Church only grew in importance and power right up the high middle ages.				

Year 8 Curriculum Overview [2021-2022] Subject RE						
Spring Term	**Knowledge & Understanding**			**Literacy Skills** **Opportunities for developing literacy skills**	**Employability Skills [if any]**	**Assessment Opportunities**
	Composites	**Components** **[KEY concepts & subject specific vocab]**	**Formal Retrieval [if any]**			
1	**The beginning of the reformation in England** **Thomas More**	Christianity in England survived the Dark Ages, and gradually the whole country was united and living peacefully living as Catholics, under some very good and holy Kings. Henry VIII was already married to Catherine of Aragon. Later, however, he wanted to marry Ann Boleyn. The Pope would not allow him to divorce. Henry was very angry, and decided that in that case, he would stop listening to the Pope, and become head of the Church in England himself. He gave himself the special title of "Supreme Head of the Church". St Thomas More was the King's main advisor. He could not accept having to follow the King for his faith. His conscience told him that the right thing to do, was to stand up to the King. More did not think that the King had the right to call himself Head of the Church - he believed only Popes, were the successors of the Apostles, and only Popes could claim to rule the Church. He resigned his job as advisor to the King. The King did not appreciate his loyalty to the Pope, and he was imprisoned in the Tower of London, then executed. "I die the king's faithful servant, but God's first." said More, at his execution.		**Tier 2** Divorce Courage Advisor Successor King Catholic Loyalty Declaration Unrest War Persecuted **Tier 3** Anglican Reformation Oath		Formative: MCQ Test 1 Short piece of writing on if it is better to stand up for your beliefs life St Thomas More or stay quiet MCQ Test 2 Summative: Extended piece of writing the reasons for Henry's break from Rome.

	Different denominations of Christians **Before and after the reformation**	A Catholic is someone who is loyal to the Pope as Head of the Church and follows the Teachings of the Catholic Church. An Anglican is someone who is loyal to the King or Queen of England as the Head of the Church. Most of them are also Protestants. A Protestant is someone who broke away from the Catholic Church because they don't believe in following the teachings of the Pope, only in the Bible. Most Anglicans are also Protestants. **Before:** All Christians recognised the Pope as the successor of St Peter. The Missal (an instruction guide for conducting mass) was used in all churches. Nearly all churches were ornate with statues and stained glass windows. **After:** The Book of Common Prayer services were used and written and spoken in English. The Monarch became the Supreme Head of the Church in England, as set down in Acts of Parliament (laws). Catholics remained loyal to the pope and so were considered to be guilty of high treason. Catholics continued to celebrate mass but had to do so in secret. Priests were hunted down and executed.		Martyr Indulgences Supremacy Denomination Purgatory Monarch		

		Protestant churches were much plainer, and Catholic churches were taken over by Protestants. Catholics were fined for not attending protestant services on Sundays.				
	Problems with the Church	Some preachers went about selling "indulgences" (certificates that anyone who bought one could go straight to heaven after they die) This was to raise money for the Pope's wars. Some priests were often absent from their parishes, but collected money from their parishioners anyway, despite never doing any priestly duties. They were more like tax collectors than priests! (there was however still a number of good and hardworking and very poor priests). The Popes, Archbishops and Cardinals lived a life of luxury, sometimes had mistresses, fathered children, and passed on their jobs & Church wealth to their children. Many clergy were uneducated. They did not even know or understand the Christian religion, and did not know the Bible.				
	Saint Margaret Clitherow	Margaret is an English saint and martyr of the Roman Catholic Church. She is sometimes called "the Pearl of York". She was born as Margaret Middleton, after Henry VIII of England had split the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church. She married John Clitherow, a butcher, in 1571 and gave birth to three children. She became a Catholic at the age of 18, in 1574. Her husband John was supportive (he having a brother who was a Catholic priest), though he did not become a Catholic. Margaret's son, Henry, went to France to train as a Catholic priest. She regularly held Masses in her home in the Shambles in York. There was a hole cut between the attics of her house				

		and the adjoining house to enable a priest to escape in the event of a raid. It also features the priest hiding hole which ultimately led to her death. Margaret practiced her faith and helped many people reconcile themselves back into the Catholic Church. She prayed one and a half hours every day and fasted four times a week. She regularly went to Mass and frequently went to confession. In 1585, a law was passed that made it high treason for a priest to live in England and a crime for anyone to hide or help a priest. The penalty for breaking such laws was death. Despite the risk, Margaret helped and hid priests. Margaret said "by God's grace all priests shall be more welcome to me than ever they were, and I will do what I can to set forward God's Catholic service." In 1586, she was arrested and called before the York criminal court for the crime of hiding Roman Catholic priests. She refused to plead to the case so as to prevent a trial that would mean her children being made to testify against her - they would also be tortured. As a result she was executed by being crushed to death (the standard punishment for being a Catholic), on Good Friday 1586. The two sergeants who should have killed her couldn't face it so they paid four desperate beggars to kill her. She was stripped and had a handkerchief tied across her face then laid out upon a sharp rock the size of a man's fist, the door from her own house was put on top of her and slowly loaded with an immense weight of rocks and stones (the small sharp rock would break her back when the heavy rocks were laid on top of her). She died within fifteen minutes but her body was left for six hours before the weight was removed. Margaret was pregnant with her fourth child. After her death her hand was removed, and this				

		relic is now housed in the chapel of the Bar Convent, York. Moved by her saintly life, all her children entered the religious life. Anne became a nun. Henry and William both became priests. She was canonized (made a saint) in 1970 by Pope Paul VI along with other martyrs from England and Wales.				
	Martin Luther	• He could read Latin, Greek and Hebrew. • Whilst comparing the Latin Catholic Bible with the original Greek & Hebrew he found that certain parts were incorrectly translated. • Luther hung his research on the local Church door in Wittenburg in 1517. • He disagreed with the Pope and began the protestant religion. • You Don't have to go to Church to get your soul cleaned. • The Church is wrong to sell indulgencies which buy time out of Purgatory. • Read the Bible in your own language and not Latin. • It's wrong to make an image of God. • The Church is too rich.				
	The Douai Martyr's (Time permitting)	John Southworth St Edmund Campion				
2	**The miracles of Jesus**	Background knowledge: Word was spreading about Jesus. This was long before the days of television and movies.		**Tier 2** Miracle		Formative: MCQ Test 1

	The woman with the haemorrhage and Jairus' daughter (Luke 8:40-56)	It was even before ordinary people had books. People spread news by talking to other people. Those who had seen the miracles of Jesus told others. Then those people told others and so on. At this time, God had not sent a prophet for 400 years, so these people were not used to seeing miracles. When Jesus arrived, teaching a new message about God's kingdom, and performing miracles, it was the talk of the town -and the countryside. Types of miracles: Natural Miracles Healing Miracles Exorcism Miracles The woman realized what had happened to her, A woman had suffered terribly from severe bleeding for twelve years, even though she had been treated by many doctors better. She had heard about Jesus, so she came in the crowd behind him, saying to herself, "If I just touch his clothes, I will get well." She touched his cloak, and her bleeding stopped at once; and she had the feeling inside herself that she was healed of her trouble. Jesus knew that power had gone out of him, so he turned around in the crowd and asked, "Who touched my clothes?" His disciples answered, "You see how the people are crowding you; why do you ask who touched you?" and knelt at Jesus' feet, telling him the whole truth. Jesus said to her, "My daughter, your faith has made you well. Go in peace, and be healed of your trouble."		Nature Jew Parable Amazement Instruction Prodigal Transformation Paralysed Witness Healing Supernatural Faith Outcast **Tier 3** Haemorrhage Pharisee Gentile Centurion Samaritan Cesar		Short piece of writing on the woman with the haemorrhage and Jairus' daughter (Luke 8:40-56) MCQ Test 2 Summative: Extended piece of writing evaluating the question *'Do we need to see miracles to believe in God'.*

		Some messengers came from Jairus' house and told him, “Your daughter has died. Why bother the Teacher any longer?” Jesus said, “Don't be afraid, only believe.” Then he did not let anyone else go on with him except Peter and James and his brother John. At Jairus' house, Jesus saw the confusion and heard all the loud crying. He went in and said to them, “Why are you crying? The child is not dead—she is only sleeping!” They started making fun of him, so he put them all out, took the child's father and mother and his three disciples, and went into the room where the child was lying. He took her by the hand and said to her, *“Talitha, koum,”* which means, “Little girl, I tell you to get up!” She got up at once and started walking around. (She was twelve years old.) When this happened, they were completely amazed. But Jesus gave them strict orders not to tell anyone, and he said, “Give her something to eat.”				
	The Wedding Feast at Cana (John 2 1-12)	Weddings during those days went on for a very long time, pretty soon the host ran out of wine. Mary saw the problem and she went to Jesus to tell him that they were out of wine. She had the right idea, she went to the right person with her problem. Jesus said to Mary: “You must not tell me what to do,” Jesus replied. “My time has not yet come.?” Mary wanted Jesus to show them who he really was, that he was King. Mary said to the servants “Whatever he tells you to do, do it” Jesus told the servants to fill the water pots to the top with water. Then				

		they were to take some to the man who was in charge of the wedding. The bridegroom said, “You have saved the best wine until now!” He changed all of the water to wine and all agreed that it was the BEST wine that they had tasted.				
	The raising of Lazarus	Jesus had a close friend called Lazarus. Lazarus had two sisters, Martha and Mary. One day Martha sent word to Jesus that Lazarus was sick, but He didn't go to them right away. He waited and during that time Lazarus died. When Jesus finally decided to go to Bethany, Lazarus had been dead for four days. Martha heard that Jesus was coming and she ran out of the house to meet him. He was at the edge of the town, but had not entered it yet. She said that if Jesus had been there, Lazarus would not have died. Jesus said, "Your brother will rise again." Martha thought he was speaking of the resurrection at the end of time. She didn't seem to understand that Jesus was talking about a time very soon. Jesus talked to her about the resurrection and asked her if she believed. She said, "Yes, Lord, I believe that you are the Christ, the Son of God who was to come into the world." Martha went to get her sister, Mary, who came and fell at Jesus' feet. She said the same thing that Martha had said, "If you had been here he would not have died." When Jesus saw them crying, he also cried with them.				

		They went to the place where Lazarus had been buried. It was a cave with a stone over the opening. Jesus told them to take away the stone. Then he prayed to God and said, "Lazarus, come out!", and from the cave Lazarus came walking out. He was wrapped up with strips of linen and a cloth around his face. Jesus said, "Take off the grave clothes and let him go." Mary and Martha and their friends were so happy. Lazarus was alive and back with them again! After this, many of the Jews believed on Jesus.				
	The feeding of the 5000	Great crowds of people followed Jesus because they saw the miracles that he did, and they wanted healing for themselves and their families. Jesus and his disciples were so busy they didn't even have time to eat. He decided that they needed to get away and just be by themselves for a while. He and his disciples crossed the Sea of Galilee in a boat. But still the people followed. People saw where they were going and came out of the surrounding cities and were waiting for them on the other side of the sea. When Jesus saw the people, he felt sorry for them. Jesus spoke to them about the kingdom of God. After listening to Jesus talking it was getting late in the day. The disciples came to him and suggested that he send the crowd away so they could go into the neighbouring countryside and villages to find a place to eat and spend the night.				

		Jesus asked Philip where they could buy bread. Now Jesus was just testing him. He already knew how he was going to feed them. Philip said that it would cost 200 denarii to buy enough bread for each person to have just a little. A denarius was the wage for a day's work. So 200 denarii would be the amount of money a man could earn by working 200 days. A disciple told Jesus that there was a boy in the crowd who had brought a meal. The lad had five loaves of bread and two small fish. Even though he had brought the picnic for himself, he was willing to *share* it with Jesus. The disciples all looked at the small basket of food and wondered how this could possibly feed the crowd of 5000 people. Jesus took the loaves and gave thanks and started breaking them and passing the bread out to his disciples. The bread began to multiply and make more bread. They broke the bread again and again. He did the same with the fish. Amazingly there was enough for everyone. When the men saw how he had fed all of the people, they said, "This is truly the Prophet who has come into the world!"				
	Jesus' healing of the Paralyzed man	In the city of Capernaum there lived a paralyzed man, he could not walk. The paralyzed man's friends wanted to take him to see Jesus. The men took up the paralyzed man on his mat to take him to the house were Jesus was preaching. So many gathered that there was no room left, not even outside the door, and Jesus preached the word to them. Since the men couldn't get to Jesus because of the crowd in the house they took the paralyzed man up on the roof.				

		They made an opening in the roof above Jesus and, after digging through it, lowered the mat the paralyzed man was lying on. When Jesus saw their faith, He said to the paralytic, "Son, be of good cheer; your sins are forgiven you. And at once some of the scribes said within themselves, "This Man blasphemes!" But Jesus, knowing their thoughts, said, "Why do you think evil in your hearts? For which is easier, to say, 'Your sins are forgiven you,' or to say, 'Arise and walk'? But that you may know that the Son of Man has power on earth to forgive sins"-- Then He said to the paralytic, "Arise, take up your bed, and go to your house." And he arose and departed to his house. Now when the multitudes saw it, they marveled and glorified God, who had given such power to men."				
	The lost coin	The Pharisees were angry because Jesus liked to spend time with poor people and sinners. So Jesus told them this story. A woman had ten silver coins and she lost one. She lit a lamp and searched the house. At last she found it. She was very happy. She called her friends to come and they all rejoiced with her. Jesus said that there is rejoicing in heaven when one lost person is found. Every single person is important to God. He wants everyone to turn from sin and to come to Him.				
	The Good Samaritan	When someone asked Jesus what He meant by “love thy neighbour”, He started to tell him this story. A Jewish man was travelling from Jerusalem to Jericho. He was attacked by thieves on a lonely road. They beat him and stole his money and clothes. They left him to die After a while a priest passed by. When he saw the injured man he crossed to the other				

		side of the road and walked quickly away. Eventually a third person came along the road. This man was a stranger from another country called Samaria. The Jews had always treated the Samaritans as enemies. But when the Samaritan saw the wounded man he felt sorry for him and stopped to help. He put bandages on his wounds and lifted the man onto his donkey. He took him to an inn and looked after him there. The next day the Samaritan gave the innkeeper some money. He asked him to look after the injured man. When Jesus finished his story, he asked the person which one of these men was the good neighbour? The man replied that the one that had helped was the good neighbour. Jesus said that all people should be friends with each other.				
	The Lost sheep	Jesus told this story to let people know how much God loved them. Once there was a shepherd who had about a hundred sheep. Every day he would take his flock out to graze. At the end of each day the shepherd would herd the sheep into their warm shelter for the night, counting them to make sure they were all safely home. One evening, the shepherd arrived home feeling very tired. The sky was very dark and stormy. The shepherd counted his sheep but there were only ninety-nine. One of his flock was missing. He turned round quickly and went to find the lost sheep. Darkness fell and wolves began to howl. By now it was pouring with rain and a harsh wind was blowing. Holding his lantern and staff, the shepherd scrambled over rocks and up hills. He searched deep in quarries and over cliff edges for his lost sheep. He was determined not to give up and, as day broke, he eventually found the sheep. The shepherd was very happy that he'd found the lost sheep and he carried him home on his shoulders. When he arrived home he called his friends and neighbours and asked them to				

		come to his house for a party to celebrate him finding his lost sheep. At the end of the story Jesus said that there is joy in Heaven when someone who has disobeyed God is sorry for the bad things they have done. Jesus also told the people that he was like the shepherd. He looks after people as if they were his sheep. He will never run away and leave them. He will lead them and protect them. He is ready to die for them.				

Year 8 Curriculum Overview [2021-2022]
Subject RE

Summer Term	Knowledge & Understanding			Literacy Skills	Employability Skills [if any]	Assessment Opportunities
	Composites	**Components** [KEY concepts & subject specific vocab]	**Formal Retrieval [if any]**	**Opportunities for developing literacy skills**		
1	**Prejudice and Discrimination** **Jesus and his inclusive example** **The 10 Commandments**	Know the difference between prejudice, discrimination and stereotyping See how building equality, justice and community is the opposite of negatives of prejudice, discrimination and stereotyping. Know the New Testament story of Jesus including Zacchaeus the tax collector (Luke 19.1-10) and identify how we can live this message in our world today. Know the 10 Commandments, see how they have shaped the world and our legal system and consider their relevance today.		**Tier 2** Prejudice Discrimination Stereotype Equality Justice Protest Holocaust Race Sacrifice Disability		Formative: MCQ Test 1 Short piece of writing on the holocaust MCQ Test 2 Summative: Extended piece of writing evaluating the life and work of MLK.

		ONE: '*You shall have no other gods before Me.*' TWO: '*You shall not make for yourself a carved image.' (No idols)* THREE: '*You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain.*' (Don't swear) FOUR: '*Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.*' (Keep Sunday holy) FIVE: '*Honour your father and your mother.*' SIX: '*You shall not murder.*' SEVEN: '*You shall not commit adultery.*' (No cheating) EIGHT: '*You shall not steal.*' NINE: '*You shall not bear false witness against your neighbour.*' (Don't lie) TEN: '*You shall not covet. (Not be jealous)*		Respect **Tier 3** Empathy Boycott Preconceived		
	The Holocaust	Know what the holocaust was, where and when it happened, who perpetrated it, who was affected and what was the intentional response. Learn the significance of Pastor Martin Niemoller reflection not speaking out. *First they came for the communists, and I did not speak out* *because I was not a communist.* *Then they came for the socialists, and I did not speak out* *because I was not a socialist.* *Then they came for the labour leaders, and I did not speak out* *because I was not a labour leader.* *Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out* *because I was not a Jew.*				

		Then they came for me, and there was no one left to speak out for me. -Martin Niemoller				
	Anne Frank	Know the life of Anne Frank: Annelies Marie "Anne" Frank was born 12 June 1929 in Frankfurt, Germany. She is one of the most renowned and most discussed Jewish victims of the Holocaust. Her diary has become one of the world's most widely read books. Born in the city of Frankfurt in Weimar Germany, she lived most of her life in or near Amsterdam, in the Netherlands. By nationality, she was officially considered a German, but she lost her nationality because of the anti-Semitic policies of Nazi Germany. She gained international fame after her death following the publication of her diary which documents her experiences hiding during the Nazi forces of the Netherlands during World War II.				
	St Maximilian Kolbe	Know the story of St Maximillian Koble: Maximilian Kolbe was a Polish Priest who lived during the Second World War. During the time the Nazis were rounding up Jewish people and taking them off to concentration camps. Here they made them work, starved them, tortured them and eventually killed them. Kolbe used his Church to shelter 2000 Jews from the Nazis and ran his own pirate radio station speaking out against the Nazis. On 17 February 1941 he was arrested by the German Secret Police and sent to a concentration camp - Auschwitz as				

		prisoner #16670. In July 1941 a man from Kolbe's barracks vanished, the Nazi camp commander, picked ten men from the same barracks to be starved to death in Block 13 (notorious for torture), in order to deter further escape attempts. (The man who had disappeared was later found drowned in the camp latrine.) One of the selected men, Franciszek Gajowniczek, cried out, "My poor wife! My poor children! What will they do?" Kolbe offered himself instead. "I am a Catholic priest from Poland; I would like to take his place, because he has a wife and children." During the time in the cell Kolbe led the men in songs and prayer. After three weeks of dehydration and starvation, only Kolbe and three others were still alive. He encouraged others that they would soon be with Mary in heaven. Each time the guards checked on him he was standing or kneeling in the middle of the cell and looking calmly at those who entered, while the others lay moaning and complaining, on the ground around him. He was killed with an injection of carbolic acid. Some who were present at the injection say that he raised his left arm and calmly waited for the injection. Maximilian Kolbe was canonized (declared a Saint) by Pope John Paul II on 10 October 1982 in the presence of Franciszek Gajowniczek and his family. Maximilian Kolbe is one of the ten 20th Century Martyrs depicted in statues above the great West Door of Westminster Abbey London.				
	Martin Luther King	Know the different stages of MLK's development and life: A visionary leader				

		A victim of racial discrimination Ordained as a minister (1948) Leads the Montgomery bus boycott (1955) Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Martin Luther King arrives in India. (1959) Jailed during the Birmingham Campaign (1963) 'I have a dream' (1963) Campaigns for voting rights in Selma (1965) Martin Luther King assassinated (1968)				
	What is Islam **Who was Muhammed?** **The Qur'an**	Muhammad was born in Mecca in Saudi Arabia in 570. He was a deeply spiritual man, and often spent time in meditation on Mount Hira. The traditional story of the Qur'an tells how one night in 610 he was meditating in a cave on the mountain when he was visited by the angel Jibreel who ordered him to recite. Once Jibreel mentioned the name of Allah, Muhammad began to recite words which he came to believe were the words of God. The Muslim scripture is the Holy Qur'an. Muslims believe it is 'the word of God'. Muslim beliefs and practices are rooted in the Qur'an. Muslims treat the Qur'an with great respect because they believe that the Qur'an is from Allah, and every word and every letter is sacred. Muhammad (pbuh) memorized and wrote down the words. Muhammad (pbuh) interpreted the words in his daily life. Therefore many of the things which Muhammad (pbuh) did and said were remembered and carefully recorded. The stories and sayings help Muslims to understand the Quran and put what it teaches into practice in their daily lives.		**Tier 1** Muslim Arabic **Tier 2** Qur'an Mecca Crescent Moon Sawn Allah Mosque Wudu Ramadan Islam Eid Salah		Formative: MCQ Test 1 Short piece of writing on the Muhammed MCQ Test 2 Summative: Extended piece of writing evaluating The Five Pillars of Islam

	The Five Pillars of Islam **Muslim Prayer** **Muslim Pilgrimage** **The Mosque**	Ramadan is in the ninth month of the Islamic lunar calendar, as it was during this month that Muhammad received the first revelation of the Qu'ran. During this time Muslims fast for 30 days only eating and drinking before the sun rises and after the sun sets. Muslims believe that they can worship Allah anywhere, and they do not have to be in a special building. However, like members of most religions, many Muslims feel that it is important to have a special place for worship. This place is called a Mosque. Many Muslim men go to the mosque several times a week, but the most important time in the lunch-time prayers on a Friday, the Muslim holy day. Women are expected to pray too, either at the mosque or at home. When they go to the Mosque they are kept separate from the men. Muslims believe this allows both men and women to concentrate on Allah, without any distractions. It's a place to pray, study, and learn how to be a good human being from the Iman (holy man). They pray towards a niche in the wall that faces in the direction of Mecca.				