

Subject: RS
Year: 7
Term: 1b
Topic: Christianity (Themes and beliefs)

Lesson Sequence:

1. To understand the story of The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe
2. To define symbolism
3. An introduction to Christianity
4. To identify symbols of good and evil
5. To understand the theme of temptation
6. To identify temptation in Christianity
7. To understand the themes of conscience and betrayal
8. To identify conscience and betrayal in Christianity
9. To understand the theme of sacrifice
10. To identify sacrifice in Christianity
11. To understand the significance of The Resurrection
12. To review the main principles of Christianity
13. To prepare a presentation on Christianity in The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe

Key Assessment – Introduction to religion assessment

Key Words:	Week 1
Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.
Good	That which is morally right.
Evil	Profoundly immoral and wicked.
Temptation	The desire to do something, especially something wrong or unwise.
Conscience	A person's moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behaviour.
Betrayal	To expose someone to an enemy through being disloyal.
Sacrifice	The act of giving something up as an offering or to help someone.
Resurrection	The action of coming back to life.
Heaven	A place regarded as the home of God where Christians go when they die.
Hell	A place regarded as the realm of evil where The Devil reigns.
Redemption	The action of saving or being saved from sin or evil.
Salvation	Being free from sin.
Holy Spirit	God's active spirituality in the world.

W3 Christian symbols in The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe:

Aslan: Aslan represents Jesus Christ. He is good and kind but is brutally murdered by the evil White Witch and her followers, symbolising when Jesus was crucified.

The White Witch: The White Witch represents evil and The Devil. She is cruel and cold and tries to tempt Edmund to side with her.

Edmund: Edmund represents Judas who was one of Jesus's disciples but betrayed him through his greed for money.

W4 Key beliefs in Christianity:

- Christians believe that God created the world in six days.
- They believe that Jesus died and came back to life to relieve Christian people of their sins.
- Christians believe in God The Father, Jesus his son and the Holy Spirit on Earth – this is known as the Holy Trinity.

W2 Christian Festivals:

Christmas: Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. This event shows God in human form 'incarnate.'

Good Friday: Jesus was crucified on this day
Easter: Easter celebrates the resurrection of Jesus Christ and demonstrates how Jesus overcame death to give Christians eternal life with God.

Lent: Lent takes place during the six weeks leading up to Easter Sunday. Christians give something up or fast to remember when Jesus fasted for 40 days and 40 nights in the desert.

W5 Key themes in The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe:

Good: Good is more powerful than evil, although evil does seem to have a necessary place in the world. People who are good may still have to suffer and make difficult choices, but ultimately everything works out for them and they will enjoy a happy ending. Aslan represents good.

Evil: Creatures who are truly evil will be vanquished in the end. Evil is most disturbing because it preys on our own weaknesses and negative traits.

Temptation: Temptation is present in The Bible within the story of Adam and Eve and is also demonstrated by Edmund who is tempted by power and Turkish Delight from The White Witch.

Conscience & Betrayal: In The Bible, Judas betrays Jesus by telling his enemies where to find him and in Narnia, Edmund betrays his family by leading The White Witch to them. However, his conscience eventually pushed him to make the right choice and protect them.

Sacrifice: Sacrifice is shown in the Bible when Jesus sacrifices himself for human sin when he is crucified. Aslan makes the ultimate sacrifice himself to save the three children and ultimately comes back to life.

The Introduction to Religion		
11	W6 Hinduism	An Eastern religion that is the oldest of the six main religions. They believe in more than one god.
12	Buddhism	Buddhism is a tradition that focuses on personal spiritual development. Buddhists strive for a deep insight into the true nature of life and do not worship gods.
13	Islam	Islam began in Arabia and was revealed to humans by the Prophet Muhammad. Those who follow Islam are called Muslims and believe in one God (Allah).
14	Christianity	Christianity is the world's biggest religion, with about 2.1 billion followers worldwide. It is based on the teachings of Jesus who lived in the Holy Land 2,000 years ago.
15	Sikhism	Sikhism was founded in the Punjab by Guru Nanak in the 15th Century CE. Sikhs think religion should be practised by living in the world and coping with life's everyday problems.
16	Judaism	Judaism is one of the oldest monotheistic religions and was founded over 3500 years ago in the Middle East. Jews believe that God appointed them to be his chosen people in order to set an example of holiness and ethical behaviour to the world.
17	W7 Buddha	The person on whose teachings Buddhism was founded.
18	Muhammad	A prophet and founder of Islam
19	Jesus	The son of God and the teacher of God's will.
20	Guru Nanak	Considered the founder of Sikhism, as Sikhism is based on his teachings.
21	Abraham	Regarded by Jews as the Father of the Jewish people, and the first to teach the idea that there was only one God.
22	Vedas	The four collections of Hindu scripture
25	W8 Bible	The Christian scriptures, made up the Old and New Testaments
26	Torah / Talmud	The Hebrew scriptures which include the law of God as revealed to Moses
27	Guru Granth Sahib	The holy book of Sikhism.
28	Tripitaka	The Buddhist scripture
29	Qur'an	The Islamic Scripture, believed to be the word of God as dictated to Muhammad by archangel Gabriel.
33	Priest / vicar	Leader of Christian denomination
34	W9 Rabbi	Leader and teacher of Jewish synagogue
35	Imam	A Muslim person who leads prayers in a mosque
36	Sangha	The Buddhist community, including monks and nuns.
37	Granthi	A male or female Sikh who is the ceremonial reader of the Sri Guru Granth Sahib
38	Brahmin	A male leader of the Mandir and Hindu community
43	Church	A Christian place of worship
44	Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship
45	W10 Gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship
46	Mosque	A Muslim place of worship
47	Mandir	A Hindu temple / place of worship
48	Vihara	A Buddhist temple or monastery / place of worship
49	Cross / crucifix	A representation of a cross with a figure of Christ on it
50	Star of David	A six-pointed star used as a Jewish and Israeli symbol
51	The Star and the Crescent Moon	Symbol of Islam
52	Khanda	Symbol of Sikhism representing a vertical sword with its blade surrounded by a circle crossed by two other swords
53	Aum / Om	Symbol of Hinduism and Tibetan Buddhism, found at the beginning and end of most Sanskrit texts and prayers
54	Wheel of Life	Symbol of Buddhism representing the endless cycles of birth, death, and rebirth

