

Key Knowledge

For many people, books like the Bible are used to make sense of life and to help people with what matters most. The sacred Bible teaches the Christians about God, safety, love, life, family and so on. The Bible should be respected and looked after.

Christians use the Bible in different ways, e.g. everyday prayer and Bible reading (often using notes), in Bible study groups, to discuss in church etc. It is also used to inspire art, music or other creative activities.

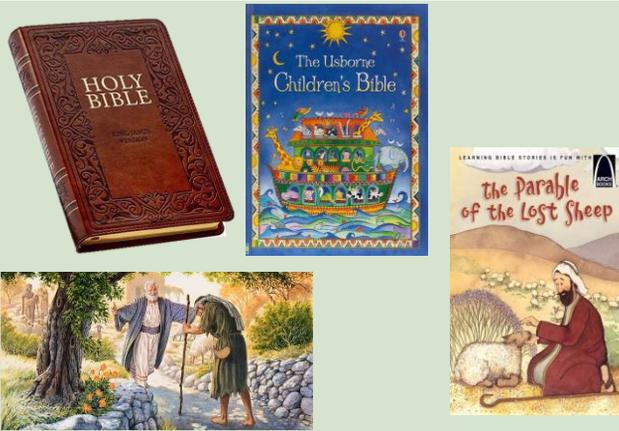
The Bible has been the basis of church beliefs and teachings. It contains: 2 testaments (the old and new), 66 books, 1189 chapters and 31,000 verses!
The Old Testament is also a Jewish scripture and was originally written in Hebrew.

Throughout the Bible, there are stories related to people giving in to temptation to go against God’s wishes e.g. Adam and Eve. Many Christians look to these stories when they are in situations of temptation themselves.

There are also many stories within the Bible of things or people being lost and then found again e.g. the lost coin, the lost sheep, the lost son etc. Many Christians interpret them as showing how much God wants ‘sinners’ to turn back to him and how they can repent their sins and ask for forgiveness.

Christians value the lessons that can be learnt from Bible so much that there are charities such as Gideons that places free Bibles in hotels hospitals, prisons and schools.

Key images



Possible experiences

Interview Christians about their view of the Bible

Create **YOUR** own book of advice for people to follow.

Enfield SACRE Statutory requirements

- A1 – Describe and make connections between different features of the religious and non-religious worldviews they study, discovering more about celebrations, worship, pilgrimages and the rituals which mark important points in life, in order to reflect on their significance.
- A2 – Describe and understand links between stories and other aspects of the communities they are investigating, responding thoughtfully to a range of sources of wisdom and to beliefs and teachings that arise from them in different communities.
- B1 – Observe and understand varied examples of religious and non-religious worldviews so that they can explain, with reasons, their meanings and significance to individuals and communities.
- C3 – Discuss and apply their own and others’ ideas about ethical questions, including ideas about what is right and wrong and what is just and fair, and express their own ideas clearly in response.

Prior learning

- Through EYFS and KS1, children will have learnt about Christianity and the main beliefs of Christians.
- They will have learnt about the Church, Jesus, God and will have heard some stories from the Bible.

Key vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Sacred	Something that is extremely important and special – often dedicated to God.
Testament	A statement of belief.
Hebrew	An ancient language first used by Jewish people.
Temptation	The desire to do something which we know we shouldn't.
Sins	An offense against religious or moral law
Repent	To feel regret for sins or crimes.
Forgiveness	an intentional decision to let go of resentment and anger

Possible deeper thinking questions

Are Bible stories still relevant today?

Should all guidance be written down?

Can anyone learn from the Bible or just Christians?