

<p><b>Dialogue and Encounter</b></p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Understand</b></p>	<div data-bbox="1119 212 1220 310" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>By the end of this unit of study, pupils will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U5.6.1. Explain that the Bible came together over a period of more than a thousand years and contains sacred texts from Judaism, the four Gospels, and other early writings of the Church.</li> <li>• U5.6.2. Know that the Church teaches that Sacred Scripture is the inspired Word of God and the Church helps Catholics read and understand the Bible.</li> <li>• U5.6.3. Know that the Bible is translated from different languages into many languages. (RVE)</li> <li>• U5.6.4. Recognise that the Tanakh uses different names for God that reveal aspects of his nature. (RVE)</li> <li>• U5.6.5. Use specialist vocabulary to describe some Jewish beliefs expressed in the Shema prayer.</li> </ul>	
<p>Dialogue</p> <p>By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know that the Church teaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The many different writers of the Bible were inspired by the Holy Spirit.</li> <li>• What Christians call the Old Testament originates in Hebrew scriptures.</li> <li>• The Old Testament is important for Christians because it speaks of God’s covenant with Abraham and is the foundation of the faith of the people of the Old and New Testaments: Judaism and Christianity.</li> </ul> <p>By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bible was originally written in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek which were the languages of the writers.</li> <li>• God’s covenant with Abraham is the foundation of the faith of the people of the Old and New Testaments: Judaism and Christianity.</li> </ul>		<p>Encounter</p> <p>By the end of this unit of study, pupils will have encountered the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That the Tanakh (or Hebrew Bible) uses different names for God, to express different aspects of His nature (see e.g., <a href="https://bje.org.au/knowledge-centre/Jewish-prayer/names-for-god/">https://bje.org.au/knowledge-centre/Jewish-prayer/names-for-god/</a>).</li> <li>• That the Shema prayer is the basic creed of Judaism. It encapsulates the intrinsic unity of the world and its Creator.</li> <li>• Use specialist vocabulary to describe some Jewish beliefs expressed in the Shema prayer (‘Hear Oh Israel – the Lord our God, the Lord is One’).</li> <li>• A mezuzah as it contains the Shema prayer and on the box is the letter ‘Shin’ or sometimes the whole word ‘Shaddai’ meaning mighty, (i.e., God is strong/almighty/powerful) on the mezuzah case.</li> </ul>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Discern</b></p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Old Testament New Testament Bible Tanakh Shema Mezuzah</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Respond</b></p>	<div data-bbox="1119 1157 1220 1239" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>During this unit of study, pupils will be invited to respond to their learning, for example by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R5.6.1. Reflecting on the books that matter to them in their lives. (RVE)</li> <li>• R5.6.2. Talking to others about their sacred texts and why they matter. (RVE)</li> <li>• R5.6.3. Thinking and talking about ways of showing respect for sacred texts. (RVE)</li> </ul>	

Year 5