

# Religious Education – World Religion – Christianity

## Term 2 Year 5

Questions we have previously explored in Year 5:

Has Christmas lost its true meaning?

What is 'good' about Good Friday?

What is the most significant part of the nativity story for Christians today?

Is forgiveness always possible for Christians?

Do people need to go to church to show they are Christians?

Next key question:

Is the Christmas story true?

### Christianity

**Christianity** is one of the five main world religions. It began after the death of **Jesus**.

**Jesus** was born a Jew and **Christianity** originally developed as part of **Judaism**.

There are a number of symbols associated with **Christianity**:



### Key Vocabulary

**Christianity**

The religion followed by Christians.

**Judaism**

The religion followed by Jews.

**Jesus**

The founder of **Christianity**.

**Ten Commandments**

Ten rules given by God for people to live by.

**The Trinity**

The three separate forms that God is known by.

**Old Testament**

The first (and biggest) part of the Bible, written before **Jesus** was born.

<b>pilgrimage</b>	A journey to visit a religious site.
<b>Catholic</b>	A member of the Roman Catholic church – a denomination (group) of <b>Christianity</b> .
<b>miracles</b>	Amazing events that occur, but cannot be explained.
<b>resurrection</b>	When <b>Jesus</b> rose from the dead.
<b>Lent</b>	The 40 days leading up to Easter. Christians often give something up for <b>Lent</b> .
<b>fasting</b>	To <b>fast</b> is to not eat or drink for a particular length of time.
<b>New Testament</b>	The second part of the Bible, which was written after <b>Jesus</b> was born.



### The Bible

The Christian holy book is the Bible. It has two parts: the **Old Testament** and the **New Testament**. There are over 66 books within the Bible, which include letters, laws, poems and stories.

Easter and Christmas are important Christian **Festivals**. Christmas celebrates **Jesus'** birth and Easter celebrates **Jesus'** death and **resurrection**. Christians believe that **Jesus** died for their sins and that one day he will come again. During **Lent**, Christians remember **Jesus'** time **fasting** and praying in the desert.

## What Is Commitment?

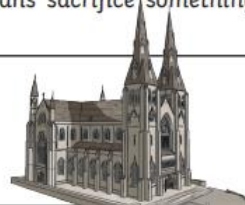
Commitment is a promise to give your time and energy to something you believe in. A commitment doesn't have to be **religious**. Commitments can be made to family, friendships, a healthy lifestyle, learning a skill or achieving a goal.

Religious commitments can be made once a person reaches a certain age. These commitments are special **rituals** people do when they come of age to show commitment to their faith.



## Sacrifice

Many people make sacrifices as a sign of commitment to their faith. Sacrifices can be made for your own good or for the good of someone else. Sacrifices could include giving up free time (or other activities) to go to Church every Sunday morning for Christians or to Mosque every Friday evening for Muslims. During **Lent**, Christians sacrifice something for 40 days and nights.



## Holy Communion

For Catholics, the Holy Communion is the first commitment made independently. They must attend lessons to prepare. During the First Holy Communion, bread and wine are symbolic gifts.



## Marriage

Each wedding is different. Some are held in places of worship and others in a hotel or registry office. Marriages link people together for the rest of their lives but they also link families and communities.

Religious beliefs can affect the way people make commitments to each other. People with religious beliefs often feel that getting married in their place of worship, in front of their god, is very important.

Jesus' arrival on earth is important to Christians. They recognise Jesus as the Son of God and believe he was sent to earth to save humans from sin.



Church



Cathedral