



**To Know You More Clearly
The Religious Education Directory**



Archdiocese of
Liverpool

Education Department

'If there is anything in this life that sustains a wise person and helps to maintain serenity amid the tribulations and adversities of the world, it is first and foremost I believe the meditation on and knowledge of the Scriptures.'

St. Jerome

Hear Lens

The Bible is the great love story between God and humanity and at its centre stands Jesus. Reading the Bible is an invitation to reconnect with the great storyteller, to remember the purpose that exists in each human life and to allow the Holy Spirit to work in the chapters of our lives. However, reading the Bible is not easy and teaching it has its challenges. If we want our pupils to encounter the God who touched the lives of those we read about, who inspired those whose words we read, and who transformed those whose lives were built on their own reading of it, it is a task we must tackle and face with courage and passion. Scripture is the 'golden thread' which runs through everything which takes place in the Catholic School.

"The Bible is thus the great love story between God and humanity. At its centre stands Jesus, whose own story brings to fulfilment both God's love for us and our love for God. Henceforth, in every generation, men and women are called to recount and commit to memory the most significant episodes of this 'Story of stories', those that best communicate its meaning."

Pope Francis

Some key elements to remember:

- As far as possible, pupils will engage with real passages themselves and not rewritings or paraphrases.
- The Church encourages those who teach to give their pupils regular and meaningful contact with the texts themselves'. With such contact, even the very young learn what a Bible is, eventually moving on to discover much more about its history, development, structure and arrangement, and place within a community of faith.
- When adapting or paraphrasing a passage, as few changes as possible should be made, remembering that our pupils should hear, as much as they are able, the author's words themselves, not ours. Our task is not to mask or lose what the author has said. Rather it is to support access to their authentic words.
- When preparing texts for teaching to children, we should begin with an adult version of the Bible (Good News Translation is recommended).
- The literary form of the passage chosen for teaching should be noted. This will reveal its basic structure which can be useful for the placement of the other elements of the text: characters, settings, events, problems to be overcome, dialogue, movement, and action.

- Characters should be identified accurately. Sometimes this will mean that they are named, more often though they will be known by their occupation, social position, or role, for example: shepherd, fisherman, widow, Pharisee.
- Place names, settings (houses, synagogues, the Temple, Lake Galilee, etc.), or cultural and religious practices should not be omitted. Such descriptions invite pupils to learn about the land and society they read about and thus increase biblical literacy; they should be seen as opportunities for learning not impediments to be avoided.
- The 'who', 'where', 'what', and 'how' of a passage should be as the author intended. Changes to individual words, phrases, or sentences may make passages more accessible, particularly to young children. Turning a metaphor into a simile, for example, can assist those who are not yet able to think beyond the literal. Similarly, methods that advocate the 'telling' of passages with the use of concrete materials, such as 'Golden Story Boxes', can also be very useful with young children.
- Storytelling leads naturally into deeper questions of wonder and meaning, and gentle movement beyond the literal into the spiritual. It can also provide a solid foundation for a complementary reading of the author's own words: different, a little strange sounding maybe, more formal perhaps, but now much more accessible.
- Sometimes circumstances make the adaptation of Sacred Scripture passages unavoidable in order to meet the needs of pupils. However, adapting Sacred Scripture should never be a first option, since priority should always be given, as far as possible, to teaching Sacred Scripture itself, in its own words, in a way that opens its meaning for children, complete with maps, pictures, play-based material, and artefacts.

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Message of his Holiness Pope Francis for the 54th World Communications Day, 24 January 2020 The Religious Education Directory pp. 61 2.4

| Scripture throughout the Model Curriculum EYFS - Y6 | | | |
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| Topic | EYFS | Y1 | Y2 |
| Autumn Term | | | |
| Creation and Covenant | God created the world and said, 'Indeed it is very good' (Genesis 1:31). | The Creation story in Genesis 1:1-4, 24-26 as an ancient, prayerful, poetic reflection on God's world | The story of Noah, focusing on God's covenant (promise) with Noah and all living beings in the sign of the rainbow (Gen 9:7-17) Psalm 139 in praise of God's Creation of each of us and his love for us |
| Prophecy and Promise | Mary was going to have a baby. His name will be Jesus (Lk 1:26-31, 38). Jesus was born in Bethlehem (Lk 2:4-7). Shepherds hurried to see Mary and Joseph and baby Jesus (Lk 2:8-20) The Annunciation (Lk 1:26-31, 38). The Nativity (Lk 2: 4-7). The Shepherds visit the manger (Lk 2:8-20) | The Annunciation (Lk 1: 26-38, focusing on 1:26-32, 38) The Visitation (Lk 1:39-45) The Birth of Jesus (Lk 2:4-8) The Visit of the Shepherds (Lk 2:8-20) | The Annunciation of John the Baptist (Lk 1:5-20) The Annunciation of Jesus (Lk 1:26-38) The Visitation (Lk 1:39-50, 53) The birth of John the Baptist (Lk 1:57-58) Zechariah's voice is restored (The circumcision of John the Baptist) (Lk 1:59-66, 67,76) The Birth of Jesus (Lk 2:1-8) Including, for the season of Advent: Is 7:14, 9:1-2, 5-7 (Extracts from the book of Immanuel) |
| Spring Term | | | |
| Galilee to Jerusalem | The Wise Men visit Jesus (Matt 2:1-12). Jesus welcomes the little children (Mk 10:v16). Jesus blesses the little children (story retold) Feeding of 5000 (Jn 6:1-14) | The Presentation (Lk 2:22-38) Finding in the temple and the hidden life (Lk 2:41-52) Jesus announces his mission (Lk 4:16-22) The call of the disciples (Lk 5:1-11) Little children (Lk 18:15-17) | The preaching of John the Baptist (Lk 3:2-6, 10-17) Jesus is baptised (Lk 3:21-22) The Temptation in the wilderness & Jesus begins to preach (Lk 4: 1-15) Cure of a paralytic (Lk 5:17-26) The choice of the twelve (Lk 6:12-16) |

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| | | Zacchaeus (Lk 19:1-9) | The calming of the storm (Lk 8:22-25) Parable of the lost sheep (Lk 15:4-7) For the Feast of the Epiphany Matt 2:1-12: The visit of the Magi |
| Desert to Garden | A simplified version of key events of Holy Week especially Good Friday and Easter Sunday (to enable pupils to recognise key events). The great commandment (Lk 10:25-28) | Jesus enters Jerusalem (Lk 19:28-38) Jesus teaches in the temple (Lk 19:47-48) The widow's mite (Lk 21:1-6) The last supper (Lk 22:7-23) The Crucifixion and death of Jesus (Lk 23:33-46) The angel's message (Lk 24:1-8) For Lent: Jesus is tempted in the desert for 40 days (Lk 4:1-13) | Jesus enters Jerusalem (Lk 19:28-38*) The last supper (Lk 22:7-23*, 28-34) The Crucifixion and death of Jesus (Lk 23:33-46*) The angel's message (Lk 24:1-8*) Peter at the tomb (Lk 24:9-12) *Texts studied in Year One |
| Summer Term | | | |
| To the ends of the earth | Story of Pentecost (Simple Telling). The early Christian community (Acts 2:42-47) | The road to Emmaus (Lk 24:13-35) Promise of the Spirit and the Ascension (Acts 1:1-11) Pentecost (Acts 2:1-4) | Jesus appears to the apostles and the Ascension (Lk 24:36-53) Pentecost and Peter talks to the crowd (Acts 2:1-9, 12-13) Conversion of Saul (Acts 9:1-19) Fruits of the Holy Spirit (Gal 5:22-23) |
| Dialogue and encounter | Friends of Jesus: Hear a simple life of St Peter and St Paul, friends of Jesus (linking to their feast day). | | The parable of the Good Samaritan (Lk 10:25-37) |
| Key Stage 2 | | | |

| | Y3 | Y4 | Y5 | Y6 |
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| Creation and Covenant | <p>That in the first account of the Creation one day is 'made holy' (Gen 2:3).</p> <p>The first account of the Creation, Genesis 1:1-2:4.</p> <p>Extracts from either Psalm 8 or 19 in praise of Creation.</p> | <p>The call of Abram (Gen 12:1-5)</p> <p>The Abrahamic covenant (Gen 15:1-6)</p> <p>Abraham and Sarah (Gen 18:1-15)</p> <p>Abraham and Isaac (Gen 22:1-18)</p> <p>(Optional) The story of Joseph, focusing on the following key texts: Gen: 37:2-35, 41:1-42, 44:1-17, 33-34, 45:1-5, 16-20</p> | <p>The Burning Bush (Ex 3:1-15)</p> <p>The Sinai covenant and the Ten Commandments (Ex 19:3-8, 20:1-17)</p> <p>Jesus' summary of the law (Matt 22:36-40)</p> | <p>The second account of Creation (Genesis 2:5-10, 15-23, 3:1-7,9-13, 17-19)</p> <p>Jn 1:1-5, 16-18</p> |
| Prophecy and Promise | <p>Messiah would be born of a virgin and would be called Immanuel (Is 7:14).</p> <p>The Annunciation to Joseph (Matt 1:18-25). Revisit Lk 1:26-38</p> | <p>The miracle of the flour and the oil (1 Kings 17:7-14)</p> <p>Elijah's encounter with God: the journey 1 Kings 19:4-8, The meeting: 1 Kings 19:9-15</p> <p>The preaching of John the Baptist (Matt 3:1-12 and Mk 1:1-8)</p> <p>Isaiah 40:3 (contained within the gospel accounts)</p> <p>The ancestry of Jesus (Matt 1:1-17)</p> | <p>Scripture passages that speak of David's life and importance: 1 Samuel 16:1-13: anointing of David (a great king)</p> <p>1 Samuel 17:1-11, 32-54:</p> <p>David and Goliath 2 Samuel 5:1-5:</p> <p>David becomes king 2 Samuel 7: 8-15</p> <p>God's covenant with David 1 Kings 2:1-4, 10-12: David's death Psalm 21:1-7, Psalm 23 Scripture passages that speak of Jesus' as the fulfilment of the promise to David (e.g., Matt 1:1-17; Lk 1:32-33).</p> | <p>Old Testament passages that show the importance of women in salvation history, e.g.: Genesis 18:1-15; 21:1-7: Sarah</p> <p>Exodus 1:8-22; 2:1-10: Miriam</p> <p>Judges 4:4-11; 5:7-15: Deborah</p> <p>1 Samuel 1:5, 9-11, 26-28: Hannah</p> <p>Esther 2:4, 15-17; 3:1-6, 12-13; 4:1-4, 8a-17; 5:1-8; 7:1-6, 9-10; 8:3-12 (Purim): Esther</p> <p>Lk 1: 26-56: Mary as the fulfilment of Old Testament promises</p> |
| Galilee to Jerusalem | <p>Miracles, either: Cure of the centurion's servant (Matt 8:5-13) or Cure of a paralytic (Matt 9:1-8)</p> <p>Parables, either: Parable of the Sower (Matt 13:4-9) Parable of the Sower explained (Matt 13:10-17) or Parable of the yeast (Matt 13:33) or</p> | <p>Peter's mother-in-law and casting out devils (Matt 8:14-17)</p> <p>Cure of the woman with a haemorrhage. The official's daughter raised to life (Matt 9:18-26) or Cure of two blind men and cure of a demoniac (Matt 9:27-34)</p> <p>The Baptist's question (Matt 11:1-15)</p> | <p>The Beatitudes from the Sermon on the Mount (Matt 5:1-12) Jesus summarises the law (the great commandment) (Matt 22:36-40, Lk 10:27)</p> <p>A parable about living out Jesus' law (e.g., The Good Samaritan (Lk 10:25-37)</p> | <p>The Wedding at Cana (Jn 2:1-12)</p> <p>Healing the official's son (Jn 4:46-54)</p> <p>Healing the man at Bethesda (Jn 5:1-47)</p> <p>Feeding the 5000 (Jn 6:1-4)</p> |

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| | Parable of the treasure and of the pearl (Matt 13:44-46) For Epiphany: The visit of the Magi (Matt 2:1-12) | Jesus walks on the water and, with him, Peter (Matt 14:22-33) Peter's profession of faith (Matt 16:13-26) | The Transfiguration (Matt 17:1-13) Our Father prayer (Matt 6:7-13) | Walking on water (Jn 6:15-21) Healing the Blind Man (Jn 9:1-41) Raising of Lazarus (Jn 11:1-57) 'I am the bread of life' (Jn 6:35) or 'I am the Resurrection and the life' (Jn 11:25) |
| Desert to Garden | The miracle of the loaves (Matt 14: 13-21). The last supper (The institution of the Eucharist) (Matt 26: 26-29) | The lost son (the prodigal) and the dutiful son (Lk 15:11-32) The Judgement of the Nations (sheep and goats) (Matt 25:31-46) The events of Holy Week from the gospel of Matthew Entry into Jerusalem (Matt 21:1-11), Judas' betrayal (Matt 26:14), The Passover and Peter's denial foretold (Matt 26:17-35) Jesus prays (Matt 26:36-46) The betrayal and arrest of Jesus (Matt 26:47-56), Peter's denials (Matt 26:69-75), Pilate questions Jesus (Matt 27:11-14), The Crucifixion (Matt 27:32-44), The death of Jesus (Matt 27:45-56) and the Burial of Jesus (Matt 27:57-61) | A selection of Ash Wednesday readings e.g., Joel 2:12-18, Psalm 50:3-6, 12-14, 17, 2 Cor 5:20-6, Matt 6:1-6, 16-18 Temptation in the Wilderness (Matt 4:1-11) The Resurrection of the Dead Paul (1 Corinthians 15:1-8, 20-25, 54-57) | The Wedding at Cana (Jn 2:1-12) Healing the official's son (Jn 4:46-54) Healing the man at Bethesda (Jn 5:1-47) Feeding the 5000 (Jn 6:1-4) Walking on water (Jn 6:15-21) Healing the Blind Man (Jn 9:1-41) Raising of Lazarus (Jn 11:1-57) 'I am the bread of life' (Jn 6:35) or 'I am the Resurrection and the life' (Jn 11:25) |
| To the ends of the earth | Road to Emmaus (Lk 24:13-35) The mission to the world (Matt 28:16-20) | The empty tomb (Jn 20:1-10) The appearance on the shore of Tiberius (Jn 21:1-19) | Scriptural echoes of the Sacrament of Confirmation (Is 11:2, 61:1, Lk 4:16, Mt 3:13-17) Pentecost (Acts 2:1-8, 14-18) | The empty tomb and the appearance to Mary Magdala (Jn 20:1-18) |

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| | <p>The group of apostles (Mary) (Acts 1:12-14)</p> <p>Early Church (Acts 2:42-47) Paul's Letter to the Corinthians (1 Cor 11:23-27)</p> | | <p>The gifts of the Spirit Paul (1 Cor 12:4-11)</p> <p>Baptism in the Spirit (Acts 8:14-16)</p> | <p>Appearances to the disciples Jn 20:19-31</p> <p>Conclusion (Jn 20: 30-31)</p> <p>Christians believe in the Resurrection (1 Cor 15:14)</p> <p>Jesus as the last Adam (1 Cor 15:45-49)</p> <p>The story of Stephen (Acts 6:8-15, 7:51-60)</p> |
| <p>Dialogue and Encounter</p> | <p>Exodus 12:1-8,15-20, 13:3 • Lk 22:14-23</p> | <p>The road to Damascus (Acts 9:3-9, 17-19)</p> <p>The first letter to the Corinthians (1 Cor 13:1-7,13)</p> <p>Teachers should choose additional texts about the mission of St Paul, for example, : Paul's speech before the Council of the Areopagus (Acts 17:22-26, 28-29)</p> <p>Galatians 1:11-24</p> <p>2 Cor 11:22-23</p> <p>Galatians 3:27-28</p> | | |