


















YEAR 8 – SCOPE AND SEQUENCE – YEARLY OVERVIEW RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

ACHIEVEMENT STANDARD

By the end of Year 8;				
U1	U2	U3	U4	
				Students consider and organise evidence from Scriptural texts to explain how God's saving plan for all creation was accomplished, through the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.
				They describe how words and images are used to represent the mystery of the Trinity.
				They consider and organise Old Testament covenant narratives and the actions and messages of some Old Testament prophet.
				Students identify the unique relationship between God and God's people.
				They identify the significance of initiation rituals in the Abrahamic religions (Judaism, Christianity, Islam) for the faith journey of believers.
				Students explore how believers, past and present continue the mission of Jesus in the world, in times of challenge and change.
				They consider and organise evidence from the Acts of the Apostles to explain the significance of some key events, individuals and groups in the life of the early Church.
				They consider and organise patterns of change and continuity in the Church from c. 650 CE – c. 1750 CE, identifying the impact of the writings and key messages of significant reformers in the Church at that time.
				Students evaluate and draw conclusions about the ways in which the Church is present and active in the world today: participation of believers in liturgy and other personal and communal prayer experiences; responding to emerging moral questions; practising the cardinal virtues; and giving witness to the ecumenical spirit.
				They participate respectfully in a variety of prayer experiences including prayers from The Liturgy of the Hours; praying with scripture; meditative prayer including Augustinian Prayer and Franciscan Contemplative Prayer and meditative prayer practices, including centred breathing and attending to posture.

TOPIC	COMMON TO ALL 	BRANCHES OF THE CROSS 	MISSION MATTERS 	THE COLOSSAL COVENANTS 
FOCUS	This unit focuses on the initiation rituals of the Abrahamic religions, and the symbolism associated with these. Students will explore the mystery of the Trinity and how words and images are used to represent this	This unit focuses on the change and challenges experienced by the Church. Students will learn about the Early Christian Church community, The Great Schism and The Reformation Period.	The focus of this unit is on the mission of Jesus in the world. Students will learn about how believers continue this mission, participate in the world and respond to moral questions.	The focus of this unit is on the relationship between God and God's people. Students will explore the covenants of the old testament and God's plan through the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.
ACHIEVEMENT STANDARD: FOCUS	By the end of Year 8, students consider and organise evidence from Scriptural texts to explain how God's saving plan for all creation was accomplished, through the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. They describe how words and images are used to represent the mystery of the Trinity. They consider and organise Old Testament covenant narratives and the actions and messages of some Old Testament prophets; . Students identify the unique relationship between God and God's people. They identify the significance of initiation rituals in the Abrahamic religions (Judaism, Christianity, Islam) for the faith journey of believers. Students explore how believers, past and present continue the mission of Jesus in the world, in times of challenge and change. They consider and organise evidence from the Acts of the Apostles to explain the significance of some key events, individuals and groups in the life of the early Church. 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CONTENT DESCRIPTIONS	CHLS12: Baptism is the basis of the whole Christian life and a common bond that unites all Christians. Through Baptism, people become members of the Body of Christ, the Church, and are called to hear God's word in faith and to respond by participating in the ongoing mission of Jesus. Baptism (infant, adult, full immersion, RCIA) uses words, actions and symbols to celebrate the gift of God's saving action and welcome people into the Christian community. BETR11: The mystery of the Trinity is a fundamental belief of Christianity. The Trinity is One - one God in three interrelated persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. CHLS13: The term 'liturgy' (from the Greek 'leitourgia') is used to describe the official, public worship of the Church, including the	STNT18: The Acts of the Apostles provides one account of the preaching, achievements, and challenges of the earliest followers of Jesus after Pentecost. Some early followers of Jesus, as depicted in the Acts of the Apostles, continued Jewish practices as part of their way of imitating the life and teaching of Jesus. STCW9: The writings and key messages of significant reformers (c.650CE-c.1750CE), such as Catherine of Siena, Clare of Assisi and Thomas Aquinas, challenged the Church to question its nature and role in the world. CHCH7: In a time of great challenge and change (c.650 CE-c.1750CE), the Church had to respond to many internal and external threats to its physical existence, cultural influence, political control, social structure,	BETR10: Christians believe that the mission of Jesus is continued in the world and in the Church through the activity of the Holy Spirit. CLMF12: Grace is the gift of God that enables people to overcome sin; to love, believe and hope in God and grow in goodness. The Church names this work of grace 'justification'. Virtues are attitudes and dispositions that guide people to 'do good and avoid evil'. In Christian teaching, the cardinal (pivotal) virtues are prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance. Living a virtuous life - 'doing good' - requires knowledge and understanding, practice and perseverance.	STOT13: The theme of covenant, as unique relationship between God and God's people, is central to understanding the Old Testament. Old Testament prophets used dramatic actions and challenging messages to call God's people to be faithful to the Covenant. BEHE8: Scripture recounts God's saving plan for all creation. Christians believe that God's saving plan was accomplished through the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Believers become part of God's saving plan through their faith and actions. CLPS20: Prayer in the Christian tradition, including the ancient monastic prayer of The Liturgy of the Hours, nurtures the spiritual life of believers. The Liturgy of the Hours follows a prescribed pattern of Psalms, Scripture

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	<p>Sacraments and Liturgy of the Hours (the Divine Office). The Liturgy of the Hours is prayed at morning, noon, evening and night time and follows a set pattern of Psalms, Scripture and intercessions. Liturgy is always a public, communal activity which involves the full, conscious and active participation of believers. Believers participate in the action of the liturgy by responding, singing, listening and using gestures. Well-planned liturgy requires knowledge, skill and prayerful reflection to draw believers' attention to the Scriptures, the rituals, the prayers, the music and the rich silence.</p> <p>BEWR9: Although there is a strong connection between the 'People of the Book', there are distinct differences among their core beliefs and practices. Initiation rituals in the Abrahamic religions begin the journey of faith for believers.</p> <p>CHPG9: All Christians are united through their baptism (Galatians 3:27-29) in the name of Jesus Christ and receive the gift of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:38). The term 'ecumenism' (from the Greek Oikoumene meaning 'of the whole inhabited earth') refers to the movement which seeks to bring about the unity of all Christians. All Christians are called to give witness to the ecumenical spirit through praying and working for Christian unity throughout the world.</p> <p>CLPS20: Prayer in the Christian tradition, including the ancient monastic prayer of The Liturgy of the Hours, nurtures the spiritual life of believers. The Liturgy of the Hours follows a prescribed pattern of Psalms, Scripture and intercessions, and is prayed at set times throughout the day. Believers pray on behalf of others and with others.</p> <p>CLPS21: Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. Believers use a range of practices (including centred breathing and attending to posture) for preparing the body and the mind for meditative prayer and for engaging in the 'work of meditation'. Praying with scripture is a form of meditative prayer in the Christian tradition. There are a variety of ways to pray with scripture, including Augustinian Prayer and Franciscan Contemplative prayer. All forms of vocal and meditative prayer are intended to lead believers to contemplation. Contemplative prayer is the simple awareness of the presence of God. It is prayer without words or images.</p>	<p>roles and relationships and economic power. Recurring broad patterns of historical change (namely Construction: Searching for Unity, Order and Authenticity; Deconstruction: Challenges to Unity, Order and Authenticity; Reconstruction: Restoring unity, order and authenticity) are evident in the story of the Church in a time of challenge and change (c.650CE-c.1750CE) as it was forced to question its nature and role in the world.</p> <p>CLPS20: Prayer in the Christian tradition, including the ancient monastic prayer of The Liturgy of the Hours, nurtures the spiritual life of believers. The Liturgy of the Hours follows a prescribed pattern of Psalms, Scripture and intercessions, and is prayed at set times throughout the day. Believers pray on behalf of others and with others.</p> <p>CLPS21: Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. 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A consistent theme in Catholic social teaching is that the good of people be the criterion in making moral judgments about social and economic.</p> <p>CLPS20: Prayer in the Christian tradition, including the ancient monastic prayer of The Liturgy of the Hours, nurtures the spiritual life of believers. The Liturgy of the Hours follows a prescribed pattern of Psalms, Scripture and intercessions, and is prayed at set times throughout the day. Believers pray on behalf of others and with others.</p> <p>CLPS21: Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. Believers use a range of practices (including centred breathing and attending to posture) for preparing the body and the mind for meditative prayer and for engaging in the 'work of meditation'. Praying with scripture is a form of meditative prayer in the Christian tradition. There are a variety of ways to pray with scripture, including Augustinian Prayer and Franciscan Contemplative prayer. 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<p>CORE TEXTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus' healing works – Matthew 12:15-21 - A letter from Paul – Romans 1:1-7 - Paul teaches about Baptism – Galatians 3:27-29 - Peter teaches about Baptism – Acts 2:38 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The followers of Jesus at Pentecost – Acts 2: 1-13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus teaches the Beatitudes – Matthew 5:1-12 - Paul teaches about love – 1 Corinthians 13:1-13 - The mission of Jesus – Luke 4: 16 - 21 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Davidic covenant – 2 Samuel 7:8-29 - Post-exile covenant – Jeremiah 31: 31-34 - Ezekiel eats a scroll – Ezekiel 3:1-3 - Ezekiel is told to cut his hair – Ezekiel 5: 1- 4 - Jeremiah and the clay vessel – Jeremiah 19 - Jeremiah's yoke – Jeremiah 27: 1- 11 - Isaiah walks naked for three years – Isaiah 20: 1- 6 - Micah speaks out about the Torah – Micah 6:8 - Miriam dances with tambourines – Exodus 15:19 -20
<p>EXPLICIT PRAYER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Liturgy of the Hours - Stillness & Silence (contemplation & mediation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stillness & Silence (contemplation & mediation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Augustinian Prayer - Franciscan Contemplative Prayers - Stillness & Silence (contemplation & mediation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meditative Prayer Practices · Centred breathing · posture Stillness & Silence (contemplation & mediation) - The Liturgy of the Hours
<p>ASSESSMENT</p>	<p>Research Assignment</p> <p>Task A: Short Response research questions on Baptism.</p> <p>Task B: TEEL Paragraph on the use of signs and symbols in the Sacrament of Baptism</p> <p>Task C: Informative Brochure for people wishing to learn more about the Sacrament of Baptism.</p>	<p>Research Poster</p> <p>Create a researched poster that reflects the change and challenges experienced by the Church.</p> <p>Section 1: Early Christian Church</p> <p>Section 2: The Great Schism</p> <p>Section 3: The Reformation Period</p>	<p>Multimodal Presentation</p> <p>Task A: Create a multimodal presentation that explains how one of the groups below is carrying out the mission of Jesus in the world today:</p> <p>Task B: Write a series of weekly diary entries reflecting upon how you can apply the teachings of Jesus into your life today, so that you can make a difference to the lives of other people.</p>	<p>Folio of Work</p> <p>Task A: Complete Worlds of the Text Analysis of selected covenant narrative.</p> <p>Task B: Create mural proposal of selected covenant narrative (A4/A3 image + TEEL paragraph).</p> <p>Task C: Comparison Chart on: (1) Christian Baptism and (2) choice of initiation ritual from Judaism or Islam.</p>

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RLOS	- Opening Mass	- Champagnat Day - Multicultural Day		
NOTES				