

The Christian view of creation



This Religious Education unit follows on from previous studies of Christianity in Years 3 & 4. This unit will deepen the children's understanding of how the Christian view of creation helped people to understand how the world and the universe were created by God's design and how good and evil entered the world. The children will also explore other creation stories from different cultures and take part in discussions reflecting on temptation, the choices we make and the consequences of our actions.

Key Knowledge

- Christians believe that God created the Earth and everything in it.
- The story of creation is an important story in the bible it tells Christians that at first everything was dark, until God intervened and created matter.
- Christians believe that the world was made according to God's design.
- Christians believe that although temptation and evil entered the world, there are many different ways humans can overcome evil eg with kindness and love
- Understand the Christian view of evil and temptation and reflect on how this impacts on our lives.
- Christians believe that God gave humans free will. This means they are able to choose whether to commit good or evil acts and reflect on the choices we make in our lives.
- Listen and respond to a variety of creation stories from different religions and cultures.



Key Vocabulary

Creation—the idea that the world and everything in it was created by God.

Conscience—a person's moral sense of right and wrong, which acts as a guide to one's behaviour.

Temptation—the desire to do something, which may be wrong or unwise.

Genesis—the first book of the bible – the beginning of which is about God creating the universe

Garden of Eden—a beautiful garden where Adam and Eve were placed at the Creation.

Consequences—what might happen as a result of our actions.

Evolution—the slow process of animals and plants changing over time.

Links with other religions

Each religion has its own views and beliefs on creation and how life came about on the Earth. Christians, Jews and Muslims believe that the world and everything in it was planned and created by God.

Muslims, Jews and Christians believe that your actions have consequences, so by being good in this life you will be rewarded in your afterlife. However, Buddhists, Sikhs and Hindus believe in reincarnation and that birth and death are part of a cycle, and that the way you behave in life affects your future life.



Personal Reflection

Why do you think God made the world?

How do you think the world was created?

What strategies could you use to resist temptation?

Can small acts of random kindness change the world?

How do you know when you've done something good or something bad?

What are the milestones in a Christians life?



This Religious Education unit follows on from previous studies of Christianity in Years 3 and 4 and Autumn 1 of Year 5. This unit will deepen the children's understanding of how Christians live through their faith and the importance and traditions around Christian milestones such as baptism, confirmation, marriage, death and pilgrimage

As well as analysing parables and answering big questions, the children will also reflect on special moments in their own lives.

Key Knowledge

- Jesus was a preacher who told his stories and message of God. He had many followers.
- Consider how at key moments in life, religion can be important for some people e.g. birth, growing up, marriage and death.
- The importance of baptism and confirmation for Christians.
- The importance of vows and ceremony in weddings and partnerships.
- Understand the Christian belief in life after death.
- Key message in Christian parable The Prodigal Son of forgiveness.
- Understand the significance of the church in Christian services and ceremonies.
- To begin to identify the impact religion has on believers' lives.
- Understand, name and discuss the emotions linked with rites of passage for example joy, hope, loss and sadness.



Links with other religions

Each religion has different ceremonies and customs to welcome babies into the world.

All religions view marriage as a life-long commitment. Weddings are celebrated in different ways according to different faiths, cultures and beliefs.

Muslims and Christians believe that your actions have consequences, so by being good in this life you will be rewarded in your afterlife. However, Buddhists, Sikhs and Hindus believe in re-incarnation and that birth and death are part of a cycle, and that the way you behave in life affects your future life.



Key Vocabulary

Milestone — A significant stage or event in your life

Rites of passage — These are ceremonies that mark a person moving from one phase of life to another

Ritual — A religious or **solemn** ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a certain order

Baptism — The religious ritual, admitting you into the Christian Church.

Confirmation — A religious ceremony admitting a person to full membership of the church and Christian community

Marriage — is a socially or ritually recognised union between two people

Funeral — A ceremony or service held shortly after a person's death, usually including the person's burial or cremation.

Vow — A **solemn** promise (**solemn** = genuine and sincere)

Personal Reflection

What lasts forever?

How can you live a fulfilled life?

What is hard to forgive?

What is the most important key moments in your life so far?

Why do some people celebrate special moments with a religious ceremony?

What promises do people make to each other at weddings and partnerships?