

Scope and sequence

Life

in the

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LANE**

Learning from the past

Living well now



Written by Stephen Renn

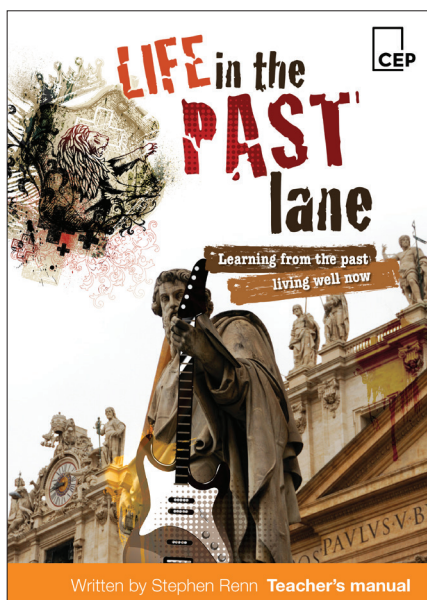


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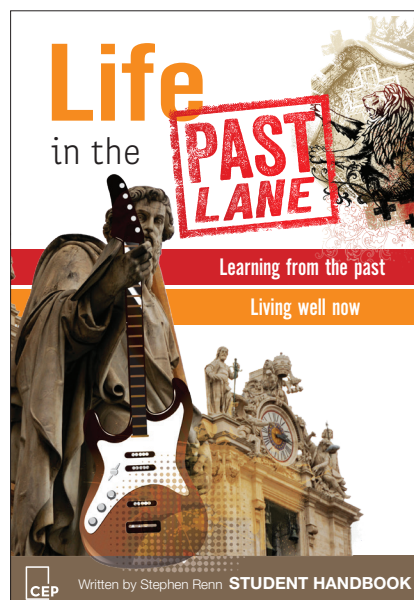
Lesson	Core Concepts	Lesson aim	Learning Intentions Students will:
1 The Roman Peace – Hidden trap for Christians. (1st and 2nd centuries AD)	The Roman authorities persecuted the early Christians mainly because they believed the church could undermine the stability of the Empire. Despite violent persecution the church continued to grow.	To understand why Christians in the early church suffered persecution at the hands of the Roman authorities.	- list reasons for the persecution of Christians in the early church - understand the impact of the 'Roman Peace' on the growth of the early church - identify and apply strategies that will help them to hang on to their beliefs when their faith is challenged.
2 Retreat or Relate? – Living as Christians in a non-Christian world. (3rd century AD)	A major problem for many early Christians is to decide whether it is better to live as believers in mainstream society or abandon that society and live as a monk or nun in an isolated community. Many people have taken the latter option – both then and now.	To understand why many devout Christian men and women in the early and medieval church period (3rd century onwards) chose to withdraw from mainstream society and live in isolated communities.	- understand what motivated Christian people to withdraw from mainstream society and live in monastic communities - identify the various stages in the rise of monasticism, beginning in the eastern half of the Roman empire, and then later in Western Europe - describe in summary form the features of life in early monastic communities, from daily routine to the various occupations of monks and nuns in those communities - understand the nature and importance of various monastic 'Rules' - have a preliminary appreciation of the tension of living as a Christian in a non-Christian world.
3 Emperor Constantine – A Christian Empire? (4th century AD)	Emperor Constantine declares Christianity to be the dominant religion of the Roman Empire during his reign – a decision that carries enormous significance for both Christians and pagans.	To understand the impact of Constantine's decree that Christianity should be the dominant religion of the Roman Empire from the early years of the 4th century AD.	- understand what Constantine's policy regarding the new status of Christianity actually meant for both pagans and Christians in the Roman empire - identify some positive and negative consequences of such a policy - begin to understand whether or not Constantine's conversion to Christianity was genuine - have a greater appreciation for what is really meant by a 'Christian society'.
4 The struggle for power – Power and politics in the Middle Ages (5th–16th century AD)	Popes in the medieval church gained political and spiritual power during this period – power that does not always work for the benefit of the church's mission and witness.	To understand how the struggle between the papal rulers of the church and the imperial authorities came about during the Middle Ages, and how that tension affected the integrity of the Church.	- understand how the papal leaders of the church increased their power during the Middle Ages - know some important features about the reigns of significant popes during this period - summarise some of the clerical abuses of this age and how such corruption impacted the spiritual life of the church - describe and analyse one significant controversy of this period - begin to understand the tension between the exercise of political power and moral principles in modern government.
5 The Crusades – The Church tries to stop the spread of Islam (12th–13th century AD)	When attempts to evangelise Muslim people failed, Christian leaders began a series of military campaigns against Islamic nations in the Middle East. These were to try to take back the Middle East countries by force and were known as Crusades. Ultimately, they failed.	To develop an understanding of the reasons why the Church in Europe initiated a series of military campaigns (or Crusades) against Muslim-held territories in the Middle East over a period of nearly 200 years.	- briefly describe the principal events of the various Crusades undertaken between AD 1095 and 1272. - give specific reasons why the Church embarked on this course of action. - explain why Islam had acquired such a strong hold in the Middle Eastern region. - account for why the Church failed to accomplish the goal of permanently liberating Jerusalem and the surrounding territories of the Holy Land from Muslim control. - begin to understand how to relate to people who hold to religious traditions that are different to our own.

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6 The Renaissance – Knowledge versus faith? (14th–16th century AD)	During the last centuries of the Middle Ages, there was a huge increase in intellectual and cultural achievement, with an accompanying growth in humanistic ways of learning. Religious faith does not disappear, but gradually takes on a new expression.	To understand what difference the Renaissance made to people's understanding of the relationship between God, humankind and the created world in which people lived; and how that understanding led to the rise of humanism during this time.	- briefly describe the main features of the Renaissance era - define the concept of Renaissance humanism - begin to understand the tension between gaining and applying new knowledge and living out one's faith as a Christian - explain why the intense religious world view of the Middle Ages began to fade during the Renaissance - outline the contribution made by several key Renaissance figures to the sphere of human knowledge in the areas of art, science and technology.
7 The Reformation– Rediscovering the gospel (16th century AD)	Religious reforms and the rediscovery of the biblical doctrine of salvation by grace alone shakes the Roman Catholic Church in Europe. As a result, a new religious tradition known as Reformed Protestantism emerges.	To understand why the Reformation made such a dramatic impact on the Christian community in Europe in the 16th century, and to identify the principal features of that movement.	- understand the religious landscape of the 16th century from which the Reformation emerged - identify areas of corrupt practice and attitudes in the 16th century Catholic Church - explain why the sale of indulgences by the Church became a key catalyst for the Reformation - briefly describe the lives and careers of two key Reformation leaders: Luther and Calvin - identify and describe the key features of the Reformation movement.
8 Heroes of the faith – Paying the ultimate price for your faith (15th–16th century AD)	A significant number of brave Christians were martyred during the period leading up to and including the 16th century Reformation. They dared to maintain their protestant convictions and challenge the authority of the Roman Catholic Church, for which they paid the ultimate price.	To begin to understand why Christian people throughout the history of the church were prepared to die for their faith in times of severe persecution rather than abandon their convictions and live.	- briefly describe the life and careers of several Christian martyrs during the time of the Reformation - know some significant details about the circumstances of the martyrdom of these courageous believers - identify some of the reasons why these people were condemned to death - understand why the Roman Catholic Church took such drastic steps to try and prevent the spread of Protestantism in the 16th century - begin to understand how such people were able to summon the courage to face such a terrible death.
9 The Age of Enlightenment – Turning the light on man and placing God in the dark (18th century AD)	This intellectual and cultural movement begins in Europe and profoundly changes the way people relate to civil authority, human knowledge, and the Church.	To investigate the broad scope of the Enlightenment movement, define its principal features, and assess its impact on the traditional Christian world view.	- define the broad scope of the Enlightenment - outline the principal features of the Enlightenment - summarise the philosophical beliefs of Voltaire, the Enlightenment philosopher and writer, and the scientific achievements of Isaac Newton - briefly describe the negative impact the Enlightenment had on the world view of the traditional Christian belief system - understand how and why man came to take pride of place in the value system of the Enlightenment age.
10 The Salvation Army – Caring for those in need (19th century AD)	William and Catherine Booth found the Salvation Army as a means of preaching the gospel and extending practical love and compassion to the large numbers of poor and underprivileged people in English society in the late 19th century. This movement has since spread to over 100 countries world-wide, including Australia.	To demonstrate through the story of the rise of the Salvation Army, how the Christian values of love, mercy, compassion and social justice can be lived out in meaningful, practical ways in the real world of selfishness and injustice.	- outline the story of the rise of the Salvation Army - give a brief account of the life and ministry of William and Catherine Booth, the founders of this organisation - understand what motivated the Booths to undertake such a venture - outline the key features of the Salvation Army organisation - understand why the Salvation Army made such a positive impact on the lives of the urban poor in the slums of London - recognise the importance of living out one's Christian values in the real world in practical ways.



Teacher's manual



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