



## Religious Education Scope and Sequence Chart

YEAR	TERM 1	TERM 2	TERM 3	TERM 4
<b>PREP</b>	<b>Who is God?</b> (St Francis Xavier is our community)	<b>Who is Jesus?</b> (His world and stories about Jesus.)	<b>What gifts did God give us?</b> (God's Creation and Old Testament stories)	<b>What is The Catholic Church?</b> (How does The Catholic Church celebrate?)
<b>Content Description</b>	<p><b>BETR2</b> Christians believe that Jesus suffered, died and rose again.</p> <p><b>CHPG1</b> The Church building is a sacred place. Believers gather in the Church to pray, to be together and to celebrate various rituals (e.g. Baptism, Eucharist, Marriage).</p> <p><b>CLPS2</b> Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. There is a range of practices (including being silent and still and lighting a candle) that helps believers prepare the body and mind for meditative prayer and engage in the 'work of meditation'.</p>	<p><b>BEWR1</b> Jesus was a Jew. He lived in a Jewish family and Mary was his mother.</p> <p><b>CLMF1</b> Jesus taught key messages about love, compassion and forgiveness including the parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:29-37). Jesus taught that love of God and others is the greatest commandment. Christians are called to follow the teachings of Jesus.</p> <p><b>CLMF2</b> According to Christian teaching, God created people as rational beings with the freedom to choose. Choices between good and bad, right and wrong involve the whole person – emotions, feelings and reasoning.</p> <p><b>STNT1</b> Christians venerate the Bible as a sacred book in many ways, including proclamation in prayer celebrations and meditative reflection in personal prayer.</p>	<p><b>BETR1</b> <i>Religious Knowledge and Deep</i> There is one God, the source of truth and love, who is creator of all. God's presence is revealed in the goodness of creation.</p> <p><b>CLMJ1</b> God's plan is that people help each other to live safely and happily together. Societal laws are intended to be for the good of all.</p> <p><b>STOT2</b> Familiarity with characters, events and messages from some key Old Testament stories including Joseph (Genesis 37:1-36, 39:1-6; 41:53-57, 42-46) and David is a means of connecting Scripture and real life.</p> <p><b>STCW1</b> The writer of the first creation story in the Old Testament (Genesis 1:1-2:4a) repeatedly uses the statement "And God saw that it was good" to emphasise God's special relationship with all of creation. Matthew 22:37-39).</p> <p><b>STOT1</b> Christians venerate the Bible as a sacred book in many ways, including proclamation in prayer celebrations and meditative reflection in personal prayer.</p> <p><b>CLPS1</b> Jesus prayed regularly and taught others how to pray. Prayer involves both talking and listening to God, either alone or with others. Believers pray with the help of word, music, action, silence, images, symbols and nature.</p>	<p><b>CHPG1</b> The Church building is a sacred place. Believers gather in the Church to pray, to be together and to celebrate various rituals (e.g. Baptism, Eucharist, Marriage).</p> <p><b>STNT1</b> Christians venerate the Bible as a sacred book in many ways, including proclamation in prayer celebrations and meditative reflection in personal prayer.</p> <p><b>STNT2</b> The Gospels tell the good news of Jesus. Familiarity with characters, events and messages from some key New Testament stories, including the birth of Jesus (Luke 2:1-7; Matthew 1:18-25) is a means of connecting Scripture and real life.</p> <p><b>CHLS1</b> The Church has important ways of praying together through celebrations and rituals, marking special times in the life of believers (e.g. Baptism, Eucharist) and in the Church year (the liturgical seasons).</p>
<p><b>Mandated Text:</b>            First Creation Story, <a href="#">Genesis 1:1-2: 4a</a>            Creation in Genesis, <a href="#">Genesis 2:4b-9; 15-25</a>            Jesus taught his disciples to pray <a href="#">Luke 11:1-4</a>            Old Testament <a href="#">Joseph, Genesis 37:1-36, 39:1-6, 41:15-44, 41:53-57, 42-26, David, 1 Samuel 17:1-49</a>            New Testament Birth of Jesus <a href="#">Luke 2:1-7, Matthew 1:18-25</a>            Good Samaritan, <a href="#">Luke 10:29-37</a>            Ten Lepers, <a href="#">Luke 17:11-18</a>            Jesus' resurrection <a href="#">Mark 16:1-8</a></p>				
<p><b>Explicit teaching about PRAYER:</b>            Amen, Sign of the Cross, Examen (meditative prayer practices including silence and stillness) lighting a candle            Awareness of School Prayer and Prayer of Generosity.</p>				

YEAR	TERM 1	TERM 2	TERM 3	TERM 4
<b>YEAR 1</b>	<b>How are we created in the image of God and how do stories of the past tell us about God?</b>	<b>Who is Jesus? What does he teach us?</b>	<b>The Faith Community – how does it welcome believers?</b>	<b>Who is Mary? How does she belong in Advent and Christmas?</b>
<b>Content Description</b>	<p><b>BEHE1</b> God created human beings in God’s own image, in order to form a loving relationship with them. God’s plan is that people help each other to live safely and happily in community.</p> <p><b>CLMJ2</b> Based in Scripture, the Church teaches that all people are created in the image of God. The Church teaches that all people have dignity and natural rights and deserve respect, regardless of their religious, social or ethnic background.</p> <p><b>STOT3</b> For Christians, the Bible is a sacred book. The Old Testament describes how the people of Israel have reflected on God’s presence in their lives.</p> <p><b>CLMF3</b> Christians believe God is creator and sustainer of life and all people have a responsibility to care for creation. Morality is about living in accordance with God’s plan for creation. God’s gift of the freedom to make choices is to be used responsibly.</p> <p><b>STCW2</b> The wisdom of some Old Testament stories (e.g. Moses, Abraham, Noah, Joseph, Ruth, Jeremiah) helps people understand God’s presence in the lives of individuals and communities</p>	<p><b>BETR3</b> Jesus called people, including ‘the twelve’, to share in his mission and ministry.</p> <p><b>STNT3</b> The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John provide particular insights into the life and teaching of Jesus.</p> <p><b>BEWR2</b> Jesus participated in the life of the Jewish community.</p>	<p><b>CHPG2</b> Within a local parish community there are many different roles (e.g. priest, parishioner, liturgical ministries such as musicians and altar servers; parish groups such as family groups and prayer groups; parish ministries such as St Vincent de Paul and youth worker).</p> <p><b>CHLS2</b> Sacraments are sacred actions of the Church through which God is present. In the Sacraments of Baptism and Eucharist, words, actions and symbols are used to communicate God’s presence and action.</p> <p><b>CLPS3</b> Prayer involves talking and listening to God, either alone or gathered as community. Believers pray with the help of word, music, action, silence, images, symbols and nature. Prayer in the Christian tradition, including Marian prayer, nurtures the spiritual life of believers.</p> <p><b>CLPS5</b> Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. There is a range of practices (including closing eyes, and praying with beads and music) that helps believers prepare the body and the mind for meditative prayer and engage in the ‘work of meditation’.</p>	<p><b>CLPS4</b> Mary, Mother of Jesus, has been honoured in many ways by Christians both past and present (e.g. prayer, images, and music). The Hail Mary is a Catholic prayer, using words of scripture (Luke 1:26-28; Luke 1:39-42) and developed over a long period of time.</p> <p><b>CLPS3</b> Jesus prayed regularly and taught others how to pray. Prayer involves talking and listening to God, either alone or gathered as community. Believers pray with the help of word, music, action, silence, images, symbols and nature. Prayer in the Christian tradition, including Marian prayer, nurtures the spiritual life of believers.</p> <p><b>CLPS5</b> Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. There is a range of practices (including closing eyes, and praying with beads and music) that helps believers prepare the body and the mind for meditative prayer and engage in the ‘work of meditation’.</p>
<b>Mandated Text:</b> Second Creation story <a href="#">Genesis 2:4b-8 15-23</a> ; Noah: a story of re-creation <a href="#">Genesis 6:13-9:1</a> ; Moses <a href="#">Exodus 3:8-17</a> ; The Last Supper <a href="#">Mark 14:22-25</a> ; The baptism of Jesus <a href="#">Mark 1:9-11</a> ; Jesus calls Peter, Andrew, James and John <a href="#">Matthew 4:18-22</a> ; Calling the Twelve <a href="#">Mark 3:13-19</a> ; Lost in the Temple <a href="#">Luke 2:41-47</a> ; Passover <a href="#">Matthew 26:17-19</a> ; Annunciations to Mary <a href="#">Luke 1:26-28</a> ; Mary visits Elizabeth <a href="#">Luke 1:39-42</a>				
<b>Explicit teaching about prayer:</b> Hail Mary, Grace, Examen (meditative prayer practices including silence and stillness), and praying with beads and music.				

YEAR	TERM 1	TERM 2	TERM 3	TERM 4
YEAR 2	How can I be a Peacemaker? (Reconciliation and forgiveness)	What is God's relationship with the Jewish People.?	How are we co-creators and stewards of God's creation?	What are the teachings and actions of Jesus in his world?
<b>Content Description</b>	<p><b>CHLS3</b> Forgiveness involves reconciliation with God and each other and restores broken relationships. In the Sacrament of Penance, believers celebrate reconciliation with God and each other. The Sacrament of Penance continues Jesus' healing ministry in the life of the community.</p> <p><b>CLPS6</b> Prayer for forgiveness requires admission of sin, saying sorry, asking God's help to change and seeking to heal one's loving relationships with God, with others and with all creation.</p> <p><b>CLMJ3</b> God's plan is that people respect all life, especially human life. All people have a responsibility to pursue peace and justice out of respect for human life and all creation.</p> <p><b>CLMF5</b> The loving relationship God offers to people is unconditional. Sin is made evident in the free choices that harm the individual and their loving relationships with God, with <b>others</b> and with all creation. Reconciliation involves admission of sin, saying sorry, asking for God's help to change and seeking to heal relationships. There is no limit to God's mercy and forgiveness.</p>	<p><b>BEWR3</b> The Jewish people are a covenant people. Their relationship with God is expressed in their daily lives.</p> <p><b>STOT4</b> The Bible is a library of books. It is made up of two parts: the Old Testament and the New Testament.</p> <p><b>STOTS</b> The Church teaches that the Bible is an inspired account of God's self-revelation. The Old Testament describes God's relationship with the Jewish people. The Abraham and Sarah story is one example of how God relates with people (e.g. promise to Abraham and Sarah, Genesis 17:1-8; 15-19, 21-22).</p> <p><b>CLPS7</b> Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. There is a range of practices (including centred breathing and attending to posture) that helps believers prepare the body and the mind for meditative prayer and engage in the 'work of meditation'.</p>	<p><b>BEHE2</b> Human beings are called to be co-creators and stewards of God's creation.</p> <p><b>STCW3</b> The wisdom of the Saints helps people understand about being co-creators and stewards of creation; the sacredness of all creation, especially human life; and forgiveness and reconciliation.</p> <p><b>CLMF4</b> Humans are called to acknowledge the sacredness of God and all creation, especially human life. The world is God's gift to all generations therefore care for all creation (stewardship) is a moral duty</p>	<p><b>BETR4</b> Jesus lived a truly human life. His mission and ministry was to preach and bring about the Kingdom of God, including through his teaching, healing, and forgiving.</p> <p><b>STNT6</b> Knowledge of the historical, cultural and geographical context of the first century Mediterranean world assists the reader of the Gospels to better appreciate the life and times of Jesus.</p> <p><b>STNT4</b> The New Testament consists of 27 books that proclaim the life and teaching of Jesus and the early Christian church</p> <p><b>STNT5</b> The life and teaching of Jesus is the primary source of God's self-revelation in the New Testament</p> <p><b>CHPG3</b> The Church community draws from the teachings and actions of Jesus (e.g. actions of Jesus: praying, forgiving and helping people in need; teachings of Jesus: love, justice and peace) to guide the way they live.</p> <p><b>CHCH1</b> Each parish community has its own past which is revealed in many ways (for example in its pastors and people, buildings, sites or parts of the natural environment)</p>
<b>Mandated Text:</b>				
<p>Judeo-Christian Creation Stories <a href="#">Genesis 1:1-2:4a</a>; <a href="#">Genesis 2:4b-25</a>; God's agreement with Noah <a href="#">Genesis 9:8-17</a>  The Good Samaritan <a href="#">Luke 10:25-37</a>; The Greatest Commandment <a href="#">Matthew 22:34-40</a>; Promise to Abraham and Sarah <a href="#">Genesis 17:1-8; 15-19; 21-22</a>; Parable of unforgiving servant <a href="#">Matthew 18:21-35</a>; Jesus heals two blind men <a href="#">Matthew 20:29-34</a>; Jesus heals a crippled woman <a href="#">Luke 13:10-13</a>; Jesus walks on the water <a href="#">John 6:16-21</a>; Jesus teaches about forgiving others <a href="#">Luke 17:3-4</a>; The Forgiving Father <a href="#">Luke 15:11-31</a>; Zacchaeus <a href="#">Luke 19:1-10</a></p>				
<b>Explicit teaching about prayer:</b>				
Prayers for forgiveness, including acts of contrition and Penitential Act, Examen (meditative prayer practices including silence and stillness) including centred breathing and attending to posture.				

YEAR	TERM 1	TERM 2	TERM 3	TERM 4
<b>YEAR 3</b>	<b>Who is God for Me and Others? How can we respond to God's Creation through prayer?</b>	<b>How do believers use Scripture as a guide for life choices?</b>	<b>How are believers initiated into the Catholic Church?</b>	<b>Why is Jesus called the Messiah?</b>
<b>Content Description</b>	<p><b>STOT6</b> Old Testament scriptures, including Isaiah 49:15- 16, use many different images to portray God (e.g. fire, rain, potter, mother, refuge, sanctuary, and lover).</p> <p><b>STOT6</b> The Psalms are used in prayer, especially in praise of and thanksgiving to God.</p> <p><b>BEWR4</b> The Jewish people have a special relationship with God. This relationship is revealed through the stories, people and events recorded in the Torah, or written law.</p> <p><b>BEHE3</b> Christians believe that order and harmony arise from the diversity and interdependence of creation.</p> <p><b>STCW4</b> The wisdom of prayers attributed to the saints (e.g. The Deer's Cry/Breastplate of St Patrick) helps one understand God's relationship with people as individuals and as community.</p> <p><b>CLPS8</b> For Christians, a primary role of prayer is praise and thanksgiving to a God who knows and cares for each person individually. There are many examples of prayers of praise and thanksgiving in the Christian tradition, such as: psalms of praise and thanksgiving; words of praise and thanksgiving from Paul's letters; and doxologies, including Glory to the Father [Glory Be].</p>	<p><b>CLMJ4</b> Jesus' great commandment requires Christians to respect basic human rights and acknowledge responsibilities. Concern for the poor and disadvantaged is a key message in Scripture (including Luke 4:16-21) and church teaching.</p> <p><b>CLMF6</b> The Scriptures provide a foundation for moral living, specifically the Decalogue, Beatitudes and the fruits of the Spirit. The Decalogue (Ten Commandments) is a guide for making moral decisions. Jesus' teaching in the Beatitudes provides a basis for Christian morality. It does not abolish the Decalogue but fulfils it, making clearer what is required of one who loves God. The fruits of the Spirit enable Christians to live a moral life.</p> <p><b>STNT7</b> A knowledge of the cultural contexts of the Gospels assists the reader to better understand the life and teaching of Jesus. others.</p> <p><b>STNT8</b> The New Testament is a collection of text types (e.g. Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, letters, other apostolic writings) which differ, depending on the intention and context of the human author. The intention of the human author is important in determining the nature of the truth revealed in the text (e.g. historical truth, factual truth, religious truth).</p>	<p><b>CHCH2</b> Each parish is an important part of a diocese. An understanding of the history of a parish assists in exploring the history of the diocese to which it belongs. Part of this history is the story of the collaboration of the clergy, religious and laity so that people can hear the Gospel and know Jesus.</p> <p><b>CHPG4</b> A diocese is a particular community of parishes usually within a defined geographical boundary under the leadership of the bishop.</p> <p><b>CHLS4</b> Through the Sacraments of Initiation (Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist), people become members of the Body of Christ, the Church community, and receive strength for the journey of life. Baptism is the first of the Sacraments of Initiation. In the Sacrament of Confirmation, words, actions and symbols are used to communicate God's presence and action.</p> <p><b>CHLS4</b> Eucharist completes Christian initiation and provides nourishment for the spiritual life of believers.</p>	<p><b>STNT7</b> A knowledge of the cultural contexts of the Gospels assists the reader to better understand the life and teaching of Jesus.</p> <p><b>BETR5</b> Christians believe that Jesus is the Messiah and this is revealed through his presence and in his words, deeds and encounters with</p> <p><b>STNT8</b> The New Testament is a collection of text types (e.g. Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, letters, other apostolic writings) which differ, depending on the intention and context of the human author. The intention of the human author is important in determining the nature of the truth revealed in the text (e.g. historical truth, factual truth, religious truth).</p> <p><b>CLPS9</b> Meditation and mindful listening that help believers prepare the body and the mind for meditative prayer and engage in the 'work of meditation'. Pray the Examen</p>
<p><b>Mandated Text:</b> Jesus' Mission <a href="#">Luke 4:16-21</a> The Beatitudes <a href="#">Matthew 5:3-11</a>, <a href="#">Luke 6:20-26</a> "I will never forget you" <a href="#">Isaiah 49:15-16</a> God's Promise to Jacob <a href="#">Genesis 28:10-22</a> Psalm 23 <a href="#">Psalm 28;1, 6-9</a> The birth of Jesus the Messiah <a href="#">Matthew 1:18-2:12</a></p>				
<p><b>Explicit teaching about prayer:</b> Prayers of thanksgiving, prayers of praise, Glory Be, Examen (meditative prayer practices including silence and stillness) including guided meditation and mindful listening.</p>				

YEAR	TERM 1	TERM 2	TERM 3	TERM 4
<b>YEAR 4</b>	<b>How can I build a loving relationship with God, others and my world?</b>	<b>Where do we find God in the texts?</b>	<b>How can I get to know God through my church community?</b>	<b>What happens in communities when times get tough?</b>
<b>Content Description</b>	<p><b>STCW5</b> The wisdom of St Paul helps people understand about living in community.</p> <p><b>CLMF7</b> Morality is about choosing between right and wrong. Conscience is the human capacity to identify and make judgements about what is right and wrong. Sin is the human choice to live without the help of God. Sin is made evident in the free choices which result in actions that harm oneself and one's loving relationships with God, with others and with all creation.</p> <p><b>CLMF8</b> The Decalogue is a summary of the main moral obligations people have towards God, each other and all of creation. The first three commandments are about love of God and the other seven are about love of each other and all of creation.</p> <p><b>CLMJS</b> Christians are called to be responsible stewards, caring for all of God's creation. Caring for the environment is a moral issue for Christians.</p> <p><b>CLPS11</b> In the Christian tradition, essential forms of prayer, including prayers of blessing, nurture the spiritual life of believers. Every blessing acknowledges and praises God's presence and prays for God's gifts for self and others</p> <p><b>CLPS12</b> Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. There is a range of practices (including praying with the help of colour and mandalas) that helps believers prepare the body and the mind for meditative prayer and engage in the 'work of meditation'.</p>	<p><b>STOT7</b> The books of the Old Testament contain a variety of text types including historical narratives, sacred myths, poetry, legal codes and wise sayings. God's Word is revealed through an understanding of the books and text types of the Old Testament. The human author's choice of text type is important in determining the nature of the truth revealed in the text (e.g. historical truth, factual truth, religious truth).</p> <p><b>STOT8</b> The Bible's referencing system is structured according to book, chapter and verse. The contents and index of the Bible assist the reader to locate books, people, places and things.</p> <p><b>STNT9</b> Understanding God's Word is aided by an awareness of the books and text types of the New Testament. There are a variety of text types in the New Testament, each with particular textual features.</p> <p><b>STNT10</b> The use of different language features (images, characters, setting, and vocabulary) in retelling key parables from the New Testament, including the parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37), can assist the reader to make meaning of Scriptural teachings.</p> <p><b>STNT11</b> The Bible's referencing system is structured according to book, chapter and verse. The contents and index of the Bible assist the reader to locate books, people, places and things.</p> <p><b>CLPS10</b> In the Christian tradition, essential forms of prayer, including prayers of blessing, nurture the spiritual life of believers. Every blessing acknowledges and praises God's presence and prays for God's gifts for self and others.</p>	<p><b>CHLS5</b> Sacraments accompany the life journey of each believer. Through the Sacraments, God offers believers gifts of new life, healing, forgiveness and nourishes and strengthens their faith by promising fulfilment of their deepest hopes and longings.</p> <p><b>CHLS5</b> Anointing of the Sick is one of the Sacraments of Healing. In this Sacrament, words, actions and symbols are used to communicate God's healing of body and spirit. The Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick continues Jesus' healing ministry in the life of the community.</p> <p><b>CHLS6</b> Penance is one of the Sacraments of Healing which celebrates God's love and mercy. It calls people to conversion and to forgiveness towards others. In the Sacrament of Penance, words, actions and symbols are used to communicate God's love and forgiveness. Penance strengthens the spiritual life of believers and turns their hearts towards God.</p> <p><b>BETR6</b> Scripture speaks of God in many ways but most significantly for Christians as Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Christians name this understanding of God as Trinity.</p> <p><b>BEHE4</b> Christians believe that as God is relational in nature, so too people become fully human through the experience of community.</p> <p><b>CHPG5</b> The practices of each Church community (including the parish and diocese) are modelled on the mission and ministry of Jesus. A variety of characteristics mark local Church communities, including: prayer and worship (Acts 2:42); proclaiming the Good News (Romans 10:14); building peaceful relationships (Romans 14:19); caring for the marginalised (1 Corinthians 12:26a); rejoicing in the achievements of one another (1 Corinthians 12:26b); seeking and offering forgiveness (Ephesians 4:32); supporting and encouraging one another (1 Thessalonians 5:11) and welcoming and creating a sense of belonging.</p> <p><b>CLPS10</b> In the Christian tradition, essential forms of prayer, including prayers of petition and intercession, nurture the spiritual life of believers. By prayers of petition, Christians seek forgiveness and turn back to God. Intercessions are prayers of petition in which Christians intercede for the needs of others (e.g. the community, the church, the world, leaders) as well as for themselves. Intercessions may take the form of a litany. A litany is a form of prayer in which a person makes fixed responses to a series of petitions.</p> <p><b>CLPS12</b> Identify and use practices that assist preparation for and engagement in meditative prayer.</p>	<p><b>CHPG5</b> The first Catholics in Australia preserved their faith in an environment of suspicion and conflict, mostly without the presence of priests. Official recognition and toleration ushered in a new era for Catholics in Australia.</p> <p><b>CHCH3</b> Catholic laity and clergy were among the first to recognise and respond to the impact of settlement and expansion on Aboriginal people.</p> <p><b>BEWR5</b> Judaism is a dynamic religion. Groups within first century Palestine reflected the dynamic nature of Judaism.</p>
<b>Mandated Text:</b> Jesus is baptized by John <a href="#">Matthew 3:13-17</a> , <a href="#">Mark 1:9</a> , <a href="#">Luke 3:21-23</a> ; The Good Samaritan <a href="#">Luke 10:25-37</a> ; Giving Sight to a Blind Man at Jericho <a href="#">Mark 10:46-52</a> , <a href="#">Luke 18:35-43</a> ; Life among the believers <a href="#">Acts 2:42-47</a> , <a href="#">Acts 4:32-37</a> ; Psalm of praise <a href="#">Psalm 148</a> ; The Ten Commandments <a href="#">Exodus 20:1-17</a> , <a href="#">Deuteronomy 5:1-21</a> ; Sacred myths, First creation story <a href="#">Genesis 1:1 - 2:4</a>				
<b>Explicit teaching about prayer:</b> Prayers of blessing, Prayers of petition and intercession, Litanies, Examen (meditative prayer practices including silence and stillness), praying with the help of colour and mandalas.				

YEAR	TERM 1	TERM 2	TERM 3	TERM 4
YEAR 5	How is faith shared and strengthened in a community of believers?	How does the Holy Spirit guide the actions of believers?	How does prayer support believers' relationships with God?	Who is Mary Mother of God?
Content Description	<p><b>STNT13</b> Explore the features of the synagogue and the practices associated with Shabbat for Jewish people. A range of Biblical tools (including timelines, Biblical atlases, Biblical dictionaries, annotated Bibles, simple Biblical commentaries, online Bible search engines and Gospel parallels) is used to assist in deepening awareness of New Testament texts</p> <p><b>BEHES</b> Faith is shared and strengthened in the community of believers. The central and primary sharing of faith within the community of believers is the celebration of Eucharist.</p> <p><b>BEWR6</b> Followers of Judaism live their relationship with God through their personal and communal worship.</p> <p><b>CHCH4</b> Pioneering Catholics overcame challenges to preserve the faith of their fathers and mothers. Catholics took their place in colonial Australian society (c.1850 CE - c.1900 CE). Being Catholic in a new, free society raised challenges</p>	<p><b>STN12</b> The contexts of the Gospel writers (e.g. purpose of the writer, time of writing, intended audience, point of view) shaped their Gospels. The context of the Gospel writer is important in determining the nature of the truth revealed in the text (e.g. historical truth, factual truth, religious truth).</p> <p><b>BETR7</b> The action of the Holy Spirit in the lives of believers is described in Scripture using a variety of titles (e.g. Spirit of God, Spirit of truth, Advocate) and images (e.g. oil, fire, wind).</p> <p><b>CLMF9</b> Conscience is a judgement of reason that, as far as possible, takes into account the good of all. For Christians, conscience is formed by the Word of God (e.g. The Decalogue, Leviticus 19:1-3; 9-18, and Jesus' moral teaching (The Beatitudes), Luke 6:20-36; Matthew 5:1-12), assimilated in faith and prayer and put into practice. Formation of conscience is assisted by the gifts of Holy Spirit, the witness and advice of others and the authoritative teaching of the Church. Moral choice involves both judgment and then acting according to that judgment.</p> <p><b>CHLS7</b> The key parts of the Catholic Rite of Confirmation are: calling on the Holy Spirit and the laying on of hands and the anointing with the oil of chrism together with the words 'Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit'. The gifts of the Spirit (wisdom, understanding, right judgment, courage, knowledge, awe and wonder and reverence) guide believers and give them strength to live a spirit-filled life. The fruits of the Spirit (love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, gentleness, faithfulness, self-control) are visible signs of God's active love and work within and through believers as they live spirit-filled lives.</p>	<p><b>STCW6</b> The wisdom of the saints, in particular St Mary of the Cross MacKillop, helps people understand about caring for the wellbeing of others and the faith of the community of believers. This wisdom guides and gives strength to believers past and present.</p> <p><b>STOT9</b> The Psalms of the Old Testament are a model for personal and communal prayer. There are three main forms of Psalms in the Old Testament: Psalms of lament (Sorrow), Psalms of thanksgiving and Psalms of praise (Hymns).</p> <p><b>CLMJ6</b> Jesus makes charity (love) the new commandment: "As the Father has loved me, so have I loved you; abide in my love.... "This is my commandment, that you love one another as I have loved you" (John 15: 9 - 17).</p> <p>Charity is the source and goal of Christian practice. Christian charity calls people to go beyond existing laws to care for the well-being of others.</p>	<p><b>CHPG6</b> Mary is the mother of Jesus and of all Christians. Mary's role in the Church community (e.g. advocate, mother, and helper) can be described using a variety of titles and images. New Testament texts reveal Mary's role as other of Jesus and her role in the early church community.</p> <p><b>CLPS14</b> Christians past and present seek Mary's intercession through prayer because of her humanity and her role as mother of Jesus and mother of the Church. Marian prayer invites believers to a deeper relationship with Christ, draws them into the life of the Church and models a balance between prayer and action. In Marian prayers, including the Hail Mary and the Litany of Mary of Nazareth, there are two elements: praising God and entrusting cares and petitions to Mary.</p> <p><b>CLPS15</b> Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. Believers use a range of practices for preparing the body and the mind for meditative prayer, and engaging in the 'work of meditation'. Praying the Rosary is a meditative prayer in the Christian tradition.</p>
<p><b>Mandated Text:</b> The story of Pentecost <a href="#">Acts 2:1-15</a>; Fruits of the Spirit <a href="#">Galatians 5:22-23</a>; The spirit of God <a href="#">1 Corinthians 2:9-13</a>; Mary's song of praise to God <a href="#">Luke 1:46-56</a>; The Shema <a href="#">Deuteronomy 6:4-9</a>, <a href="#">11:13-21</a>, <a href="#">Numbers 15:37-41</a>; Mary visits Elizabeth <a href="#">Luke 1:39-45</a>; "This is my commandment" <a href="#">John 15:9-17</a>; The Decalogue <a href="#">Leviticus 19:1-3</a>, <a href="#">9-18</a>; The Beatitudes <a href="#">Luke 6:20-36</a>, <a href="#">Matthew 5:1-12</a>; Infancy narratives in the Gospels of Matthew and Luke; Announcement to Mary <a href="#">Luke 1:26-38</a>; Announcement to Joseph <a href="#">Matthew 1:18-25</a>; Birth of Jesus <a href="#">Luke 2:1-14</a>; Visit of Shepherds <a href="#">Luke 2:15-20</a>; Visit of Magi <a href="#">Matthew 2:1-12</a>; Flight to Egypt <a href="#">Matthew 2:13-15</a></p>				

**Explicit teaching about prayer:**  
Marian prayers, including Hail Mary, Litany of Mary of Nazareth and Rosary. Examen (meditative prayer practices including silence and stillness), including praying with Rosary beads.

YEAR	TERM 1	TERM 2	TERM 3	TERM 4
<b>YEAR 6</b>	<b>Who were the prophets of the Old Testament and what was their message? How do we live an authentic Christian life?</b>	<b>How has the Catholic church contributed to the development of our nation and the way we respond to those in need?</b>	<b>How do believers celebrate and strengthen their faith traditions?</b>	<b>How do Jesus' messages in the Scripture inspire us in our daily life and prayer?</b>
<b>Content Description</b>	<p><b>STNT14</b> The Church teaches that the Holy Spirit guided the formation of the New Testament and the whole of Scripture. Inspiration means the human authors of Scripture, guided by the Holy Spirit and using their own knowledge and skills, revealed God's nature and teaching. The intention of the human author is important in determining the nature of the truth revealed in the text (e.g. historical truth, factual truth, religious truth).</p> <p><b>BEHE6</b> Christians believe that faith is a virtue freely gifted by God. Faith is a free and personal response to God that is lived out in the life of the believer, including Jairus' daughter (Matthew 9:18-26//Mark 5:21-43//Luke 8: 40-49).</p> <p><b>STOT10</b> Key messages of Old Testament prophets are identified within their social, cultural and historical contexts.</p> <p><b>STOT11</b> A range of Biblical tools (including timelines, Biblical atlases, Biblical dictionaries, annotated Bibles, simple Biblical commentaries, online Bible search engines) are used to assist in deepening awareness of Old Testament texts.</p>	<p><b>STCW7</b> The wisdom of Australian Catholic Christians, including lay people and religious orders (c.1900 CE to the present), helps people understand the work and movement of the Holy Spirit in this land (e.g. concern for the common good; works of mercy; challenging injustice; developing new ways of living the Catholic faith in Australia).</p> <p><b>CHCH5</b> Catholics helped form the new Australian nation (c.1900 CE to present). Catholics initially set themselves apart. A uniquely Australian Church emerged. New ways of being both Catholic and Australian were encouraged.</p> <p><b>CLMF10</b> For Christians, the New Law as given by Jesus is a law of love, a law of grace and a law of freedom. Freedom, especially in moral and religious matters, is the right of every human person. For Christians, the freedom to choose is required by the New Law to take into account the good of all. Christians believe that God has given the gift of wisdom to humans (the natural law) which enables them to choose good and avoid evil.</p> <p><b>CLMJ7</b> Spiritual and corporal works of mercy are foundational for understanding the Church's teaching about concern for the common good. Works of mercy are charitable actions at the service of others. The spiritual works of mercy are: instructing, advising, challenging injustice, consoling, comforting, forgiving, bearing wrongs patiently and praying for the living and the dead. The corporal works of mercy are: feeding the hungry, giving drink to the thirsty, sheltering the homeless, visiting the sick and imprisoned, clothing the naked and burying the dead.</p>	<p><b>BEWR7</b> The faith of Jewish believers is shared and strengthened through the commemoration of High Holy Days (Leviticus 23:1-44), including Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Pesach (Passover).</p> <p><b>BEHE6</b> Christians believe that faith is a virtue freely gifted by God. Faith is a free and personal response to God that is lived out in the life of the believer, including Jairus' daughter (Matthew 9:18-26//Mark 5:21-43//Luke 8: 40-49).</p> <p><b>CHLS8</b> Eucharist is memorial, sacrifice, prayer, nourishment and community. The Mass challenges believers to go out and live the good news that Jesus proclaimed. <b>Eucharist - Prayers of the Faithful (Respond)</b></p> <p><b>CHLS9</b> The Church's liturgical year is told through a framework of different seasons (Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter, Pentecost, Ordinary Time), revealing the story of salvation and drawing inspiration from Jewish tradition.</p> <p><b>CHPG7</b> Communion of saints' is a term which describes the spiritual bond that exists, through Baptism, between all the members of the Church, living and dead.</p> <p><b>CLPS16</b> In response to the request of his followers "Lord, teach us to pray as you do", Jesus gave them the Our Father or the Lord's Prayer (Luke 11:1-13; Matthew 6:5-15). The origins of The Lord's Prayer are deeply rooted in the Jewish tradition. The Our Father is a central prayer in Christianity and an integral part of Catholic liturgy. Seven petitions are identified in The Lord's Prayer: Hallowed be your name Your kingdom come Your will be done on earth as it is in heaven Give us this day our daily bread Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us Lead us not into temptation Deliver us from evil The first three petitions praise God. The remaining four petitions present to God the needs of believers.</p>	<p><b>STNT15</b> Gospel writers use many images and titles for Jesus. The Gospels and other New Testament texts (including Matthew 16:16-17, Acts 17:2-3, Acts 1:29-33,36) proclaim Jesus as fulfilling all of God's promises in the Old Testament, including Messiah, Son of God, Son of Man, Messiah, Anointed One, Lamb of God, Bread of Life, Rabbi, Saviour)</p> <p><b>BETR8</b> Jesus' relationship with God the Father and humanity is described in Scripture using a variety of titles and images (e.g. liberator, creator, Son of God, Son of Man, Messiah, Anointed One, Lamb of God, Bread of Life, Rabbi, Saviour)</p> <p><b>CLPS17</b> Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. Believers use a range of practices for preparing the body and the mind for meditative prayer and engaging in the 'work of meditation', including prayer journaling. The Examen is a meditative prayer in the</p>

**Mandated Text:**  
Call of Nathaniel and other disciples [John 1:35-51](#)  
Jesus as Messiah, Son of Man and Saviour [Matthew 16:16-17](#), [Acts 17:2-3](#), [Acts 1:29-33](#), [36](#)  
Call of Samuel [1 Samuel 3:1-4:1a](#)  
Institution of Eucharist [1 Corinthians 11:23-26](#)  
Paul refers to the believers as "the saints" [Ephesians 1:1](#), [Ephesians 2:19](#), [Ephesians 3:1-21](#)  
Scriptural foundations for the spiritual and corporal works of mercy [Matthew 25:31-46](#)  
What did Jesus come to do? [Matthew 5:17](#)  
The woman with a haemorrhage Jairus' Daughter [Matt 9:18-26](#), [Mark 5:21-43](#), [Luke 8:40-49](#)  
Lord's Prayer [Matthew 6:5-15](#), [Luke 11:1-13](#)  
Observance of Holy days [Leviticus 23:1-44](#)

**Explicit teaching about prayer:**

Lord's prayer, Meditative prayer, including The Examen, Meditative prayer practices, including prayer journaling.