

**Key Question:** What difference does the resurrection make for Christians? How do Christians behave/act because of their beliefs about Jesus and the resurrection

**Prior Knowledge and Overview:** In Lower Key Stage 2, Children explored the difference between a 'Gospel', which tells the story of the life and teaching of Jesus, and a letter. They offered suggestions about what texts about baptism and Trinity might mean to Christians and what these texts mean to some Christians today. Children explored and described how Christians show their beliefs about God the Trinity in worship (in baptism and prayer, for example) and in the way they live. Children also made links between some Bible texts studied and the idea of God in Christianity and expressed some ideas of their own about the Christian view of the nature of God. Children will explain why some people find belief in the Resurrection makes sense and inspires them. They will also consider non-religious world views. They will offer and justify their own responses as to what difference belief in Resurrection might make as to how people respond to challenges and problems in the world today.

What is Luke known for in the Bible?



Luke wrote a gospel about Jesus' life, ministry, teachings, death, burial, resurrection, and ascension. This is known as the Gospel of Luke and he wrote the Book of Acts. He wrote more of the New Testament than anyone else. He did not know Jesus personally, but he became a follower after Jesus' death when Paul taught him the gospel. Luke had been a physician, but he left that profession to travel with Paul.

The resurrection of Jesus represents

1. Foundation of Christian faith: The resurrection confirms Jesus' identity as the Son of God and His work of atonement, redemption, reconciliation, and salvation.
2. Promise of God: It demonstrates God's power to lead believers in paths of righteousness and through the valley of death.
3. Authority and forgiveness: Jesus' resurrection proves His authority to break the bonds of sin and assure forgiveness and eternal life
4. Satisfaction of God's justice: Christ's resurrection means believers are not guilty, and they will live forever with Him.

Key Vocabulary	
Incarnation	The incarnation is the Christian belief that God took human form by becoming Jesus. Incarnation literally means 'to take on flesh'.
Resurrection	• Rising again especially from the dead. • The Resurrection: the Christian belief of Jesus coming back to life three days after he had been killed.
Salvation	Salvation means being saved from sin.
Gospels	The word gospel reflects the Greek word for "good news" or "momentous news." Christians believe that the good news is Jesus' life, death, and resurrection.
Humanist	Non-religious people who believe that this life is the only life we have, that the universe is a natural phenomenon with no god and that we can live ethical and fulfilling lives on the basis of reason and humanity. They have trusted to the scientific method, evidence, and reason to discover truths about the universe and have placed human welfare and happiness at the centre of their ethical decision making.
Messiah	The term Messiah is Hebrew and means 'anointed one'. The term 'anointed one' is used in both Christianity and Judaism. Many Christians believe that Jesus is the Messiah sent by God to save humanity.  In Judaism, many Jews believe that God will one day send a Messiah who will lead the world into an age of peace and understanding. The word Messiah, which is Mashiach in Hebrew, means 'anointed one'. It comes from the time when kings were anointed as a sign of their God-given power. They do not believe Jesus is the Messiah.

