



Discovery RE Knowledge Organiser

This knowledge organiser is a guide, offering key information to point the teacher in the right direction as to the beliefs underpinning the particular enquiry. The summaries must not be taken as the beliefs of ALL members of the particular religion.

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| Religion /Worldview: Christianity | Enquiry Question: How did Jesus create a New Covenant and what does that mean to Christians today? | Age: 10/11 Year Group: 6 Optional |
| This enquiry focusses on the differences between the Covenants God made in the Old Testament with the prophets which were often succeeded by another, and the New Covenant which Jesus made with humanity which Christians believe is eternal. | | |

| Core Knowledge (see also background information documents) | | Link to other aspects of belief | Personal connection / resonance |
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| <p>God revealed Himself throughout the Old Testament to Abraham, Moses and the prophets and so adopted Israel as His own people. He taught them to look for the promised Saviour and Messiah and, in this way, set the stage for the arrival of the Gospel in Jesus. He made covenants with the Old Testament prophets e.g. promising Abraham he would have descendants which would number the grains of sand in the desert, and the 10 commandments with the Israelites and Moses which formed an agreement on the part of both parties and were kept in the “Ark of the Covenant”. By dying on the cross at Easter, Jesus established a new and eternal covenant between God and man.</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trinity: consubstantial relationship between God (the Father), God (the Son) and The Holy Spirit. • Salvation: the death and resurrection of Jesus to bring humanity back into relationship with God • Jesus proved who He was by His words and His miracles – fulfilling scriptural references and predictions, especially by his crucifixion and resurrection from the dead | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do I think about making promises? Do I always try to keep them or doesn't it really matter? • Do I think some promises are more important than others? • Are some easier to break than others? • Can I believe that I have ever heard a promise that can't be broken? |
| Key Terms and definitions | History/Context | Impact on believer/daily life | Spiral curriculum link |
| <p>Covenant: a serious, binding agreement with parts to be played by both parties</p> <p>Old Testament: the part of the Bible which contains books relating events from before Jesus was born</p> | <p>The Old Testament showed Jews that God wanted to be close to them and have a relationship with them, and that he would send a Messiah to show them how this could happen. Because they were under Roman rule, they thought that this person would be</p> | <p>Although we think of a Covenant as a promise, some promises can be broken but this is not the Christian belief about the Covenant Jesus has made with all of humanity. Christians believe they will go to</p> | <p>10 Commandments: Year 2 Summer 1 Judaism. Easter units on Jesus' death and resurrection. This enquiry would add more depth to the Spring 2 Christianity</p> |

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| New Testament: The writings about Jesus' life on Earth and his friend's actions afterwards. | a military leader, but Jesus's covenant was all about love and sacrifice so many Jews did not believe he was their Messiah. | eternal life with Jesus because of the covenant he has made. | enquiry so may need to be studied before it. |
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Home learning ideas/questions:
Are there any promises that we believe should not be broken? Are there any that we would like to make to each other?