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RE	What difference does the Easter story make to Christians?	*UKS2*

Cross curricular links	Key skills	Key Vocabulary/definitions
• PSHE – practising the importance of learning the importance of being respectful of others believes and opinion, even if they differ from ones own. • History – looking back into past events and learning about key historical figures	• To learn the Bible Easter account, up to the point of Jesus' crucifixion • To consider who they think could be held responsible for Jesus' death • To consider what Jesus' crucifixion means to Christians and to reflect on my own response to these beliefs • To know the Bible is the ultimate source of authority for Christians • To know what difference beliefs about Jesus' resurrection make to a Christian's life • To analyse images of Jesus in art • To understand how there are different denominations (groups) of Christians and that these might celebrate Easter differently	• **Crucifixion** - a Romans mean of execution in which the victim was nailed or tied to a cross • **Judas** - one of Jesus's disciple. After the Last Supper, it was Judas who turned Jesus in which resulted in his crucifixion • **Pontius Pilate** – the Roman governor who was in charge of the trial of Jesus and gave the order for his crucifixion • **Sacrifice**- when you give something you value for someone else you consider more important • **The Lamb of God** – a name Jesus was often referred to, as he was sacrificed as lambs were. • **Resurrection** – rising from the dead. Christians believe Jesus was resurrected after his crucifixion. • **Incarnation** - means 'to take on flesh'. For Christians, the incarnation shows that Jesus was fully God and fully human. • **Denominations** – different divisions or groups within Christianity

Pictures/photos relevant to topic

The holy trinity:

Easter traditions:

Key facts

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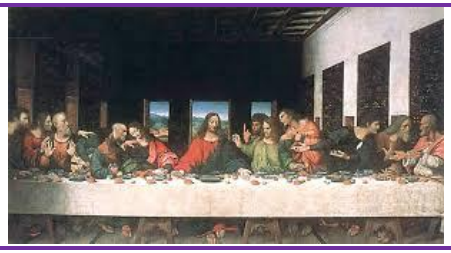
The Last Supper:		• Easter is the most important festival in the Christian calendar. It celebrates **Jesus** rising from the dead, three days after he was executed. • The date of Easter Sunday varies from year to year. It is celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon, on or after 21 March. • Holy Week is comprised of: Palm Sunday, Holy Thursday, Good Friday, Easter Sunday