

<i>Current – tweaked version</i>	<i>M&K Version</i>
<p>By the end of Year 7, students explain how sacred texts influence the life of believers. They recognise that sacred texts reflect the audience, purpose and context of their human authors. They explain the significance of Church teaching and basic principles of Christian morality for the way believers live out their faith, personally and communally. Students describe some ways in which the faith of believers is expressed, professed and lived out in different communities, past and present. They investigate the beginnings of the Christian faith (c.6 BCE – c. 650 CE) and explain the role of key people and events in its development. They explain some ways in which Christianity shares common beginnings of faith with the other monotheistic religions (Judaism and Islam). They suggest reasons for change and continuity in the life of Church and religious communities over time and place. They explain the significance of prayer, ritual, sacraments and sacred texts for the faith journey of believers, personally and communally. They participate respectfully in a variety of prayer experiences, including formal prayers such as the Hail Mary and Our Father; meditative prayer including Lectio Divina and Ignatian Meditation; and meditative prayer practices including silence and stillness, and praying with icons and images.</p>	<p>By the end of Year 7, students explore how sacred texts influence the life of believers. They consider how sacred texts reflect the audience, purpose and context of their human authors. They evaluate the significance of Church teaching and basic principles of Christian morality for the way believers live out their faith, personally and communally. Students differentiate ways in which the faith of believers is expressed, professed and lived out in different communities, past and present. They investigate the beginnings of the Christian faith (c.6 BCE – c. 650 CE) and explain the role of key people and events in its development. They determine some ways in which Christianity shares common beginnings of faith with the other monotheistic religions (Judaism and Islam). They propose reasons for change and continuity in the life of Church and religious communities over time and place. They evaluate and draw conclusions about the significance of prayer, ritual, sacraments and sacred texts for the faith journey of believers, personally and communally. They participate respectfully in a variety of prayer experiences, including formal prayers such as the Hail Mary and Our Father; meditative prayer including Lectio Divina and Ignatian Meditation; and meditative prayer practices including silence and stillness, and praying with icons and images.</p>