

When Jesus left, what happened next?

LKS2

What I already know:

- Identify the core concepts and beliefs studied and give a simple description of what you mean
- Give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide your beliefs and actions, individually and as communities
- Think, talk and ask questions about whether there are any lessons for them to learn from the ideas you have been studying, exploring different ideas
- Give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival)
- Give examples of ways in which believers put your beliefs into action
- Give a good reason for the views you have and the connections you make
- Give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers

What I will learn by the end of this unit:

- I will be able to make clear links between the story of the Day of Pentecost and Christian belief about the Kingdom of God on Earth.
- I will be able to offer suggestions about what the description of Pentecost in Acts 2 might mean.
- I will be able to give examples of what Pentecost means
- I will be able to make simple links between the description of the Day of Pentecost in Acts 2, the Holy Spirit and the Kingdom of God, and how Christians live their whole lives and in their church communities.
- I will be able to make links between ideas about the Kingdom of God explored in the Bible and what people believe about following God in the world today, expressing some of their own ideas.

Key Knowledge:



Symbols of the Holy spirit

What I will learn by the end of the Key Stage:

- Identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied.
- Make clear links between tests/sources of authority and the key concepts studied.
- Offer informed suggestions about what texts/sources of authority might mean to believers.

- Make simple links between stories, teachings and concepts studied and how people live, individually and in communities.
- Describe how people show their beliefs in how they worship and, in the way, they live.
- Identify some differences in how people put their beliefs in practice.

- Raise important questions and suggest answers about how far the beliefs and practices studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live.
- Make links between some of the beliefs and practices studied and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly.
- Give reasons for the views they have and the connections they make.
- Talk about what they have learned and if they have changed their thinking.

COMMENTARY ON THE TEXT AND ITS MEANING(S)

ACTS 2: 1-15, 22, 37-47

This unit looks at the significance of the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and the role of the Holy Spirit as a helper, comforter and guide in the lives of the early Christians, and in Christians today.

The scene for this part of the narrative: Jesus had died but the disciples and others believed he had come back to life, and they had spent time with him. A few days before the events in Acts 2:1-15 take place, Jesus has ascended to heaven and told the disciples to wait in Jerusalem for the Holy Spirit to come and baptise them, giving them power to tell people all over the earth about Jesus.

Pentecost is a celebration for Christians. It is considered the Church's birthday, where the Holy Spirit empowered the early disciples to preach about the Gospel to all nations.

After Pentecost, Acts goes on to tell us of the work and journeys of the early Christians, including those of the apostle Paul. We receive another perspective on these journeys in the letters to the people of Corinth and Galatia.

KINGDOM OF GOD

For Christians, the Kingdom of God is not a country or land, but is wherever God is the ruler of human lives. Whoever calls God their King and follows God's way is part of this Kingdom. Christians believe that Jesus' incarnation, life and teaching demonstrate what it means to live in the Kingdom of God – loving God and one's neighbour. Jesus invites everyone to enter the Kingdom by allowing God to rule in their lives. Note the wider context of the 'big story' of the Bible for Christians: God is healing the divide between humans and God. Jesus opened the way through his example, his death and resurrection, and the Holy Spirit is God's gift to people to help them know and love him better.

COMMENTARY ON THE TEXT AND ITS MEANING(S)

1 CORINTHIANS 12

Paul founded a number of churches around the Mediterranean, on a series of missionary journeys. He kept in touch via letters, and through sending some of his close friends and fellow Christians to visit. Paul's letters set out to encourage the new churches in their faith, to correct misunderstandings, to teach about the Gospel – the good news of Jesus – and to guide them in how they should love God and their neighbour, in the power of the Holy Spirit.

The church members in Corinth had many problems with their behaviour and belief. From the fact that Paul writes to offer advice on the importance of working together as a body, respecting and valuing all the different members, it appears that there were divisions and factions in the church. Paul also gives the Corinthians instructions about the appropriate way of carrying out the Lord's Supper; perhaps to encourage the sense of love and equality that should characterise this meal, with the church members acting as one body.

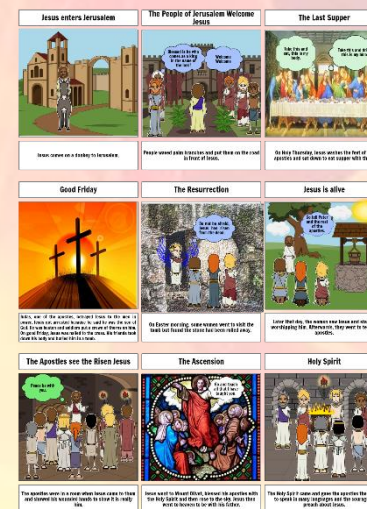
GALATIANS 5: 22-23

Paul wrote this letter to the church in Galatia, a church he founded on one of his early journeys. It is quite a tough letter, where Paul takes the new Christians to task for preaching and following a different 'Gospel' (good news) from the one he gave them. He sets out his credentials to remind them how his message was the good news of Jesus – and that they should not stray from that path.

As part of his message Paul reminds them that the Holy Spirit dwells in them, helping them to avoid sinful actions, but also enabling them to grow the 'fruit of the Spirit'. The presence of these virtues in Christians is evidence of the power of God at work in their lives. The idea is that a Christian will seek God's help to grow in all of these virtues, rather than picking and choosing. They may accept that they need more help with growing some fruit than with others, and they may often need to ask God's forgiveness when they fail to be kind, loving or patient.

BACKGROUND FOR TEACHERS

The book of Acts was written by the same person who wrote the Gospel of Luke, and is a follow-up or sequel to the Gospel. It is presented as a history book, in that it seeks to describe what happened in the early days after Jesus' resurrection. It describes the struggle of the disciples (who still saw themselves as part of the Jewish community) and the first followers, as they began to share the message with people outside of the Jewish community. They had to decide how much this new movement was a new direction, an offshoot, rooted in Judaism but distinct and different. Some of the struggles are reflected in the letters written to some of the churches that are described in Acts. Many of the New Testament letters are written by Paul to encourage, support and sometimes challenge the churches that he helped to set up. Acts and the letters make it obvious that just because the Kingdom of God had begun on earth, it does not mean that no one sins anymore! The Bible talks in terms of God's 'Kingdom' or rule having begun in human hearts through Jesus. People still needed the forgiveness of God through Jesus, and the power of the Holy Spirit to enable them to love God and their neighbour. This is still necessary for Christians today. Christians look forward to a time when God's rule is fulfilled at some future point, in a restored, transformed heaven and Earth. Meanwhile, they seek to make the world look more like the Kingdom of God, following Jesus' example, inspired and empowered by God's Spirit – to make God's invisible Kingdom visible through their loving actions. Christians use Acts to learn about how the early Church put Jesus' teachings into practice. They use the New Testament letters to work out how to apply the Gospel to issues they face in their own lives. Some of the letters were written earlier than some of the gospel accounts, so they give a fascinating insight into how the early followers of Jesus made sense of the life, teachings, death and resurrection of Jesus, within the context of first-century Judaism and paganism.



Opportunities for teaching diversity, equality and expanding cultural capital...

Children will be able to investigate Pentecost as a Christian festival in the context of Christianity around the globe. They will be able to learn about the idea that Christianity is not just a religion in the UK, but helps people outside of my country.

KEY SKILLS

- Apply
- Analyse
- Describe
- Connect ideas
- Consider
- Question
- Discuss
- Respond thoughtfully
- Evaluate
- Create
- Outline
- Link
- Explain
- Recognise impact
- Express
- Identify
- Investigate

Skills and knowledge which I may use from other subjects:

Art

- To use a range of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture.
- To analyse artwork

Computing

- Use a variety of software to design and create presentations.
- Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly.

Geography

- Investigate other countries where Christianity is followed, locating them on a world map.

English

- Write stories including a range of age appropriate grammar and punctuation choices.
- To explain the meaning of new vocabulary in context

Key Vocabulary:

Pentecost- The Christian festival celebrating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the disciples of Jesus after his ascension to heaven.

Spirit- A non-physical part of a person which is the centre of emotions and character; the soul.

Church- A building used as a Christian place of worship.

Ascension- The rising up of Jesus to heaven after his resurrection.

Tongues- Used in reference to a person's style or language spoken.

Prayers- Requests for help or an expression of thanks addressed to God. Spoken aloud or in your head.

Jesus- The man who Christians believe is the son of God.

Jerusalem- A city in Israel, though the be the place where the Ten Commandments were held and near to where Jesus was crucified. The Holy City.

Birthday- The anniversary of the day on which a person was born or the date something originated or was founded upon.

Disciples- The names for the followers of Jesus.

Holy- something which is dedicated or consecrated to God or has a religious purpose.

Resurrection- The rising of Jesus from the dead.

Fire- Chemical process in which substances combine to give out bright light, heat and smoke.

Power- The ability or capacity to do something or act in a particular way.

Recall and Remember:

1. Name two symbols used to represent the Holy Spirit.

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|---|--|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |

2. Tell me how the disciples felt before Pentecost and why, then how they felt after Pentecost and why.

Before Pentecost, the disciples felt _____.

They felt _____ because _____

After Pentecost, the disciples felt _____.

They felt _____ because _____

3. Name two things that happened during Pentecost.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |