

Galilee to Jerusalem (Branch 3 – Lent 1) Progression Map

	Scripture knowledge (Hear)	Believe	Celebrate / Live	Vocab
EYFS	The Wise Men visit Jesus (Matt 2:1-12) Jesus welcomes little children (Mk 10: v16) Jesus blesses the little children (story retold) Feeding of 5000 (Jn6:1-14)	The Glory Be is a special prayer The Glory Be is response to the coming of Jesus. .	We welcome and show love to everyone. We are called to help the poor and hungry. CST: an option for the poor and vulnerable;	Magi vulnerable love
Year 1	The Presentation (Lk2:22-38) Finding in the temple and the hidden life (Lk2:41-52) Jesus announces his mission (Lk4:16-22) The call of the disciples (Lk5:1-11) Little children (Lk 18:15-17) Zacchaeus (Lk 19:1-9)	Jesus grows up and reveals the love of the father to us. Some people who encounter Jesus recognise that he is the Son of God who has come to save all. Jesus is the 'light to all nations.'	The Feast of the Presentation of Jesus is celebrated by Christians around the world and is known as Candlemas in Britain. CST: All Christians are called to follow Jesus and share the Good News with others. Christians are called to take care of each other, especially those most in need, such as the poor	Candlemas vulnerable presentation temple mission Son of God light
Year 2	The preaching of John the Baptist (Lk 3: 2-6,10-17) Jesus is baptised (Lk 3:21-22) The Temptation in the Wilderness & Jesus begins to preach (Lk4 :1-15) Cure of a paralytic (Lk 5:17-26) The choice of the twelve (Lk 6:12-16) The calming of the storm (Lk 8:22-25) Parable of the Lost Sheep (Lk 15:4-7) The Visit of the Magi (Matt 2:1-12)	John the Baptist is a prophet who calls people back to God by encouraging them to say sorry. Baptism is a sign of forgiveness. When people make bad choices (sin) they turn away from God. Jesus teaches that God loves and forgives us and being sorry helps us to change. Jesus miracles proves that he is the promised one. (Messiah) Jesus' parables are simple comparisons that invite people to know more about God. Jesus brings healing in different ways.	Water is used as a symbol of a new start in the Sacrament of Baptism. How Catholics say sorry to God in prayers • Act of sorrow (contrition) • Asking for forgiveness in the 'Our Father.' The importance of saying sorry to God and to others. The importance of showing you are sorry.	Baptism John the Baptist Miracle Parable Temptation Sin Sorrow Forgiveness Reconciliation

Year 3 (Cycle A)	Miracles (either) • Cure of the centurion's servant (Matt 8:5-13) or • Cure of a paralytic (Matt 9:1-8) Parables (either) Parable of the Sower (Matt 13:4-9) Parable of the yeast (Matt 13:33) or Parable of the treasure and of the pearl (Matt 13:44-46) For Epiphany: The visit of the Magi (Matt 2:1-12)	The adoration of the Magi shows that all people are seeking Jesus and he comes for the whole world. The kingdom of God beings in all those who open their hearts to God's love. The miracles that Jesus worked expressed his love for all people and were signs that the kingdom of God was beginning. Jesus' parables to show the choices people must make to accept his invitation to the kingdom.	Praying the Our Father helps Christians to continue to build the kingdom begun with Jesus. The life of a saint who worked to build the kingdom of God.	Kingdom of God Miracle Parable Magi Adoration Epiphany
Year 4 (Cycle B)	Peter's mother-in-law and casting out devils (Matt 8: 14-17) Cure of a woman with a haemorrhage. The official's daughter raised to life. (Matt 9:18-26) or Cure of two blind men and cure of a demoniac (Matt 9:27-34) The Baptist's question (Matt 11:1-15) Jesus walks on the water and, with him, Peter (Matt 14:22-33) Peter's profession of faith (Matt 16:13-26) The importance of historical context and cultural values at the time of the gospels**see footnote	Jesus is the Messiah/Christ but in a way that subverted the expectations of those in his own day: Jesus came as a suffering servant, not a triumphant king. Jesus is fully God and fully human. We call this belief the incarnation. Jesus reveals the kind of messiah he is by showing that God's kingdom includes those who are excluded by society. Jesus showed compassionate healing in mind and body through his ministry and continues to do so through His Body, the Church, especially in the sacraments, such as the sacrament of Reconciliation and the Anointing of the sick.	Why Catholics pray the creed at Mass. How Catholics experience God's forgiveness in the Sacrament of Reconciliation and through it are reconciled with their community and how the Anointing of the Sick brings God's strength to help those who are sick. How the work of a person or organisation has been inspired by Jesus, work with those marginalised by societal attitudes to illness e.g. St Francis Leprosy Guild, Catholic for AIDS prevention and support, Sr Julie Driscoll and the House of Ruth).	Messiah Christ Incarnation Kingdom Sacrament of the Sick Nicene Creed marginalised
Year 5 (Cycle A)	The Beatitudes from the Sermon on the Mount (Matt 5: 1-12) Jesus Summarises the Law (the great commandment) (Matt 22:36-40, Lk 10:27) A parable about living out Jesus' law e.g. The Good Samaritan (Lk 10:25-37)	The Beatitudes show the loving face of Christ. The Beatitudes describe how faithful Christians should aim to live their lives Christian hope and charity unfold from the Beatitudes as they show	A petition is a form of prayer. Our Father is the perfect prayer given to us by Jesus The theological virtues help Christians follow Jesus' great commandment. (Link to Creation and Covenant branch)	Beatitude Sermon Petition Transfiguration Our Father Virtue

	The Transfiguration (Matt 17:1-13) Our Father Prayer (Matt 6: 7-13)	the path to a life in Christ. The Our Father is the perfect prayer given to us by Jesus himself. It is composed of seven petitions. At the Transfiguration, Jesus revealed his divine glory.	The virtues of faith, hope and love help Christians to live out the Beatitudes. Examples of some artist who have imagined the Transfiguration.	
Year 6 (Cycle B)	The Wedding at Cana (Jn 2:1-12) Healing the Official's son (Jn 4:46-54) Healing the man at Bethesda (Jn 5:1-47) Feeding the 5000 (Jn 6: 1-4) Walking on water (Jn 6:15-21) Healing the Blind Man (Jn 9:1-41) Raising of Lazarus (Jn 11: 1-57) 'I am the bread of life' (Jn 6:35) or 'I am the resurrection and the life' (Jn 11:25)	God inspired the authors of Sacred Scripture Scripture is understood literally and spiritually Mary prays and asks Jesus for help at Cana The church has seven sacraments. The sacraments of initiation are baptism, confirmation and Eucharist. The sacraments of healing are penance and anointing of the sick. The sacraments in service to Holy Communion are marriage and Holy Orders. The purpose of sacraments is to help people grow more like Jesus, and through him become children of God. The sacraments engage all the senses, not just intellect and are earthly signs of the presence of God, especially in the Eucharist.	The sacraments are meeting points with God that bring people into a closer relationship with God and the community of the Church. They are holy, visible signs of God's presence and action in the life of a Catholic. Through them, Catholics experience the 'healing, forgiving, nourishing, strengthening, presence of God that enables them to love in turn. (YouCat p105) Different representations in art or music of one of the signs from John's gospel or one of the 'I am' statements studied. How sacraments are celebrated in their local parish community and how these form part of the life of the local church. How their local parish community (Parish priest and laity) hand over the teaching of Jesus.	Cana Bethesda Lazarus sacraments

Important historical and cultural values at the times of the Gospels:

The way people thought, what they believed, and the rules they followed back then were very different from today. Historical context means understanding what was happening in the world at that time. Cultural values are the ideas and beliefs that were important to the people back then.

The gospels (which are stories about Jesus) were written over 2,000 years ago. The people who wrote them were living in a world where things like family, religion, and the way they treated each other were very different from what we know today.

For example, in the time of the gospels, many people thought it was very important to follow the rules in the Bible and live in a very close community. The way Jesus taught people about love, kindness, and helping others was super important in that world because it challenged old ideas about who was “important” and who was not.

Not everyone at the time of the gospels thought it was important to follow them.

When the gospels were first written, Jesus' teachings were new and different. Many people in the Jewish community, where Jesus lived, had their own beliefs and ways of following God. Some people liked what Jesus said, like loving others and being kind, but others didn't agree with him. They felt his ideas were strange or too different from their traditional beliefs.

There were also some people who didn't know about Jesus at all because his teachings were mostly shared with a small group of people. And outside of the Jewish community, many other people didn't hear about Jesus until later, after the gospels were spread to more places by his followers.

Over time, more and more people began to follow the teachings of Jesus, and the gospels became very important to those who believed in him. But it took time for the ideas to spread and for people to understand why they were so special. Some people still didn't agree, and there were even groups that tried to stop the spread of Jesus' message.

So, at first, not everyone thought it was important to follow the gospels. It was a gradual process, and it was a bit like how new ideas can take time to be understood and accepted by many people.