

# Topic on a Page for GCSE OCR Component 01 Christianity

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# Teacher's Introduction

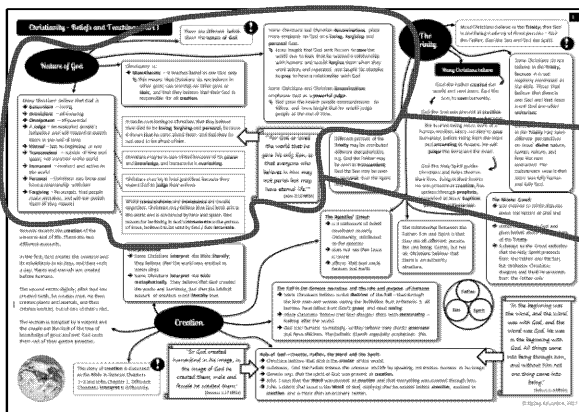
This resource covers the Religious Studies GCSE OCR specification for Component 01: Content of Religious Beliefs and Teachings and Practices, for the religion of Christianity.

Theme content is split into five sections as follows:

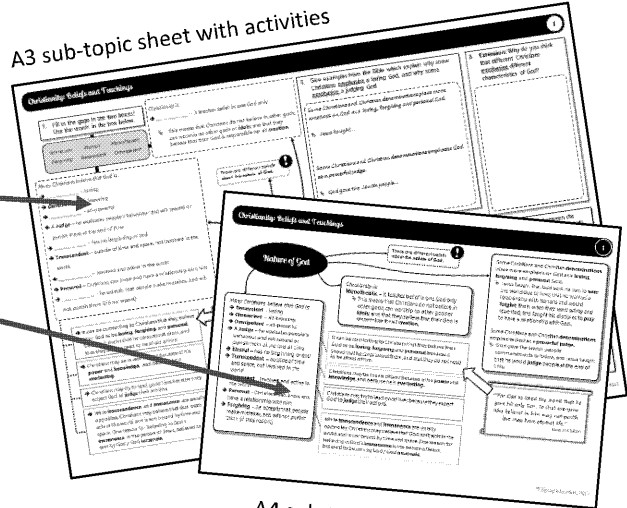
1. **A4 teacher information pages.**
2. **Six A3 revision posters**, between them covering the sixteen subtopics. These are labelled: **1** to **6**. These posters are intended as a summary of all Christianity material, focusing on the main points rather than the detail, so that all important areas are covered without going into too much depth.
3. **Sixteen A3 subtopic sheets with activities.** Each of these sheets covers one subtopic and provides write-on activities for students to complete. Answers are provided in the A4 subtopic revision posters and the A4 extension question answer pages. These are labelled with numbers inside white circles: **16**. Exam-style questions in the activity sheets are marked by a pencil icon: 
4. **Sixteen A4 subtopic revision posters.** These provide answers for the main activities given in the A3 subtopic activity sheets. As revision posters, these can be used as a summary for each area, and have enough space for teacher or student annotation. These are labelled with numbers inside black circles: **16**.
5. **A4 answers to extension questions.** These pages provide answers to the extension questions not covered on the A4 subtopic revision posters.

All posters can be displayed on classroom walls, or given to students to learn in lessons or at home.

A3 revision poster



A3 sub-topic sheet with activities



A4 sub-topic revision poster

As a whole, the resource can be used to help students to revise at the end of a topic/subtopic, or before a test or an exam. Different styles and layouts are used to make the information interesting, and to help the students engage with the information in a productive way.

Version 1.1, March 2017

Reference to 'Lutherans' amended to 'many Methodists' in salvation/free will box in Part **3**, and summary **7** /activity **7**.

Version 1.2, January 2020

Answers section updated to reflect the changes made by the exam board to the 6-mark exam question (no longer AO1/2 split – AO1 only).

H Dixon, January 2017

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# Christianity - Beliefs and Teachings Part 1

## Nature of God

Many Christians believe that God is:

- **Benevolent** – loving
- **Omniscient** – all-knowing
- **Omnipotent** – all-powerful
- **A Judge** – he evaluates people's behaviour and will reward or punish them at the end of time
- **Eternal** – has no beginning or end
- **Transcendent** – outside space, not involved in the world
- **Immanent** – involved and active in the world
- **Personal** – Christians can know and have a relationship with him
- **Forgiving** – he accepts that people make mistakes, and will not punish them (if they repent)

Christianity is:

- **Monotheistic** – it teaches belief in one God only
  - ↳ This means that Christians do not believe in other gods; can worship no other gods or idols; and that they believe that their God is responsible for all **creation**.

It can be confusing for Christians that they believe their God is both **transcendent** and **personal**, because they believe he cares about them, and that they do not need to be afraid of him.

Christians may be in awe of God because of his **power** and **knowledge**, and because he is **everlasting**.

Christians may try to lead good lives because they expect God to **judge** their actions.

Whilst **transcendence** and **immanence** are usually opposites, Christians may believe that God both acts in the world and is not bound by time and space. One reason for believing in God's **immanence** is the person of Jesus, believed to be sent by God / God **incarnate**.

There are different beliefs about the **nature of God**.

Some Christians and Christian **denominations** place more emphasis on God as a **loving, forgiving, and personal** God.

- ↳ Jesus taught that God sent his son to the world due to love; that he wanted a relationship with humans and would **forgive** them if they went astray and repented; and taught that humans should have a relationship with God.

Other Christians and Christian **denominations** emphasise God as a **powerful judge**.

- ↳ God gave the Jewish people commandments to follow, and Jesus taught that he would judge people at the end of time.

"For God so loved the world that he gave his only Son, so that everyone who believes in him may not perish but may have eternal life."  
(John 3:16 NRSV)

Different **Trinity** models exist, e.g. God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, or God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, or God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

The **Apostles** developed Christianity into the apostolic church. It does not claim to be divine, but it affirms the divinity of Jesus and the Father.

Genesis records the **creation** of the universe and of life. There are two different accounts.

In the first, God creates the universe and its inhabitants in six days, and then rests a day. Plants and animals are created before humans.

The second varies slightly; after God has created Earth, he creates man. He then creates plants and animals, and then creates woman, out of one of man's ribs.

The woman is tempted by a serpent and the couple eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. They are then banished from their garden paradise.

**Interpretations:**

- Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **literally**; they believe that the world was created in seven days.
- Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **metaphorically**. They believe that God created the world and humanity, but that the biblical account of creation is not literally true.

**The Fall in the Genesis narrative and its significance:**

- Some Christians believe in the doctrine of the first man and woman eating the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and that humans have fallen from God's grace.
- Many Christians believe that God created the world, and that humans are looking after the world.
- God told humans to multiply, so that they would fill the earth and have children. The Catholic Church teaches that the first couple were created in the image of God, and that they were to be fruitful and multiply.

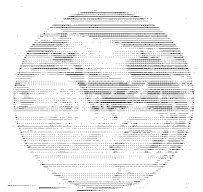
## Creation

'So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them.'  
(Genesis 1:27 NRSV)

**Role of God – Creator, Father, the Word**

- Christians believe that God is the **creator** of the universe.
- In Genesis, God the Father creates the universe.
- Genesis says that the spirit of God was present at the beginning.
- John 1 says that the **Word** was present at the beginning.
- John 1 claims that Jesus is the **Word** of God, and is more than an ordinary human.

The story of **creation** is discussed in the Bible in Genesis Chapters 1–3 and John Chapter 1. Different Christians **interpret** it differently.



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## Christianity - Beliefs and Teachings Part 2

If God is **loving** and **righteous** by nature, the **problem** arises: why does he allow **evil** and **suffering**?

There are different ideas about **evil**. Some feel that **evil** must be committed by someone, or involve a bad intention. Some view other things, such as events which produce negative consequences, as **evil**.

### The Problem of Evil and Suffering and God's Nature

#### Problems for Christians:

- If God is not **benevolent** or **omnipotent** or **righteous**, this seems to undermine Christianity which is based on belief in a loving God that God was powerful enough to create the universe and defeat death; and holds out the promise of reward for those who turn toward the good and punish the wicked. If God is **benevolent** and **omnipotent** and **righteous**, it does not make sense for him to allow **evil** and **suffering**.
- ↳ If he is **loving**, he would not want anyone to **suffer**, and if he is **righteous**, he would not let good people **suffer**.
- ↳ If he is **omnipotent**, he could stop **suffering**.

#### Types of Evil

**Natural evil** involves events, which are not caused by a human's intention, causing pain and suffering.

e.g. earthquakes, disease, natural disasters causing pain

**Moral evil** is morally bad intentional action resulting in pain and suffering.

e.g. murder, theft, exploitation...

Due to hate, or greed, or anger...

→ Maybe it is more loving for God to give humans **free will**, meaning **moral evil** is possible. (This does not appear to solve the problem of **natural evil** – though **natural evil** may be a punishment for Adam and Eve's **original sin**.)

→ **Evil and suffering** may be a test – the Book of Job shows that **suffering** tests character (Job continues to be good), and tests **faith** (Job keeps his relationship with God strong by **praying**).

#### Some Possible Solutions

#### Significance and relevance:

- The Jews were expecting a political **messiah** and **saviour**. Jesus came to **save** humanity spiritually instead. However, he still fulfilled **prophecy** and God's plan.
- Some Christians believe/believed that the term '**Son of God**' indicates that Jesus was a special human chosen by God, with a special relationship with God. Humans are often referred to as God's children. Some early believers felt that Jesus was a **divine** being, but not equal to God the Father. Many Christians today believe that Jesus is as much God as God the Father, but a different person of the **Trinity**.
- God is often referred to as **Lord** in the Old Testament, so it shows Jesus' high status, by giving him the same title as God.

#### Points from the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5–7):

- Jesus told the crowd that a number of groups of people were blessed (this is known as the **Beatitudes**)
- DO NOT: break religious laws; commit **adultery**; get **divorced**; take **oaths**; **retaliate**; build up wealth; worry; **judge** others; profane the holy; and
- DO: let your light shine for others; **reconcile** with others; love your enemies; give **charity**, **pray**, and fast in secret; ask God for what you need; treat others as you would want to be treated; put God's word into action.

"In everything do to others as you would have them do to you, for this is the law and the prophets."  
(Matthew 7:12 NRSV – The Golden Rule)

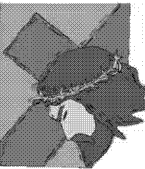
#### Jesus' teachings:

- Jesus was a **healer** (Matthew 8:1–3); he cured a **leper**, a **man with a hemorrhaging woman** and a **dead girl** (Mark 5:21–42); and many others.
- In the parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25–37) Jesus teaches people to help their **neighbour**, no matter who they are. In the Two Great Commandments (Matthew 22:36–39) he teaches people to love God and their **neighbour**.
- ↳ Jesus' actions and teaching provided a model for Christians to be loving.

#### Jesus Christ

#### Agape:

Unconditional love, God's love for humans and the love humans should have for God. Jesus taught that people should serve others no matter what, put others above themselves and love enemies as well as friends.



Many Christians believe in the **Messiah** (anointed one) who came to **save** humanity from death. They believe that Jesus is the **God** and is their **Lord** – he has power over them.

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## Christianity - Beliefs and Teachings Part 3

### Salvation

#### Grace and the Spirit:

Many Christians believe that **grace** is a gift from God, of his love, which can **save** them. Jesus coming to **save** humanity was an expression of God's **grace**. Many Christians also believe that they receive God's **grace** through the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and **sacraments**.

'... they are now justified by his grace as a gift, through the redemption that is by Christ Jesus...'  
(Romans 3:24)

! **Salvation** within Christianity refers to the belief that Jesus **saved** Christians from **sin** and death. **Law**, **sin**, **grace**, the Spirit, and **atonement** are all related concepts.

#### Salvation:

Christians believe that Jesus **saved** them from **sin** and death through his death and **resurrection**. This is known as **salvation**. Jesus restored the relationship between God and humanity.

It is *what* Jesus achieved for Christians/humans.

#### Atonement:

Christians believe that Jesus **saved** them by dying on the cross and somehow **atoned** for their **sin**. It is *how* Jesus achieved **salvation** for Christians/humans.

#### Sin:

Christians believe that Jesus **saved** them from **sin**. Some Christians believe in **original sin** – inherited from birth – and that they need saving from this. Others just believe in **personal sin** – things a Christian does wrong themselves – and that they need saving from this. St Paul taught that all have **sinned** and need **salvation** (Romans 3:23).

#### Law:

Jews try to achieve **salvation** by following the Jewish **Law**. They follow God's commandments so they do what is right – they use these commandments to know what is and is not sinful. Christians believe they no longer need to follow all of this, as they receive **salvation** through following Jesus instead.

#### Apocalyptic Early Church

→ Many Christians believe that the **apocalyptic** teaching in their life was of teaching about the teaching which comes from Matthew.

#### Different theories of Atonement:

Some Christians (including Calvinists) believe certain people are **predestined** to be **saved**.

Jesus' death was a sacrifice which redeemed humans by paying the price required by **sin** – death

Jesus' death overcame the forces of evil

Atonement is a **divine mystery**

"In my Father's house there are many dwelling places. If it were not so, would I have told you that I go to prepare a place for you?"  
(John 14:2 NRSV)

Some Christians (including Lutherans) think that people are **saved** if they use their **free will** to repent and accept Jesus' sacrifice – that all will be forgiven if they ask God – Ephesians 2: 8 says that people are saved through having faith – these Christians believe that having faith is a choice, rather than that God gives some faith.

Many Christians believe that good people will go to **heaven**, a realm inhabited by God and angels, when they die. Jesus told his **disciples** that he would go to place for them (John 14:2). So Christians believe that Jesus went to **heaven**, and that he was the 'way' to the Father' (John 14:6).

The Catholic Church teaches that many people go to **purgatory**, a realm where they must do penance for their **sins**, before entering **heaven**.

Many Christians believe in **hell**, a horrible realm where bad people go when they die, separated from God.

#### Life after Death

#### Judgement

In the **parable** of the sheep and goats (Matthew 25:31–46) Jesus teaches that he will **judge** people at the end of time depending on their actions – the good will go to **heaven** and the bad to **hell**. The **Nicene Creed** affirms belief that Jesus will return to judge the living and the dead.

In the **parable** of the bridesmaids Jesus teaches that people should be ready for the **Kingdom of God** / the end of the world and **judgement** to come at any time

#### Salvation and Atonement because:

Christians believe that:  
→ Jesus' death and **resurrection** show God loves them.  
→ They have been **saved** from sin and death, had their debt paid, and been given **grace**.  
→ They do not need to follow the Jewish **Law**.  
→ Most Christians feel that they need God to **save** them, and cannot earn **salvation** on their own merit.

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## Christianity - Practices Part 1

**Worship** covers any acts of devotion to God and can come in different styles and involve different practices.

### Purposes of Worship:

- To spend time with God, concentrating on him and building a relationship
- To praise and thank God
- To ask for forgiveness
- To ask God for help for oneself or others
- To be taught about God, religion, or how to live life
- To receive God's **grace** sacraments and the Bible

### Structure of Worship:

There are different ways of structuring **worship** in different **denominations**, e.g. the Anglican Communion service, Roman Catholic mass, Greek Orthodox service and Methodist Sunday morning worship. Churches may incorporate a variety of these aspects into worship:

- Calls to worship and blessings
- Hymns/worship songs
- Different types of **prayers**
- A sermon/talk
- Bible readings
- **Sacraments**, e.g. the Eucharist
- Creeds
- Devotion to icons and lighting candles

A Quaker meeting is less structured – people speak when and if they feel moved by the Spirit.

### Sources of Authority:

- The Catholic Church emphasises the authority of the Pope, bishops and other clergy. Catholics **worship** and have a relationship with Jesus through **sacraments** and **liturgy** play a large part in Catholic worship.
- Many Protestants, e.g. Methodists and Baptists, feel that the Bible is the highest source of authority on God, and emphasise its place in **worship**.
- Christians such as Pentecostals, Charismatic Christians and Quakers may emphasise the authority of the Holy Spirit, and this may play a large part in their **worship**.

### Liturgical worship:

This is **worship** which follows a structure. Many churches may follow the same **liturgical** style every week, but use different hymns and **prayers** (for example). It allows different aspects of **worship** to be incorporated, and helps Christians focus on God by following a familiar structure.

Used by many Churches for ordinary church services, and for special services at celebrations, and when performing **sacraments**.

### Forms of Worship

#### Informal/Spontaneous worship:

This is a more relaxed or unstructured **worship**, which may be spontaneous and/or more relaxed. It may be used if Christians want to **worship** God in the way which feels appropriate at the time, rather than having it planned in advance, or if they feel less at ease with a formal **liturgy**. It aims to allow Christians to connect with God personally, and in a relevant way.

Used by some churches for normal services, or occasionally. This may be done privately and individually when Christians want to **worship** God.

They may like to focus on particular areas of their relationship with God on their own, and choose which **worship** practices to use.

They may also like to **worship** with others to make sure they set aside time to **worship**; to let others help strengthen their **faith**; and help to strengthen others' **faith**.

"For where two or three are gathered in my name, I am there among them."  
(Matthew 18:20 NRSV)

### Worship

Christians believe in **transubstantiation** because they take Jesus' words literally – that he is giving his body and blood to eat. Some Christians, such as Anglicans, believe that the bread and wine at the **Eucharist** contain the **Real Presence** of Jesus – that he is spiritually in them. Some Protestant churches see the bread and wine as more symbolic.

Some Christians feel if the blood is poured for **many**, it is not for **all**, but others disagree.

### Individual and Private Prayer and Devotion:

This is important for Christians to be able to build a personal relationship with God; to talk to him about personal issues in their lives and **worship** him in ways that work for them.

**Baptism** is being put in water to symbolise a new life to God. It is an important practice for Christians in the early Church, and was commanded by Jesus to his followers and was used by him at the beginning of his ministry.

Some churches, such as the Anglican Church, practice **infant baptism**, where a child is baptised as **christening**. A child is **anointed** with oil, and the parents and godparents make a promise to raise the child in the Christian **faith**. This is a way to welcome children into the Church from birth.

Some Christians believe that a person will not go to heaven if they die unbaptised, but others disagree.

Also known as the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist, or the **Last Supper**, to remember that Jesus was sacrificed for them, and to remember the important role of the Eucharist in their lives.

**transubstantiation** – some Christians believe that Jesus' words are literally true, and that the bread and wine become the body and blood of Jesus.

"While we eat the bread and drink the wine, we are giving thanks to God for his blood, which is poured out for many."

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## Christianity - Practices Part 2

Prayer is communication with God. Christians **pray** in different ways and for many reasons; above all, to have a close relationship with God.

"Pray then in this way: Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name. Your kingdom come. Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And do not bring us to the time of trial, but rescue us from the evil one."  
(Matthew 6:9-13)

Some **prayers** are **informal**, or **extempore**, **prayers**, where Christians **pray** without preparing their **prayers** in advance, or necessarily including formal language or structure. Christians can use these to share their own thoughts with God and talk to him about their feelings and things currently happening in the world and their lives. Most Christians **pray** such **prayers**, but more modern Protestant denominations may place more emphasis on them. It can be a way to have an authentic relationship with God.

### Impact on Individuals and Communities:

- Christians may feel that their **faith** has strengthened by visiting a special place
- Some Christians feel better able to work with God with others who are also seeking **pilgrimage** sites.
- Some communities are able to go on **pilgrimage** together and can deepen their relationship with God as a group.
- Some religious communities are able to spend more time focused on God because of the support they receive from being visited by pilgrims.

### Different Attitudes:

- Catholics are more likely to deem **pilgrimages** important because of the places visited, e.g. somewhere Jesus or the Virgin Mary lived, or where a vision has been seen.
- Not all Christians believe places are important in themselves; Protestants are more likely to view **pilgrimage** as important if it is a means to spend time **worshipping** God privately or with other Christians.

## Prayer

e.g. Christians **pray** the **Lord's Prayer** because Jesus taught his **disciples** to **pray** this, and it allows Christians to ask God for provision and guidance, as well as praising God. It helps a personal relationship with God when Christians do not know what to **pray**, and creates a sense of Christian community in public **worship**.

Some **prayers** are **set**, **liturgical prayers** – exact **prayers** which Christians use. Christians may **pray** these for particular purposes. They may be prepared before a service, or used regularly from a **prayer** book. Churches such as the Catholic and Orthodox Churches place particular emphasis on these **prayers**, partly due to the tradition associated with certain **liturgical prayers**.



Chants – **prayer** can be said or spoken in rhythm.

'But the angel said to them, Do not be afraid; I know that you seek Jesus who was crucified. He is not here; for he has been raised. Suddenly Jesus met them, and they fell on their faces and held on to his feet, and worshipped him.'

### Impact and Importance of Prayer (to Christians and in worship):

- **Prayer** allows Christians to have a relationship with God.
- The ability to **pray** helps Christians to rely on God for help and guidance.
- **Praying** fulfils Jesus' command to **pray** to God.
- Christians may like to **pray** with others, feeling that if many people **pray** for something, God will act on it.
- Group **prayer** is an easy way for people to **worship** God together.
- **Prayer** used in public **worship** can be used by a priest / worship leader to ensure that Christians bring important issues to God.
- **Prayer** is an important aspect of **worship**, as it means God is definitely involved.

**Meditational Prayers** – a Christian may reflect on God or their relationship with him

### Types of Prayer

**Adoration** – used when Christians want to praise God because Christians want to let God know what he means to them

**Confession** – used when Christians want to tell God they are sorry for their sins and ask for forgiveness

**Praying in the Spirit** – when a Christian feels led by God in their **prayer**

**Supplications** – used to ask God for something

Many Catholics **pray** using a **rosary**, a necklace, which helps them to focus on certain set **prayers**, such as the **Hail Mary**, and on God

**Thanksgiving** – used to say thank you to God when Christians want to be grateful

**Intercessions** – used to **pray** for God to help other people because Christians believe this will make a difference

**Grace** – Christians may **pray** before eating to thank God for their food

**Christmas** – Christians help Christians to remember Jesus, Son of God, who came to earth and died for them and us

**Christmas** – Jesus came to earth and without sin, he was born and rose to heaven

Puritans did not like the 1600s and felt it was too much like a festival

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## Christianity - Practices Part 3

"... a man will leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two will become one flesh."  
(Ephesians 5:31 NRSV)



The **church in the local community** tries to help local believers and the local community, with **faith** and with practical issues such as **living practices**.

→ Provides activities for children  
↳ helps children to learn about faith

How church communities nurture and support families

→ Provides mother and father support  
↳ supports families

→ Church members will visit the elderly, or unable to attend church  
↳ Christians will receive spiritual and practical support in hard times

### Role of the Church in the Local Community and Living Practices

#### Rites of passage:

Rites of passage are ceremonies which celebrate an important stage in someone's life. Christian **rites of passage** in a church help to mark and strengthen a Christian's **faith** and link their life to the Christian community, who aim to support them.

**Baptism and confirmation** are Christian rituals which are **rites of passage** which show someone's commitment to the Christian **faith** or (in the case of baptism) their commitment of someone's commitment to the **faith**. These are important for creating a sense of unity of baptised believers who have all affirmed the same beliefs.

**Marriage** is an important Christian ritual which marks a rite of passage from being single to sharing one's life with another. It is seen as a commitment to God as well as one's partner. In some **denominations**, e.g. Catholicism, it is also a **sacrament**. Marriage ceremonies often involve exchanging rings and making vows. Marriages can be seen to strengthen communities – providing a stable foundation for families.

**Attitudes and Practices Connected with Church Membership:**  
Some churches baptise. Quakers and the Salvation Army do not. Some churches, such as the Catholic and Anglican churches, practise **infant baptism**; others, such as the Baptist Church, practise **believer's baptism**.

Some churches, such as the Methodist Church, offer either type of **baptism** and offer **dedication** as an alternative to **infant baptism** (before **believer's baptism** later in life).

Some churches practise **confirmation** (after **baptism**) to make Christians members of the Church. Not all Christians see this as necessary as Jesus did not command **confirmation**. It often involves a commitment to pay money to the Church.

#### Funerals:

Some Christian **denominations** see funerals to be solemn and others use the joyful celebration of someone's life. **denominations** about funeral practices, though the Catholic Church has structured funerals including a vigil.

Traditionally Catholics are all **buried**, aware of **resurrection** and life after death, however, many are **cremated**. The Church still practices both.

The Church has tried to fulfil Christian **mission**, which includes trying to help others and **convert** others to Christianity. The Church aims to grow through **missionary work** and **evangelism**, which are important to many Christians.

Alpha courses and Church activities open to the public – designed to get people interested in Church and Christianity, and to teach them about the religion

Examples of evangelism and missionary work

Centres and drop-ins where the homeless, elderly, or people on a night out, can receive food, shelter and help, and which also provide a space to discuss religion

Charities which help with humanitarian issues at home and abroad and also inform people about Christianity

### Mission

**Missionary work** tries to **evangelise**, while also helping with practical considerations. As well as a **mission to convert**, and help, others, the Church also has other **missions**, such as working for peace. **Mission** is important in the modern Church, as they need to follow Jesus' commands and encourage members to carry out their work.

Some Churches will place more focus on the **mission of evangelism**, whereas others will want to focus on helping those without food or shelter.

Jesus said to them, "Go into all the world and proclaim the good news to the whole creation..."  
(Mark 16:15 NRSV)

**Evangelism** is spreading the good news and hoping to **convert** people to Christianity. Christians do this because Jesus commanded them to in the **Great Commission**; so they do so to serve God. Christians may also want to **evangelise** to help others through bringing them to Jesus. The Church may **evangelise** to maintain church members; needed to provide funds and volunteers to continue Christian work.

Some twenty-first-century British Christians (e.g. evangelicals) feel that they must **evangelise**; they believe non-Christians will not go to heaven because in John 14:6 Jesus said that he is the way to God. Liberal Protestants may disagree with this interpretation of what Jesus said, and, therefore, may be less likely to try to **convert** people of other religions.

**Growth of New Forms of Christianity:**  
In the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, new forms of Christianity have been on the rise. **Denominations** such as Pentecostalism and Charismatic Christianity have grown, and different ways of **worship**, such as churches, and Messy Church.

This is because new forms of Christianity respond to a need, e.g. Pentecostalism embraced minorities and alternative ways of **worship** interest different people, such as young people.

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1. Fill in the gaps in the two boxes!  
Use the words in the box below.

Immanent    Eternal    Monotheistic  
Forgiving    Benevolent    Omnipotent

Christianity is:

→ \_\_\_\_\_ – it teaches belief in one God only

↳ This means that Christians do not believe in \_\_\_\_\_; can worship no other gods or **idols**. They believe that their God is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ **creation**.

Many Christians believe that God is:

→ \_\_\_\_\_ – loving

→ **Omniscient** – all-knowing

→ \_\_\_\_\_ – all-powerful

→ A **Judge** – he evaluates people's behaviour and will reward or punish them at the end of time

→ \_\_\_\_\_ – has no beginning or end

→ **Transcendent** – outside of time and space, not involved in the world

→ \_\_\_\_\_ – involved and active in the world

→ **Personal** – Christians can know and have a relationship with him

→ \_\_\_\_\_ – he accepts that people make mistakes, and will not punish them (if they repent)

There are different beliefs about the nature of God.

Nature of God

2. Fill in the Bible gap.

→ It can be comforting to Christians that they believe their God to be **loving, forgiving** and **personal**, because it shows that he cares about them, and that they do not need to be afraid of him.

→ Christians may be in awe of God because of his **power** and **knowledge**, and because he is **everlasting**.

→ Christians may trust God because they expect God to **judge** them.

→ While **transcendence** and **immanence** are usually opposites, Christians may believe that God both acts in the world and is not bound by time and space. One reason for believing in God's **immanence** is the person of Jesus, believed to be sent by God / God **incarnate**.

(John 3:16 NRSV)

3. Give examples from the Bible.  
Christians emphasise a judgement of God.

Some Christians and emphasise on God as a judge.

↳ Jesus taught...

Some Christians and as a powerful judge.

↳ God gave the Jews the law.

4. Find a Bible verse that shows God as powerful and personal.  
(Hint: try looking at the end of the Bible.)

Reference:

5. When Christians talk about God, what do they mean?

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1. Explain the concept of the Trinity and who it contains.

Many Christians believe in the Trinity...



2. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the gaps. Use the words in the box below.

- a – Spirit      Jesus
- b – Mary      Anna
- c – Destroy    Create
- d – Baptism    Crucifixion    Resurrection
- e – Christmas    Easter    Pentecost



God the **Father** created the world and sent **a** \_\_\_\_\_ to **save** humanity.

\_\_\_\_\_ the **Son** was present at **creation** and helped with **creation**. He became the human being Jesus, born of a human mother, **b** \_\_\_\_\_. He died to **save** humanity, before rising from the dead and **ascending** to heaven. He will **c** \_\_\_\_\_ the living and the dead.

God the **Holy Spirit** guides Christians and helps them in their lives, living in their hearts. He was present at **creation**, has spoken through **prophets**, descended at Jesus' **d** \_\_\_\_\_, and came at **e** \_\_\_\_\_.

Many Christians believe:

## The Trinity

Different persons of the **Trinity** may be attributed different characteristics, e.g. the Father may be seen as **transcendent**; the Son may be seen as **personal**; the Holy Spirit may be seen as **immanent**.

The relationship between the Father, Son and Spirit is that they are all different persons but one being. Some, but not all, Christians believe that there is an authority structure.

3. Match each statement to the creed it refers to and write the statements in the correct boxes.

### The Apostles' Creed:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- is a statement of belief developed in early Christianity, attributed to the apostles
- affirms that God made heaven and Earth

### The Nicene Creed:

- was created to settle disputes about the nature of God and Jesus
- ? \_\_\_\_\_
- ? \_\_\_\_\_
- ? \_\_\_\_\_

states that \_\_\_\_\_ and gives beliefs about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the **Trinity**

\_\_\_\_\_ does not say that Jesus is divine

A change to the Creed indicates that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son, but Orthodox Christians disagree and think he proceeds from the Father only.



4. Give a biblical event where the Bible notes the involvement of \_\_\_\_\_ and a quote / quotes to back this up. (Hint: try Genesis 1 and John 1)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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1. Fill in the gaps!  
Use the words in the box below.

Six  
Tree  
Universe  
Animals  
Two  
Woman

Genesis records the **creation** of the \_\_\_\_\_ and of life. There are \_\_\_\_\_ different accounts.

In the first, God creates the universe and its inhabitants in \_\_\_\_\_ days, and then rests a day. Plants and animals are created before humans.

The second varies slightly; \_\_\_\_\_ creates man and Earth, he creates man. He then creates plants and \_\_\_\_\_, then creates \_\_\_\_\_, out of one of man's ribs.

\_\_\_\_\_ is tempted by a serpent and the couple eat the fruit of the \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge of good and evil. God casts them out of their garden paradise.

The story of **creation** is discussed in the Bible in Genesis Chapters 1–3 and John Chapter 1. Different Christians interpret it differently.

## The Fall in the Genesis purpose of human

- Some Christians believe that humans were created through the first fruit in Genesis 3.
- Many Christians believe that humans need **grace**, and need to be saved by God's **grace**.
- Many Christians believe that humans have a **stewardship** – to look after the Earth.
- God told humans that they should **procreate** and fill the Earth. The Church especially encourages this.

2. Fill in the gaps!



3. Write A or B next to each correct term to complete the text. Also fill in the gaps in the text.

- ☐ Literally
- ☐ Symbolically

### Interpretations:

- Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **A** \_\_\_\_\_; they believe that the world was created in seven days.
- Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **B** \_\_\_\_\_. They believe that God created the world and humanity, but that the biblical account of creation is not **A** \_\_\_\_\_ true.

## Creation

### The Apostles' Creed:

- affirms that God made heaven and Earth

### Role of God – Creator, Father, the Word

- Christians believe that God is the **creator**. In Genesis, God the Father creates the world. In John 1, God creates humans in his image.
- Genesis says that the spirit of God was over the water.
- John 1 says that the **Word** was present at the beginning and created through him.
- John 1 claims that Jesus is the **Word** who was with God before **creation**, assisted in **creation**.

'So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them, male and female he created them.' (Genesis 1:27 NRSV)

4. Find another Bible passage about creation and write it here. (Romans 1.)

Reference:

5. Give pros and cons for Christian accounts of creation.

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**1. Explain the concepts of natural evil and moral evil.**

*Natural evil...*

e.g. a tsunami or earthquake, or disease causing pain

*Moral evil...*

e.g. murder, exploitation, greed, or anger...

**Types of Evil**

**The Problem of Evil and Suffering and God's Nature**

**Problems for Christians:**

→ If God is not \_\_\_\_\_, or **omnipotent**, this seems to undermine \_\_\_\_\_

→ If God is \_\_\_\_\_, and **omnipotent**, does not make sense for him to allow \_\_\_\_\_

↳ If he is loving, he would not want \_\_\_\_\_, and if he is **righteous**, good people \_\_\_\_\_.

↳ If he is **omnipotent**, he could stop \_\_\_\_\_.

**Some Possible Solutions**

→ Maybe it is more loving for God to have given humans **free will**, meaning **moral evil** is possible. (This does not appear to solve the problem of **natural evil** – though **natural evil** may be a punishment for Adam and Eve's **original sin**.)

→ **Evil and suffering** may be a test – the Book of Job shows that **suffering** tests character (Job continues to be good), and tests **faith** (Job keeps his relationship with God strong by **praying**).

There are different ideas about **evil**. Some feel that **evil** must be committed by someone, or involve a bad intention. Some view other things, such as events which produce negative consequences, as **evil**.

**2. Fill in the Bible quote.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Genesis 3:5 NRSV)

**The Fall, Original Sin and Good:**

→ St Augustine suggested that when Adam and Eve were in the Garden of Eden they **fell** from God's grace.

↳ If humans can disobey God, this means they have **free will**.

↳ If humans have **free will**, this means they can choose to be **evil**.

→ The **doctrine** of the **Fall** is associated with **original sin**. Some Christians believe in a kind of imperfection and separation from God at birth – that Adam and Eve's eating of the forbidden fruit corrupted them and this corruption was passed on through reproduction.

→ Many Christians still believe that humans are **born good** – to follow God's will.

**4. Describe the problem of evil and suffering. (3 marks)**

**5. Give some more examples of natural evil and suffering, given already.**

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## Points from the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5-7):

- Jesus told the crowd that a number of groups of people were blessed (this is known as the **Beatitudes**)
- DO NOT: break religious laws; commit **adultery**; get **divorced**; take **oaths**; **retaliate**; build up wealth; worry; **judge** others; profane the holy; and
- DO: let your light shine for others; **reconcile** with others; love your enemies; give **charity**; **fast** in secret; ask God for your need; treat others as you would want to be treated; put God's word into action.

1. Fill in the gaps! Use the words in the box below.

Lord  
Son of God  
Messiah

### Significance and relevance:

- The Jews were expecting a political \_\_\_\_\_ and **saviour**. Jesus came to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ spiritually instead. However, he fulfilled **prophecy** and God's plan.
- Some Christians believe/believed that the term '\_\_\_\_\_ ' indicated that Jesus was a special human chosen by God, with a special relationship with God. Humans are often referred to as God's children. Some early believers felt that Jesus was a \_\_\_\_\_ being, but not equal to God the Father. Many Christians today believe that Jesus is as much God as God the Father, but a different person of the **Trinity**.
- God is often referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ in the Old Testament, so this shows Jesus' high status, by giving him the same title as God.

2. Use a Bible to find out which Bible reference matches to each passage. Write the correct references into the gaps.

Mark 5:21-42

Matthew 22:36-39

Luke 10:25-37

Matthew 8:1-3

### Jesus' Life Example and Teachings:

- Jesus healed a leper (\_\_\_\_\_); a haemorrhaging woman and a dead girl (\_\_\_\_\_); and many others.
- In the parable of the Good Samaritan (\_\_\_\_\_) Jesus teaches people to help their **neighbour**, no matter who they are. In the Two Great Commandments (\_\_\_\_\_) he teaches people to love God and their **neighbour**.
- Jesus' actions and teachings provide an example for Christians to be loving.

Jesus Christ

Many Christians believe Jesus was the Son of God (one), and the only true humanity from God. They believe in the **Trinity** and that Jesus is divine and human.

4. Explain the concept of Agape: \_\_\_\_\_

"In everything do to others as you would have them do to you; for this is the law and the prophets."  
(Matthew 7:12 NRSV – The Golden Rule)

3. When Christians describe Jesus as the Son of God, what do they mean? (3 marks)

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1. Explain who – Catholics or Protestants – emphasise the importance of the crucifixion over the resurrection, and which group emphasises the importance of the resurrection over the crucifixion. Explain why each event is seen as important.

Catholics tend to emphasise the importance of the....

Protestants tend to emphasise the importance of the....



The incarnation shows that God is **A** \_\_\_\_\_ and cares enough about humans to live with them and die for them.

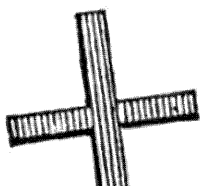
Jesus came to earth, sacrificing himself, so that the forgiveness of **sins** is possible because of him, then died to pay the price for human **sin**, and was **resurrected**, showing that he had also defeated **C** \_\_\_\_\_; the punishment of **sin**.

The **Gospels** show that Jesus' death (**crucifixion**) and **resurrection** fulfilled **B** \_\_\_\_\_ Testament **prophecy**, and so the purpose of Jesus' life was to achieve God's long-plan for humanity.

The **Temple** curtain tearing top to bottom is thought to symbolise that humans are no longer separated from **D** \_\_\_\_\_ and that Jesus came as God **incarnate** so that humans and God could be **reconciled** and have a relationship.

The importance to Christians and Beliefs and Teachings

Incarnation, Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension



2. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the gaps.

**A** – \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** – \_\_\_\_\_  
**C** – \_\_\_\_\_  
**D** – \_\_\_\_\_  
**E** – \_\_\_\_\_  
**F** – \_\_\_\_\_



Many Christians believe Jesus came to reunite God with the **gentiles** as well as the Jews, meaning that anyone can come to God through Jesus. Jesus' death on the cross is his **crucifixion** and his **resurrection**.

4. Find another Bible quote that relates to crucifixion or resurrection and write it in the box below.  
 (Hint: try the end of the Gospels.)

Reference:

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**Salvation** within Christianity refers to the belief that Jesus **saved** Christians from sin and death. **Law**, **sin**, **grace**, the Spirit, and **atonement** are all related concepts.

## Salvation

### Grace and the Spirit:

Many Christians believe that **grace** is a gift from God, of his love, which can **save** them. Jesus coming to **save** humanity was an expression of God's **grace**. Many Christians also believe that we receive God's **grace** through the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and **sacraments**.

1. Explain the concepts of salvation and atonement, Jesus' role in these, and what Christians believe he achieved for them.

### Salvation:

It is what Jesus achieved for Christians/humans.

### Atonement:

It is how Jesus achieved salvation for Christians/humans.

### Sin:

Christians believe they need **saving** from **sin**; acting against God's will.

### Law:

Jews try to achieve **salvation** by following the **Law**. They follow God's commandments, which tell them what is right – they try to do what is right and is not **sinful**.

Christians believe that through Jesus they receive **salvation**.

3. Give three reasons why salvation is important to Christians.

Salvation and Atonement are important to Christians because...  
Christians believe...

- 
- 
- 
- Most Christians believe that salvation is a gift from God, not something we earn by our own merit.

2. Write the sentences into the box on sin, and replace the question marks with the words 'sin', 'salvation', or 'atonement' as appropriate.

Some Christians believe in **?** – inherited from birth – and that they need saving from this.

Others just believe in **?** – things a Christian does wrong themselves – and that they need saving from this.

5. How do Christians believe we can achieve salvation?

### Different theories of Atonement

Some Christians including Calvinists believe certain people are **predestined** to be **saved**.

Jesus' death was a sacrifice which redeemed humans by paying the price required by **sin** – death

Jesus' death overcame the forces of evil

**Atonement** is a **divine** mystery

4. What does 'sin' mean? (3 marks)

Some Christians (including Lutherans) think that people are **saved** if they use their **free will** to repent and accept Jesus' sacrifice – that all will be forgiven if they ask God – Ephesians 2: 8 says that people are saved through having faith – these Christians believe that having faith is a choice, rather than that God gives some faith.

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## Apocalyptic Ideas in the Early Church:

- Many Christians in the Early Church believed that the world would end in their lifetime.
- This was due to a number of teachings of Jesus about the end times, and teaching of the apostles which continued this (see Matthew 16:27–28 and Matthew 24).

**Eschatology** refers to the end of things – for example, the end of life: death; and the end of time. Christians have various beliefs about what happens when they die and what will happen at the end of time. They believe that there is life after death, and some part of them will live on after death, or at a future point.

## Beliefs about the Second Coming of Christ (Parousia):

- The Early Church believed Jesus would return within their lifetimes, and the world would end.
- As time went on, the mainstream Church abandoned the expectation that the world would end soon. They believe that Jesus will return to judge the living and the dead, when this comes.
- Some groups of Christians (known throughout time) believe that the world will end soon (e.g. some premillennial Christians).
- Some Christians (premillennialists) believe that when Jesus returns he will rule on Earth before Judgement.

## Interpretation:

- Christians may believe that Jesus will bring them to life.
- Christians may believe that they can go to heaven.
- Some Christians believe that they should evangelise.
- Christians may believe that they feel the world is ending.

Christians believe that they will be resurrected because they believe in the resurrection of the dead, so they will be resurrected.

## Eschatological Beliefs and Teachings

### Realms after Death

### Judgement

### Beliefs about Life after Death

In the **parable** of the **A** \_\_\_\_\_ and the goats (Matthew 25:31–46) Jesus teaches that he will **judge** people at the end of time depending on their actions – the good will go to **heaven** and the bad to **hell**. The **Nicene Creed** affirms belief that Jesus will **judge** the living and the dead.

In the **parable** of the \_\_\_\_\_ Jesus teaches that people should be ready for the **Kingdom of God** / the \_\_\_\_\_ judgement to come at any time.

Some Christians believe in both **resurrection of the body** and **immortality of the soul**; people will live on immediately after death, but will be reunited with their bodies and **E** \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of time.

### 1. Fill in the Bible quote.

(John 14:2 NRSV)

### 2. Fill in the gaps below with places Christians believe people go to after death. You may need to use some words more than once.

Many Christians believe that good people will go to \_\_\_\_\_, a realm inhabited by God and angels, when they die. Jesus told his **disciples** that he would prepare a place for them (John 14:2–4). Some Christians believe only Christians will go to \_\_\_\_\_ because Jesus said that he was the 'way' to '[God the] Father' (John 14:6).

The Catholic Church teaches that people go to \_\_\_\_\_ where they must do penance for their **sins**, before entering \_\_\_\_\_.

Many Christians believe in \_\_\_\_\_ a horrible realm where bad people go when they die, separated from God.

### 3. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the gaps above.

- |            |              |               |             |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| <b>A</b> – | Sheep        | Cows          | Pigs        |
| <b>B</b> – | Tenants      | Sower         | Bridesmaids |
| <b>C</b> – | Resurrection | Reincarnation | Immortality |
| <b>D</b> – | Nirvana      | Hades         | Purgatory   |
| <b>E</b> – | Buried       | Judged        | Praised     |

### 4.

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Education

Worship covers any acts of devotion to God and can come in different styles and involve different practices.

### Purposes of Worship:

- To spend time with God, concentrating on him and building a relationship
- To praise and thank God
- To ask for forgiveness
- To ask God for help for oneself or others
- To be taught about God, religion, or how to live
- To receive God's **grace** through **sacraments** in the Bible

### 3. Give another five different worship practice.

#### Structure of Worship:

There are different ways of structuring worship in different **denominations**, e.g. the Anglican Communion service, Roman Catholic mass, Greek Orthodox service and Methodist Sunday morning worship. Churches may incorporate a variety of these aspects into worship:

- Calls to worship and blessings
- Creeds
- Devotion to icons and lighting candles
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

A Quaker meeting is led by the Spirit. Participants speak when and if they are moved by the Spirit.

Reference:

### 1. When might liturgical worship be used?

#### Liturgical worship:

This is **worship** that follows a structure. Many churches follow the same **liturgy** every week, but use different words and **prayers** (for example). It allows different aspects of **worship** to be incorporated, and helps Christians focus on God by following a familiar structure.

#### Informal/charismatic worship:

This is less structured or unstructured **worship**, which may be spontaneous and/or more relaxed. It may be used if Christians want to **worship** God in the way which feels appropriate at the time, rather than having it planned in advance, or if they feel less at ease with a formal **liturgy**. It aims to allow Christians to connect with God personally, and in a relevant way.

"For when two or three are gathered in my name, I am there among them."  
(Matthew 18:20 NRSV)

### 4. Find another Bible quote relevant to worship and write it here: (Hint: try John 4 or Romans 8.)

Used by some churches for normal services, or occasionally. This may be done privately and individually when Christians want to **worship** God.

## Worship

### Forms of Worship

#### Sources of Authority:

- The Catholic Church has bishops and other leaders who have a role in worship.
- Many Protestant churches have a more informal and emphasise the role of the individual.
- Christians such as Quakers may emphasise the role of the Spirit and this may lead to a more informal worship.

#### Individual and Private Worship

This is important for Christians to have a relationship with God in their lives and **worship**.

#### Private and Public Worship

Christians can **worship** God in a public way. They may like to focus on praising God on their own, and choose to **worship** God in a public way. They may also like to **worship** God in a public way, to let others know they are **worshipping** God and to help to strengthen others' faith.

### 5. Describe what you have learned about worship.

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! **Sacraments** are important practices which help Christians **worship** God. Some Christians feel that they receive God's **grace** through these and that the **sacraments** are powerful in themselves, while others see **sacraments** as **symbolic**.

Seven **sacraments**: **Eucharist**, **Baptism**, Confirmation, Penance, Matrimony, Holy Orders, and Anointing of the Sick.

→ Most Christian **denominations** observe **Baptism** and the **Eucharist** as **sacraments**, e.g. the Anglican and Methodist Churches.  
→ Some ob. ... are: up to seven, e.g. ... and Orthodox Churches.  
→ Quakers and the Salvation Army do not observe **sacraments**.

## Sacraments

Also known as Mass, Holy Communion and the Lord's Supper, the **Eucharist** is eating bread and drinking wine. This follows Jesus' command at the **Supper**, to remember his ... and to remember that his ... and blood (wine) were sacrificed for the forgiveness of **sins**. It is important in reminding Christians what God has done for them.

In the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches, ordained clergy bless the bread and wine and distribute it; often the **congregation** come to the **A** ... The **Eucharist** will be part of a **liturgy**. The bread is thin wafers, and the wine is usually in one chalice. A blessing will be given for those who do not receive bread and wine.

Some Churches, e.g. the Anglican Church, practise **D** ... **baptism**, also known as **christening**. A young child is **anointed** with water from a **font**, and the parents and godparents make promises to raise the child in the Christian **faith**. This is done to welcome children into the Church family.

Some Churches, e.g. the Anglican Church, practise **E** ... Christians must to commit their ... are fully immersed ... is a personal ... someone's life.

... believe in ... because they take Jesus' words literally – that he is giving his body and blood to eat. Some Christians, such as ..., believe that the bread and wine at the ... contain the ... of Jesus – that he is spiritually in them. Some ... churches see the bread and wine as more symbolic.

Some Christians feel if the blood is poured for *many*, it is not for *all*, but others disagree.

The Catholic Church believes in **B** ...; that the bread and wine somehow become the body and blood of Jesus for Christians to receive. Catholics must have a special First Communion Service before receiving the **Eucharist**.

In the Orthodox Church, the bread and wine are mixed together and given on a **C** ... Only Orthodox Christians can receive the **Eucharist** in Orthodox churches.

In the Baptist Church, everyone is given bread and wine in their seats and then they consume them at the same time to show unity in Jesus.

Other churches also ... the **Eucharist** ... ways.

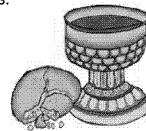
'While they were ... and after blessing ... disciples, and said ... he took a cup, and ... them, saying, " ... my blood of the ... many for ...'

1. Fill in the gaps above about different Christian beliefs about the Eucharist. Use ... in the box below.

Real Presence Anglicans  
Transubstantiation  
Catholics Protestant  
Eucharist

2. Write the correct multiple-choice ... in the gaps above.

<b>A</b> – Altar	Lectern	Pulpit
<b>B</b> – Real Presence	Incarnation	Transubstantiation
<b>C</b> – Plate	Spoon	Skewer
<b>D</b> – Adult	Infant	Baby
<b>E</b> – Believer	Convert	Paul



4. Find a Bible ... and write it ... This will be ...

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"Pray then in this way: Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name. Your kingdom come. Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And do not bring us to the time of trial, but rescue us from the evil one."  
(Matthew 6:9–13 NRSV)

3. Which prayer do Christians pray which Jesus taught his disciples to pray?

e.g. Christians **pray** the **Lord's Prayer** because Jesus taught his **disciples** to **pray** this, and it allows Christians to ask God for provision and guidance, as well as praising God. It helps a personal relationship with God when Christians do not know what to **pray**, and creates a sense of Christian community in public **worship**.

Some **prayers** are **set, liturgical prayers** – exact **prayers** which Christians use. Christians may **pray** these for particular purposes. They may be prepared before a service, or used regularly from a **prayer** book. Churches such as the Catholic and Orthodox Churches place particular emphasis on these **prayers**, partly due to the tradition associated with certain **liturgical prayers**.

4. When teaching the Lord's Prayer, Jesus said that God will forgive someone's sins, if they did what?

1. What is prayer and what is its purpose?

Prayer is...

Some **prayers** are **spontaneous, extempore, prayers**, where Christians pray without preparing their **prayers** in advance, not necessarily including formal language. Christians can use these to share their own thoughts with God and talk to him about their feelings and things currently happening in the world and their lives. Most Christians **pray** such **prayers**, but more modern Protestant denominations may place more emphasis on them, as being a way to have an authentic relationship with God.

2. Write each type of prayer and its description.

\_\_\_\_\_ – used by Christians to tell God when they have **sinned** because they want to ask for forgiveness.

\_\_\_\_\_ – used to say thank you to God when Christians want to be grateful.

Types of Prayer

**Chants** – **prayer** can be said or spoken in rhythm.

Prayer

Styles of Prayer

Impact and Importance of Prayer (to Christians and in the Church)

- **Prayer** allows Christians to have a relationship with God. The ability to **pray** helps Christians to rely on God for help and guidance.
- **Praying** fulfils Jesus' command to **pray** to God.
- Christians may like to **pray** with others, feeling that if many people **pray** for something, God will act on it.
- Group **prayer** is an easy way for people to **worship** God together.
- **Prayer** used in public **worship** can be used by a priest / worship leader to ensure that Christians bring important issues to God.
- **Prayer** is an important aspect of **worship**, as it means God is definitely being involved.

5. Give three examples of prayers.

1)

2)

3)

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**Impact on Individuals and Communities:**

- Christians may feel that their **faith** has been strengthened by visiting a special place.
- Some Christians feel better able to worship God with others who are also seeking him at **pilgrimage** sites.
- Some communities are able to go on **pilgrimage** together and can deepen their **faith** as a group.
- Some religious communities are able to spend more time focused on God because of money they receive from being visited by **pilgrims**.

2. Write each place next to its purpose. You may need to write more than one space in the text.

Jerusalem Rome  
Walsingham Lourdes

Pilgrimage

1. What is pilgrimage and why do Christians go on pilgrimage?

Pilgrimage...

**Different Attitudes:**

- Catholics are more likely to see pilgrimage as important because of...
- Not all Christians believe in themselves; Protestants view pilgrimage as important...

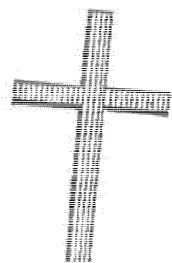
3. Give two different reasons why pilgrimage places may be important.

**Places of Pilgrimage and their Purpose**

Jerusalem – important because Jesus taught, died, and rose here. Christians go to walk where he walked – Jesus himself also went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Rome – important because Peter and Paul preached here. People may go to visit important Christian buildings, or see the Pope. As the Pope is the leader of the Catholic Church, visiting Rome is important for Catholics.

Lourdes – important because the Virgin Mary is seen here, and people go in the hope of being cured. Catholics place particular importance on Lourdes.



4. Give three other places where Christians may go on pilgrimage.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

5. Why might some Christians think that pilgrimage is unimportant?

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1. Fill in the Bible quote.

2. After filling in the other Bible quote, match each Bible quote to the celebration it links with.

(Luke 2:11 NRSV)

'But the angel said to the women, "Do not be afraid; I know that you are looking for Jesus who was crucified. He is not here; he has been raised from the dead. Suddenly Jesus met them and said, "Greetings!" And they came to him, and they held of his feet, and worshipped him.'

(Matthew 28:5-6, 9 NRSV)

### Easter

On \_\_\_\_\_ Christians celebrate his death. Catholics tend to emphasise **Easter Sunday**.

During \_\_\_\_\_, the church traditionally repent of their sins before **Easter**, focuses on the **Passion** and **resurrection**, because Christians believe in **resurrection**, Jesus brought about **reconciliation** with God.

Good Friday    Rec.    Lent  
Salvation    Advent    Teach

3. Fill in the gaps in both boxes! Use the words in the box.

### Christmas

**Christmas** is the celebration of Jesus' birth. \_\_\_\_\_ helps Christians prepare for **Christmas**. It is important because it helps Christians to focus on their belief that God sent his Son, Jesus, who many believe to be God **incarnate**, to **save** them and \_\_\_\_\_ them with God.

**Christmas** is important because Jesus' birth was when Jesus came into the world to live with and \_\_\_\_\_ humans, and without his birth he would not have been able to die and rise to **save** humanity. Celebrating **Christmas** can help Christians deepen their personal relationship with God.

Puritans disapproved of **Christmas**, and tried to ban it in the 1600s because they saw no religious reason for it and felt it was secularised.

### Celebrations

There are several important Christian **celebrations**, especially those surrounding and including **Christmas** and **Easter**.

4. Find another Bible quote about Christmas that celebrates the birth of Jesus, and write it here: (Hint: try Matthew 2 or 26.)

5. How might Christmas be celebrated on the other side of the world?

Reference:

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1. Fill in Bible quote.

(Ephesians 5:31 NRSV)

### Rites of passage:

**Rites of passage** are ceremonies which celebrate an important stage in someone's life. Christian **rites of passage** in a church help to mark and strengthen a person's faith and link their life to the Church community. We aim to support them.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are Christian rituals which mark **rites of passage** which show someone's commitment to the Christian **faith** or (in the case of **infant** \_\_\_\_\_), the commitment of someone's parents to raising them in the **faith**. These are important for creating a community of \_\_\_\_\_ believers who have all affirmed the same beliefs.

\_\_\_\_\_ is an important Christian ritual which marks a **rite of passage** from being single to sharing one's life with another. It is seen as a commitment to God as well as one's partner. In some **denominations**, e.g. Catholicism, it is also a **sacrament**. \_\_\_\_\_ ceremonies often involve exchanging rings and making vows. \_\_\_\_\_ can be seen to strengthen communities – providing a stable foundation for families.

The church in the local community tries to help local believers and the local community, with **faith** and with practical issues such as **living practices**.

How church can nurture a local community

### Role of the Church in the Local Community and Living Practices

5. Fill in the (the local community)

- Provides activities for youth clubs
  - ↳ helps children to spend their \_\_\_\_\_
- Provides mother and father support groups
  - ↳ supports families
- Church members help elderly, or unable to work
  - ↳ Christians will help each other in hard times

### Attitudes to Practices Connected with Church

#### Membership:

Many Churches \_\_\_\_\_. Quakers and the Salvation Army do not. Some Churches, such as the Catholic and Anglican churches, practise **infant** \_\_\_\_\_. Others, such as the Baptist Church, practise **believer's** \_\_\_\_\_.

Some churches, such as the Methodist Church, offer either type of \_\_\_\_\_ and offer \_\_\_\_\_ as an alternative to **infant** \_\_\_\_\_ (before **believer's** \_\_\_\_\_ later in life).

Some churches practise \_\_\_\_\_ (to make Christians members of the Church). Not all Christians see this as necessary as Jesus did not command \_\_\_\_\_. It often involves a commitment to pay money to the Church.

Some Churches to be seen as joyful and happy **denominations** practice \_\_\_\_\_

Traditions **resurrection** **cremation**

Funerals

Baptism

2. Fill in the rites of passage and ceremonies in the spaces. You may need to use some words more than once, and use variations of the same word, e.g. baptism or baptised. Use the words in the box to the right.

3. Why are baptism and confirmation more important for some Christians than others?

4. Give three reasons why a person should be baptised (3 marks)

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The Church has tried to fulfil Christian **mission**, which includes trying to help others and **convert** others to Christianity. The Church aims to grow through **missionary work** and **evangelism**, which are important to many Christians.

3. Fill in the gaps!  
Use the words in the box to the right.

Elderly Charities **Convert**  
Practical Alpha Peace

2. What is evangelism? Why do Christians / the Church evangelise?

Evangelism is...

Some twenty-first-century Christians (e.g. evangelicals) feel that they must **evangelise** because many non-Christians will not go to heaven because of John 14. Jesus said that he is the way to God. Liberal Christians may disagree with this interpretation of what Jesus said, and, therefore, may be less likely to try to **convert** people of other religions.

Growth

In the new for  
**Denominations**  
Christians  
there are  
youth

This is  
a need,  
minority  
interest  
young

Mission

**Missionary** work tries to **evangelise**, while also helping with \_\_\_\_\_ considerations. As well as a **mission** to \_\_\_\_\_, and help, others, the Church also has other **missions**, such as working for \_\_\_\_\_. **Mission** is important to the modern Church, as they need to follow Jesus' commands and gain members to carry out their work.

Some Churches will place more focus on the **mission** of \_\_\_\_\_, whereas others will want to focus on helping those without \_\_\_\_\_ or shelter.

Examples of evangelism and missionary

\_\_\_\_\_ which help with help  
inform people about Christianity

Centres and drop-ins where the homeless, \_\_\_\_\_  
can receive food \_\_\_\_\_ and help, and which also provide

\_\_\_\_\_ courses and church activities open to the  
interested in church and Christianity, and to teach them

4. Do you think it is right for Christians to focus on evangelism, or do you think they should focus on helping people practically?

5. Why do Christians believe they should evangelise?

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**Ecumenical communities** involve members of different Christian communities working together.

Taizé is an **ecumenical** monastic community where members **worship** and study together. Iona is also an **ecumenical** community and both of these communities are **pilgrimage** sites where Christians from different **denominations** can worship and work together.

Corrymeela and the 'Churches Together' movement are **ecumenical** organisations which, for many Christians, e.g. through running activities and by leading talks.

The role of the church in the world is varied and important. It involves, among other things, different churches working together supporting the persecuted church helping others through charity.

'Church' can refer to all Christians spiritually; to all Christians alive in the world; to different **denominations** of Christians; to the building where Christians worship; and to the community which meets in a particular church building.

## Role of the Church in the Wider World

1. What does 'ecumenical' mean? Why is ecumenism important to some Christians?

'Ecumenical' refers

Ecumenism is important...

The **World Council of Churches** is an **ecumenical** organisation which aims to help different **A** \_\_\_\_\_ to work together. It accepts different **A** \_\_\_\_\_, but wants them to heal any bad feelings and **reconcile** with each to work together as one body of Christians. The **B** \_\_\_\_\_ Church is not a member.

In some countries Christians are **persecuted** for their **faith**. Christians: **C** \_\_\_\_\_ in public or from practising their **faith**, e.g. North Korea. **D** \_\_\_\_\_ groups may also drive Christians from the Boko Haram in Nigeria.

The Worldwide Church may seek to support **persecuted** Christians by those displaced; by trying to work **against persecution**; by **E** \_\_\_\_\_ providing means for them to **protect** their **faith**, e.g. providing Bibles

“Truly I tell you, whoever does this to the least of these who are members of my family, you did it to me.”  
(Matthew 25:40 NRSV)

4. Write the correct answers in the gaps.

4. What do you think is the most important thing the Worldwide Church does? Why?

- A** – Religions Denominations  
**B** – Anglican  
**C** – Worshipping Being  
**D** – Terrorist  
**E** – Worshipping Praying

## Christianity: Beliefs and Teachings

### Nature of God

Many Christians believe that God is:

- **Benevolent** – loving
- **Omniscient** – all-knowing
- **Omnipotent** – all-powerful
- A **Judge** – he evaluates people's behaviour and will reward or punish them at the end of time
- **Eternal** – has no beginning or end
- **Transcendent** – outside of time and space, not involved in the world
- **Immanent** – involved and active in the world
- **Personal** – Christians can know and have a relationship with him
- **Forgiving** – he accepts that people make mistakes, and will not punish them (if they repent)

There are different beliefs about the **nature of God**.

Christianity is:

**Monotheistic** – it teaches belief in one God only  
↳ This means that Christians do not believe in other gods; can worship no other gods or **idols**; and that they believe that their God is responsible for **all creation**.

It can be comforting to Christians that they believe the God to be **loving, forgiving** and **personal**, because it shows that he cares about them, and that they do not need to be afraid of him.

Christians may be in awe of God because of his **power and knowledge**, and because he is **everlasting**.

Christians may try to live good lives because they expect God to judge their actions.

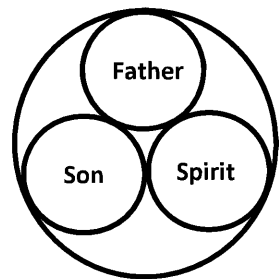
While **transcendence** and **immanence** are usually opposites, Christians may believe that God both acts in the world and is not bound by time and space. One reason for believing in God's **immanence** is the person of Jesus, who is believed to be sent by God / God **incarnate**.

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# Christianity: Beliefs and Teachings



## The Trinity

Different persons of the **Trinity** may be attributed different characteristics, e.g. God the Father may be seen as **transcendent**; God the Son may be seen as **personal**; God the Spirit may be seen as **immanent**.

### The Apostles' Creed

- is a statement of belief developed in the early church, attributed to the apostles
- does not say that Jesus is divine
- affirms that God made heaven and Earth

Most Christians believe in the Trinity. God is one being made up of three persons – God the Father, God the Son and God the Spirit.

### Many Christians believe:

God the Father **created** the world and Jesus, God the Son, to **save** humanity.

God the Son was present at **creation** and helped with **creation**. He became the human being Jesus, born of a human mother. He died to **save** humanity, before rising from the dead and **ascending** to heaven. He will **judge** the living and the dead.

### The Nicene Creed:

- was created to settle disputes
- states that Jesus is God and
- change to the Creed indicated the Son, but Orthodox Christians

The relationship between the Father, Son and Spirit is one but one being. Some, but

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# Christianity: Beliefs and Teachings

Genesis records the **creation** of the universe and of life. There are two different accounts.

In the first, God creates the universe and its inhabitants in six days and then rests a day. Plants and animals are created before humans.

The second varies slightly; after God has created Earth, he creates man. He then creates plants and animals and finally creates woman, out of one of man's ribs.

The woman is tempted by a serpent and the couple eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. God casts them out of their garden paradise.

## Interpretations:

- Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **literally**; they believe that the world was created in seven days.
- Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **metaphorically**. They believe that God created the world and humanity, but that the biblical account of creation is not **literally** true.

## Creation

### The Apostles' Creed

→ affirms that God created the world

### The Fall in the Garden of Eden

**role and purpose**

- Some Christians believe in the **Fall** – the story of Adam and woman eating the fruit of the tree of knowledge in Genesis 3, all of which is part of God's **grace**, a way of showing God's love for humanity.
- Many Christians believe that the Fall was a warning, charged them with the responsibility of looking after the world.
- God told humans to be fruitful and multiply, to believe they should have children. The Creed emphasises this.

### Role of God – Creation

- Christians believe that God created the world.
- In Genesis, God creates humanity.
- Genesis says that God created the world in six days.
- John 1 says that the world was created through the Word.
- John 1 claims that the Word was with God before **creation**.

*'So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them.'*

(Genesis 1:27 NRSV)

The story of **creation** is discussed in the Bible, Genesis Chapter 1 and John Chapter 1. Different Christians **interpret** it differently.

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# Christianity: Beliefs and Teachings

! If God is **loving** and **righteous** by nature, the **problem** arises: why does he allow **evil** and **suffering**?

There are different ideas about **evil**. Some feel that **evil** must be committed by someone, or involve a bad intention. Some view other things, such as events which produce bad consequences, as **evil**.

The Problem of **evil** and Suffering and God's Nature

## Types of Evil



**Natural evil** involves events which are not caused by a human's intention, causing pain and **suffering**.

e.g. a tsunami, earthquake, disease caused by bacteria

**Moral evil** is morally bad intention or action, often resulting in pain and **suffering**.

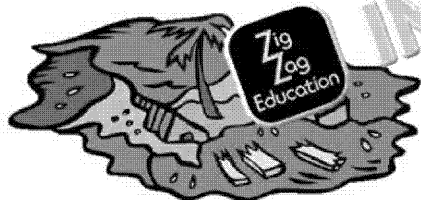
e.g. murder, theft, exploitation...

Due to greed, anger...

## Some Possible Solutions

→ Maybe it is more loving for God to have given humans **free will**, meaning **moral evil** is possible. (This does not appear to solve the problem of **natural evil** – though **natural evil** may be a punishment for Adam and Eve's **original sin**.)

→ **Evil** and **suffering** may be a test – the Book of Job shows that **suffering** tests character (Job continues to trust God) and tests **faith** (Job keeps his relationship with God strong by **praying**).



"... when you eat of it your eyes will be opened, and you will be like God, knowing good and evil."

(Genesis 3:5 NRSV)

## The Fall, Original Sin

- St Augustine suggested that after Adam and Eve of Eden they **fell** from grace.
  - ↳ If humans can die, they must have a soul.
  - ↳ If humans have a soul, they must have a creator.
- The **doctrine** of the Fall states that because of Adam and Eve's disobedience, God's will, is inherited by all humans. The forbidden fruit caused the fall of man and reproduction.
- However, many Christians believe in **good** – to follow God's will.

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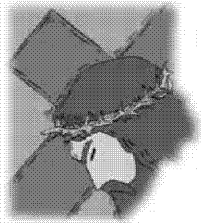
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## Points from the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5–7):

- Jesus told the crowd that a number of groups of people were **blind** (they did not see) and is known as the **Beatitudes**
- DO NOT: break religious laws; commit **adultery**; get **divorced**; take **oaths**; **retaliate**; build up wealth; worry; **judge** others; profane the holy; and
- DO: let your light shine for others; **reconcile** with others; love your enemies; give **charity**, **pray**, and **fast** in secret; ask God for what you need; treat others as you would want to be treated; put God's word into action.

Many Christians believe that Jesus was the **Messiah** (anointed one) and that he came to **save** humanity from sin and death. They believe that he is the **Son of God** and is their **Lord** – he is divine and has power over them.



Jesus Christ

## Significance and Impact

- The Jews were expecting a **king** to **save** humanity and fulfill God's plan.
- Some Christians believe that Jesus was **with** God. His followers felt that he was the Father, but they were not the Father, but they were the Father's children.
- God is often seen as having a high status, but Jesus' actions and teachings show that he is also a man.

## Jesus' Life Example and Teachings

- Jesus healed a leper (Matthew 5:21–42); and many other miracles.
- In the parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 22:36–39) he teaches people to love their **neighbour**, no matter who they are.
- Jesus' actions and teachings show that he is also a man.

"In everything, love others as you would have them do to you; for this is the law and the prophets."

(Matthew 7:12 NRSV – The Golden Rule)

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## Christianity: Beliefs and Teachings

Catholics tend to emphasise the importance of the crucifixion when Jesus died for humanity's sin. Protestants tend to emphasise the importance of the resurrection when Jesus rose again.



Incarnation,  
Crucifixion,  
Resurrection  
and Ascension

The incarnation shows that God is **compassionate** and cares enough about humans to live with them and die for them.

The **Gospels** show that Jesus' death (**crucifixion**) and **resurrection** fulfilled **Old Testament prophecy**, and the purpose of Jesus' life was to achieve God's love and plan for humanity.



Jesus came to die as a sacrifice, to **save** humanity – he told his **disciples** that the forgiveness of **sins** is possible because of him, then died to pay the price for human **sin**, and was **resurrected**, showing that he had also defeated death; the punishment of **sin**.

The **Ten Commandments** are thought to be the moral law that Jesus **incarnate** and God **reconciled** relationship.

The importance to Christians  
and Beliefs and Teachings

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# Christianity: Beliefs and Teachings

**Salvation** within Christianity refers to the belief that Jesus **saved** Christians from **sin** and death. **Law**, **sin**, **grace**, the Spirit, and **atonement** are all related concepts.

**Salvation:** Christians believe that Jesus **saved** them from **sin** through his death and **resurrection**. This is known as **salvation**. Jesus restored the relationship between God and humanity.

It is *what* Jesus achieved for Christians/humans.

Some Christians (including Calvinists) believe certain people are **predestined** to be **saved**.

Some Christians (including Lutherans) think that people are **saved** if they use their **free will** to repent and accept Jesus' sacrifice – that all will be forgiven if they ask God for forgiveness. Ephesians 2: 8 says that people are saved through **faith** – these Christians believe that **faith** is a choice, rather than that God has **predestined** them.

**Atonement:** Christians believe that Jesus **saved** them by dying on the cross and somehow **atonement**, or making up, for their **sin**, and reconciled God and humanity.

It is *how* Jesus achieved **salvation** for Christians/humans.

## Grace and the Spirit:

Many Christians believe that **grace** is a gift from God, of his love, which can **save** them. According to **save** human beings is an expression of God's **grace**. Many Christians also believe that they receive God's **grace** through the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and **sacraments**.

## Sin:

Christians believe that **sin** is a transgression of God's law. Some Christians believe that they need to be **saved** from **sin**. Others just believe that they are **sinners**. St Paul taught that **sin** is a part of human nature.

## Law:

Jews try to achieve **salvation** following the Jewish **Law**. Christians believe they do not follow God's commandments – they do what is right – they follow these commandments to do what is and is not **sinful**.

Christians believe they do not need to follow all of this, but receive **salvation** through following Jesus instead.

'... they are now justified by his grace as a gift, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus...'

(Romans 3:24 NRSV)

**Salvation**

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# Christianity: Beliefs and Teachings

## Apocalyptic Ideas in the Early Church:

- ➔ Many Christians in the Early Church believed that the world would end in their lifetime.
- ➔ This was due to a number of teachings of Jesus about the end times, and teaching of the prophets which continued (see Isaiah 24:16:27–28 and Revelation 19:24).

## Beliefs about the Second Coming of Christ (Parousia)

- ➔ The Early Church believed Jesus would return within their lifetimes, and the world would end.
- ➔ As time went on, the mainstream Church abandoned expectations that the world would end soon. They believed Jesus would return to judge at the end of time, when this would happen.
- ➔ Some groups of Christians (now and throughout time) have believed that the world will end soon (e.g. some evangelical Christians).
- ➔ Some Christians (premillennialists) believe that when Jesus returns he will rule on Earth before Judgement.

**Eschatology** refers to the end of things – for example, the end of life: death; and the end of time. Christians have various beliefs about what happens when they die and what will happen at the end of time. They believe that there is life after death; that some part of them will live on, immediately after death, or at a future point in time.

Realms after Death

“In my Father’s house there are many dwelling places. If it were not so, would I have told you that I go to prepare a place for you?”  
(John 14:2 NRSV)

Eschatology Beliefs and Teachings

Many Christians believe that good people will go to **heaven**, a realm inhabited by God and angels, when they die. Jesus told his **disciples** that he would prepare a place for them (John 14:2–4). Some Christians believe only Christians will go to **heaven**, because Jesus said that he was the ‘way’ to ‘[God’s] Father’ (John 14:6).

The Catholic Church believes that many people go to **purgatory**, a realm where they must do penance for their **sins**, before entering **heaven**.

Many Christians believe in **hell**, a horrible realm where bad people go when they die, separated from God.

In the **parable** of the sheep and the goats (Matthew 25:31–46) Jesus teaches that he will **judge** people at the end of time depending on their actions – the good will go to **heaven** and the bad to **hell**. The **Nicene Creed** affirms belief that Jesus will return to judge the living and the dead.

In the **parable** of the bridesmaids Jesus teaches that people should be ready for the **Kingdom of God** / the end of the world and **judgement** to come at any time

‘flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God, nor will the perishable inherit the imperishable. When the trumpet will sound, and the dead will be raised imperishable, and we will be changed. For this perishable body must put on imperishability, and this mortal body must put on immortality.’  
(1 Corinthians 15:50–54)

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## Christianity: Practices

**Worship** covers any acts of devotion to God and can come in different styles and involve different practices.



### Purposes of Worship:

- To spend time with God, concentrating on him and building a relationship
- To praise and thank God
- To ask for forgiveness
- To ask God for help for oneself or others
- To be taught about God, religion, or how to live life
- To receive God's **grace** through **sacraments** and the Bible



### Liturgical worship:

This is **worship** which follows a structure. Many churches follow the same **liturgical** style every week, but use different hymns and **prayers** (for example). It allows different parts of the Bible to be incorporated, and helps Christians to follow a familiar structure.

## Worship



### Forms of Worship

### Private and Public Worship:

Christians can **worship** God wherever they want to.

They may like to focus on part of their relationship with God on their own and choose which **worship** practices to use.

They may also like to **worship** God with others to make sure they set aside time for **worship**; to let others help strengthen their **faith**; and help to strengthen their own.

### Structure of Worship:

There are different ways of structuring **worship** in different **denominations**, e.g. the Anglican Communion service, Roman Catholic mass, Greek Orthodox service and Methodist Sunday morning worship. Churches may incorporate a variety of these aspects into worship:

- Calls to worship and blessings
- Hymns/worship songs
- Different types of **prayers**
- A sermon/talk
- Bible reading
- **Sacraments** e.g. **Eucharist**
- Creeds
- Devotion to icons and lighting candles



A Quaker meeting is less structured – people speak when and if they feel moved by the Spirit.

### Informal/Spontaneous worship:

This is less structured or unstructured **worship**, which may be spontaneous and/or more relaxed. It may be used if Christians want to **worship** God in the way which feels appropriate at the time, rather than having it planned in advance, or if they feel less at ease with a formal **liturgy**. It aims to allow Christians to connect with God personally, and in a relevant way.

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# Christianity: Practices

**Sacraments** are important practices which help Christians **worship** God. Some Christians feel that they receive God's **grace** through these and that the **sacraments** are powerful in themselves, while others see **sacraments** as **symbolic**.

In the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist churches, ordained clergy bless bread and wine and distribute it; often the **congregation** come to the **altar**. The **Eucharist** will be part of a **liturgy**. The bread is thin wafers, and the wine is usually in one chalice. A blessing will be given for those who do not receive bread and wine.

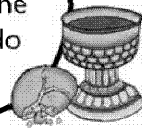
Catholics believe in **transubstantiation** because they take Jesus' words literally – that he is giving his body and blood to eat. Some Christians, such as Anglicans, believe that the bread and wine at the **Eucharist** contain the **Real Presence** of Jesus – that he is spiritually in them. Some Protestant churches see the bread and wine as more symbolic.

Some Christians feel if the blood is poured for *many*, it is not for *all*, but others disagree.

## Sacraments

- Most Christian **denominations** observe **Baptism** and the **Eucharist** as sacraments.
- Some observe more: up to seven in the Anglican and Methodist Churches.
- Catholic and Orthodox Churches observe **Baptism** and the **Eucharist**.
- Quakers and the Salvation Army do not observe **sacraments**.

### Eucharist



The Catholic Church believes in **transubstantiation**: that the bread and wine somehow become the body and blood of Jesus for Christians to receive. Catholics must have a **fast** before receiving the **Eucharist**.

In the Baptist Church, everyone is given bread and wine in their seats and then they consume them at the same time to show unity in Jesus.

Also known as Mass, Holy Communion and the Lord's Supper, the **Eucharist** is eating bread and drinking wine. This follows Jesus' command at the **Last Supper**, to remember him in this way and to remember that his body (bread) and blood (wine) were sacrificed for the forgiveness of **sins**. It is important for reminding Christians what God has done for them.

In the Orthodox Church, the bread and wine are mixed together and given on a spoon. Only Orthodox Christians can receive the **Eucharist** in Orthodox churches.

Other churches also celebrate the **Eucharist** in different ways.

### Baptism

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## Christianity: Practices

“Pray then in this way: Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name. Your kingdom come. Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And do not bring us to the time of trial, but rescue us from the evil one.”

(Matthew 6:9–13 NRSV)

Some **prayers** are **informal**, or **extempore**, **prayers**, where Christians **pray** without preparing their **prayers** in advance, or necessarily including formal language or structure. Christians use these to share their thoughts with God and talk to him about their feelings and things currently happening in the world and their lives. Most Christians **pray** such **prayers**, but more modern Protestant denominations may place more emphasis on them, as being a way to have an authentic relationship with God.

**Prayer** is with God. Christians **pray** in church and for themselves, and for others, above all, for the close relationship with God.

### Styles of Prayer

e.g. Christians **pray** the **Lord's Prayer** because Jesus taught his **disciples** to **pray** this, and it allows Christians to ask God for provision and guidance, as well as praising God. It helps a personal relationship with God when Christians do not know what to **pray**, and creates a sense of Christian community in public **worship**.

Some **prayers** are **set, liturgical prayers** – exact **prayers** which Christians use. Christians may **pray** these for particular purposes. They may be prepared before a service, or used regularly from a **prayer** book. Churches such as the Catholic and Orthodox Churches place particular emphasis on these **prayers**, particularly due to the tradition associated with certain **liturgical prayers**.

### Impact and Importance of Prayer (to Christians and in worship):

- **Prayer** allows Christians to have a relationship with God.
- The ability to **pray** helps Christians to rely on God for help and guidance.
- **Praying** fulfils Jesus' command to **pray** to God.
- Christians may like to **pray** with others, feeling that if many people **pray** for something, God will answer.
- Group **prayer** is an easy way for people to **worship** God together.
- **Prayer** used in public **worship** can be used by a priest / worship leader to ensure that Christians are involved.
- **Prayer** is an important aspect of **worship**, as it means God is definitely being involved.

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### Impact on Individuals and Communities:

- Christians may feel that their **faith** has been strengthened by visiting a special place.
- Some Christians feel better able to worship God with others who are also seeking him at **pilgrimage** sites.
- Some communities are able to strengthen their **faith** as a group.
- Some communities are able to spend more time for God because of money they receive from being visited by **pilgrims**.

### Pilgrimage

### Different Attitudes:

- Catholics are more likely to deem **pilgrimage** as important because of the sites visited, e.g. somewhere Jesus or his apostles lived, or where a vision of God took place.
- Not all Christians believe places are important in themselves. Protestants are more likely to view **pilgrimage** as important if it is a means to spend time **worshipping** privately or with other Christians.

*Lourdes* – important because a vision of Mary was seen here, and people go in the hope of being healed. Catholics place particular importance on visions of Mary.

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## Christianity: Practices

'But the angel said to the women, "Do not be afraid; I know that you are looking for Jesus who was crucified. He is not here; he has been raised, as he said..." And when they came to him, took hold of his hands and worshipped him.'

(Matthew 28:5-6, 9 NRSV)

### Easter:

In **Good Friday** Christians' **sins**, and from the dead, over

**Good Friday:** Jesus p

**Sunday:** Jesus overc

During **Lent**, the peri

**Holy Week**, the week

**Passion** and **resurre**

believe that through

and **reconciliation** w

### Christmas:

**Christmas** is the celebration of Jesus' birth. **Advent** helps Christians prepare for **Christmas**. It is important because it helps Christians focus on their belief that God sent his Son, Jesus, who many believe to be God **incarnate**, to **save** them and **reconcile** them with God.

**Christmas** is important because it was when Jesus came into the world to live with and teach humans, and without his birth he would not have been able to **save** humanity. Celebrating **Christmas** can help Christians deepen their personal relationship with God.

Puritans disapproved of Christmas, and tried to ban it in the 1600s because they saw no religious reason for it and felt it was secularised.

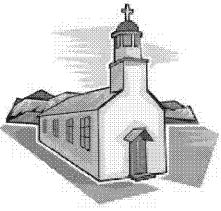
"... to  
day in  
a Savi  
Messia

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## Christianity: Practices



"... a man will leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two will become one flesh."

(Ephesians 5:31 RSV)

The church in the local community helps local believers and their families. In a community, with **faith** and practical issues such as **living practices**.

### Rites of passage:

**Rites of passage** are events which celebrate an important stage in someone's life. Christian **rites of passage** in a church help to mark and strengthen a Christian's **faith** and link their life to the Christian community, who aim to support them.

**Baptism** and **confirmation** are Christian rituals which mark **rites of passage** which show someone's commitment to the Christian **faith** or (in the case of **infant baptism**), the commitment of someone's parents to raising them in the **faith**. These are important for creating a community of **baptised** believers who have all affirmed the same beliefs.

**Marriage** is an important Christian ritual which marks a **rite of passage** from being single to sharing one's life with another. It is a commitment to be a **life partner**. In some **denominations**, e.g. Catholicism, it is also a **sacrament**. Marriage ceremonies often involve exchanging rings and making vows. Marriages can be seen to strengthen communities – providing a stable foundation for families.

How church communities nurture and support

### Role of the Church in the Local Community and Living Practices

**Attitudes to Practices Connected with Christianity**  
Many churches have different attitudes. Quakers and the Salvation Army do not. Some **denominations**, such as the Catholic and Anglican churches, practise **infant baptism**; others, such as the Methodist Church, practise **believer's baptism**.

Some churches, such as the Methodist Church, practise **believer's baptism** and offer **dedication** as an alternative to **baptism** (before **believer's baptism** later in life).

Some churches practise **confirmation** (after **baptism**) for Christians members of the Church. Not all churches see this as necessary as Jesus did not command **confirmation**. It involves a commitment to pay money to the church.

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## Christianity: Practices

The Church has tried to fulfil Christian **mission**, which includes trying to help others and **convert** others to Christianity. The Church aims to grow through **missionary** work and **evangelism**, which are important to many Christians.



**Evangelism** is spreading the good news and hoping to increase Christianity. Christians do this because Jesus commanded the **Great Commission**; they also do so to serve God. Christians try to **evangelise** other people through bringing them to church, so they can help them to maintain church members; needed to help them and volunteers to continue Christian work.

Some twenty-first-century British Christians (e.g. evangelicals) believe they must **evangelise**; they believe non-Christians will not go to church because in John 14:6 Jesus said that he is the way to God. Protestants may disagree with this interpretation of what Jesus said; therefore, may be less likely to try to **convert** people of other religions.

*'And he said to them, Go into all the world and proclaim the gospel to the whole creation.'*

### Mission

**Missionary** work tries to **evangelise**, while also helping with practical considerations. As well as a **mission** to **convert**, and help, others, the Church also has other **missions**, such as working for peace. **Mission** is important to the modern Church, as they need to follow Jesus' commands and gain members to carry out their work.

Some Churches are more focused on the **mission** of **evangelism**, whereas others will want to focus on helping those without food or shelter.



#### Examples of evangelism and missionary

Charities which help with practical needs abroad and also inform about Christianity.

Centres and drop-ins where people can receive food, shelter and support.

Alpha courses and church groups for people interested in church and Christianity.

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## Christianity: Practices

**Ecumenical communities** involve members of different Christian communities working together.

Taizé is an **ecumenical** monastic community where members **worship** and study together. Iona is also an **ecumenical** community and one of these communities. **Pilgrimage** sites where Christians from different **denominations** can worship and work together.

Corrymeela and the 'Churches Together' movement are **ecumenical** organisations which work with many Christians, e.g. through running activities and by leading talks.

'**Ecumenical**' refers to anything where different churches or church **denominations** work together. **Ecumenism** is important in helping Christians stay united as followers of Jesus and to work together to achieve more.

'**Church**' can refer to all Christians spiritually; to all Christians alive in the world; to different **denominations** of Christians; to a building where Christians worship; and to the community which meets in a particular church building.

### Role of the Church in the Wider World



#### Christian Aid:

Christian Aid is a **charity** which mainly supports people practically to help them economically. It helps poor countries, aiming to end poverty and aid those who are suffering. This is because of Christian teaching, and out of compassion. Practical support they may provide includes food, clothing, shelter and healthcare.

"Truly I tell you, just as you did it to one of the least of these who are members of my family, you did it to me."

(Matthew 25:40 NRSV)

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# Christianity Topic on a Page Activities

## 1. The Nature of God

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example:  
'It is he who made the earth by his power, who established the world by his wisdom stretched out the heavens.' (Jeremiah 10:12 NRSV)
- 5) For example:
  - Christians mean that God is present and active in the world when they describe him as immanent.
  - The Christian God has to be immanent because most Christians believe that God is in the world in human form.
  - Christians believe that they can communicate with God today and that he hears them through the Spirit.

1 mark point/development/example (maximum 3)
- 6) For example: Christians emphasise different characteristics of God because of different interpretations of God's character. People also relate to God in different ways: some as a friend and others as a stern judge.
- 7) For example:
  - The parable of the sheep and the goats shows that God is loving because he is just, as he punishes the wicked.
  - The parable of the lost son shows that God is loving, merciful and forgiving, in allowing his son to go his own way, and merciful and forgiving in accepting him back when he squandered his wealth.

Always check information, i specification

## 2. The Trinity

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example: Jesus' baptism, creation (Father and Spirit mentioned in Genesis, John 1:1-3).  
'In those days Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee and was baptized by John in the Jordan. As he came up out of the water, he saw the heavens torn apart and the Spirit descending like a dove and a voice came from heaven, "You are my Son, the Beloved; with you I am well pleased."  
'In the beginning when God created the heavens and the earth, the earth was a formless void and darkness covered the face of the deep, while the spirit of God swept over the face of the waters.' (Genesis 1:1-2)  
'The law indeed was given through Moses; grace and truth came through Jesus Christ. No one has ever seen God, but the one who is at the Father's side has made him known.' (John 1:17-18)  
It is God the only Son, who is close to the Father's heart, who has made him known.
- 5) For example:
  - Most Christians believe in the Trinity – one God, but three persons.
  - The Trinity is made up of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.
  - God the Father created the world, God the Son came to Earth as Jesus, and the Holy Spirit came at Pentecost.

1 mark point/development/example (maximum 3)
- 6) For example:
  - Jesus comes from the Father, but is one being with him.
  - Jesus' mother was a virgin.
  - Jesus will come to judge those alive and those dead.
- 7) For example: Unitarianism is a branch of Christianity which believes that God is one person, not three. Unlike Trinitarianism, the common belief within Christianity that God is three persons in one, Unitarianism was an important person, but was not one with God. Reasons for being Unitarian include: Jesus was a man, not God, and there is evidence that his early followers did not believe he was God. They also believe that asserting Jesus to be God breaks with being monotheistic.

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### 3. Creation

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example:  
Ever since the creation of the world his eternal power and divine nature, invisible and understood and seen through the things he has made. So they are without excuse.
- 5) For example:
  - Literal pro: You do not have to justify believing parts of the Bible and not of
  - Literal con: Science disagrees with the biblical account of creation.
  - Symbolic pro: Christians can believe in religion and science without them co
  - Symbolic con: Believing that God created the world / life through the Big Ba seem less powerful and invol
 (Note: cons for the literal view may be pros for the symbolic view and vice versa.)

- 6) For example:

6 marks for knowledge and understanding	
No response worthy of credit.	
Incomplete understanding of question and little knowledge demonstrated.	
A decent level of knowledge, but not quite enough / not applied fully.	
Knowledge and understanding are demonstrated well.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation shows God's power to create the world.</li> <li>• Creation shows God's love in creating the world.</li> <li>• The creation narratives may affect Christians' acceptance of scientific account of the universe / life.</li> <li>• The creation narratives provide support for humans' dominion of the world.</li> <li>• The creation narratives encourage humans to be stewards of creation.</li> </ul>	

- 7) For example: The doctrine of the Fall is the idea that humans fell from God's grace through the fruit. This corrupted all of humanity, not just Adam and Eve. This led to original sin, the first, original sin of Adam and Eve was passed on to the rest of humanity. This implies that humans really need saving as they are very separated from God. It also passes on sin.

### 4. The Problem of Evil and Suffering and God's Nature

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example:
  - The problem of evil and suffering questions how there can be a loving, righteous God who allows evil and suffering in the world.
  - Problems include that a loving God would not want there to be evil and suffering, so why does he stop evil and suffering.
  - However, there is evil and suffering in the world, and so people wonder why.
 1 mark for identifying a problem / issue (maximum 3)
- 5) For example:
  - Natural evil – volcano eruptions, wild animals hurting people, lack of rain leading to drought...
  - Moral evil – physical abuse, verbal abuse, deceiving people...
- 6) For example:
  - Maybe God is not omnipotent / there are some things which are not possible for him to stop evil and suffering, or to have created a world without these, then he may be unable to do anything about it.
  - Maybe it is right for God to punish people with evil and suffering – humans deserve punishment. This does not stop God being loving or powerful, it just shows his justice.

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- 7) For example: I do not think that Christians are justified in believing in an omnipotent God because there do not seem to be satisfactory solutions for there being the amount of suffering in the world, if God is loving and all-powerful. Either God does not exist, or he is not loving, because a loving God could not want humans to suffer as much as they do.

## 5. Jesus Christ

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) For example:
  - Some Christians mean that Jesus is God when they describe him as the Son of God – one of the persons of the Trinity.
  - Some Christians mean that Jesus was a human with a special relationship with God – as the Son of God – all humans are created in the image of God as God's children.
  - Some Christians refer to Jesus as the Son of God to indicate that he was an individual equal with God.

1 mark per point / 1 mark per comment/example (maximum 3)
- 4) See summary sheet.
- 5) For example: Many Christians do not follow all of the teachings in the Sermon on the Mount and accumulate wealth. Many worry, retaliate and judge others.
- 6) For example:
  - In Matthew 7 / Luke 8 Jesus cures the centurion's servant – this shows that Jesus is powerful and teaches Christians that they should accept and help everyone.
  - In Matthew 9 / Mark 2 / Luke 5 Jesus heals a paralysed man and forgives him – this shows that they should help those in need, and forgive others.
  - In John 4 Jesus talks kindly to the Samaritan woman – this shows Christians should love all people; outcasts; they are worth the same to God.
- 7) For example: It is important to Christians today that Jesus is their Messiah and saviour. Jesus was sent by God to save them from sin and death. Jesus bringing them salvation through his dying, and can have a relationship with God. It is important to many Christians today that Jesus is their Messiah because this means that he had God's authority, and so they can know God through him. They should follow his teachings.

## 6. Incarnation, Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example:
 

'While they were perplexed about this, suddenly two men in dazzling clothes stood by them. They were terrified and bowed their faces to the ground, but the men said to them, "Why do you doubt? He is not here, but has risen." (Luke 24: 34-43)
- 5) For example: I think it makes sense for God / a God to come down to Earth in human form. They are following his teachings and they will respect him for living among them, and for dying for them.

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6) For example:

6 marks for knowledge and understanding
No response worthy of credit.
Incomplete understanding of question and little knowledge demonstrated.
A decent level of knowledge, but not quite enough / not applied fully.
Knowledge and understanding are demonstrated well.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It shows God's love for the world in dying for humanity.</li><li>• Jesus' death showed that Jesus was truly human, not just God appearing to shows Christians that God has really experienced their pain and knows what</li><li>• Jesus' crucifixion achieved reconciliation between humans and God.</li><li>• Jesus' crucifixion atoned for the sins of humanity.</li></ul>

7) For example: I think they vary because they are compiled from different witnesses of Jesus, and because the Gospel authors want to emphasise different points.

## 7. Salvation

1) See summary sheet.

2) See summary sheet.

3) See summary sheet.

4) For example:

- Sin can mean acting against God's will.
- It can also refer to a separation of humans from God.
- Original sin is a type of separation from God which humans inherit and pass on to someone who does against God's will.

1 mark per point/development/example (maximum 3)

5) For example: Because Christians believe they are sinful, they are likely to want to repent and make sure to ask God for forgiveness when they sin again. Those who believe in God's grace are reliant on God's grace to save their fallen nature.

6) For example: I think it makes most sense that people can be saved if they come to God. This means people can choose to accept Jesus, and need to make an effort to come to God. If humans are predestined to be saved this seems unfair on those who cannot achieve salvation. Humans if God has already chosen to save them.

7) For example: Some Christians believe that it was necessary for Jesus to die for salvation. God is loving and just – he wanted to save humans, but something had to be done. Jesus himself had to die as only he was able to atone for all sin, and this achieved salvation for humans who were punished.

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## 8. Eschatological Beliefs and Teachings

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example:  
'Do not be astonished at this; for the hour is coming when all who are in their graves will come out...' (John 5:28-29 NRSV)
- 5) For example: The parable of the talents teaches that people will be rewarded for what they have been given and given more, but those who do not use what God has given them will be punished.
- 6) For example:

3 marks for knowledge and understanding	
Incomplete understanding of question. Little knowledge demonstrated.	
A decent level of knowledge but not quite enough / not applied fully.	
Knowledge and understanding are demonstrated well.	
12 marks for analysis and evaluation	
One argument with some justification or several arguments with no justification. Little material and no conclusion.	
There is little justification of ideas, and little or no reference to different Christian views. There may be errors in understanding of material, or interpretation of question. A poor conclusion.	
Some different views with some justification. Some comparison. Not quite enough analysis and evaluation. A decent conclusion.	
A good range of different views, well justified. Good comparison, analysis and evaluation. A good and balanced conclusion.	
Points and Justification for:	Points and Justification against:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jesus tells the thief on the cross next to him that he will be in paradise with him today – this implies that he will be in heaven immediately after death.</li> <li>'He replied, "Truly I tell you, today you will be with me in Paradise."' (Luke 23:43 NRSV)</li> <li>Jesus told his followers that they would inherit eternal life, not life that stops and starts again, so Christians must live on in heaven or purgatory after death.</li> <li>'And everyone who has left houses or brothers or sisters or father or mother or children or fields, for my name's sake, will receive a hundredfold, and will inherit eternal life.' (Matthew 19:29 NRSV)</li> <li>Churches such as the Catholic Church teach that this is the case – that people will go to one of these realms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many verses in the Bible speak of the resurrection of the dead at the end of time, e.g. saying that the dead will rise. Therefore, people will not go immediately to the afterlife.</li> <li>'Do not be astonished at this; for the hour is coming when all who are in the graves will hear his voice and will come out. Those who have done good will go to life, and those who have done evil, to the resurrection of condemnation.' (John 5:28-29 NRSV)</li> <li>Many Christians believe in the end of time – it does not mean that people can only know God at the end of time for people to enter heaven or hell. Many people have been judged (e.g. Mary Magdalene).</li> <li>Many Protestant Christians believe in purgatory, just in heaven. Purgatory is not talked about in the Bible.</li> </ul>
Accept any relevant points and justification.	

- 7) For example: I do not think some Christians are justified in interpreting John 14:1-6 to mean that people can only know God at the end of time. Many Christians claim this means that people can only know God at the end of time through Jesus the Son, and as Christians believe in a loving God, this seems a better interpretation. A loving God would condemn people to hell for not worshipping him and following his teachings.

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## 9. Worship

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example:  
'God is spirit, and those who worship him must worship in spirit and truth.' (John 4:24)
- 5) For example:
  - Liturgical worship is worship which follows a structure or pattern.
  - It is the type of worship which takes place in the majority of churches on Sunday.
  - Liturgical worship is useful for allowing Christians to focus on God by following a set pattern of prayer and incorporating sacraments.

1 mark per point/development/example (maximum 3)
- 6) For example:
  - I think worship is important to Christians because it allows them to maintain their faith.
  - Without worship, Christians to ask him for help, praise him, and also ask for his forgiveness.
  - Without worship, Christians would not be able to enjoy the reconciliation with God.
- 7) For example:
  - Clergy pros: Figures in the Church can always help with what is right or wrong. Christians can listen to church teaching and ask their own minister for help.
  - Clergy cons: The clergy are just people. They could be mistaken or corrupt, and have their own wants. Church teaching may not be helpful for everyone and everyone's situation.
  - Bible pros: Many Christians believe that the Bible is the word of God, and, therefore, Christians can apply biblical teaching to a wide range of situations.
  - Bible cons: The Bible does not provide explicit advice on all possible situations, and its translation, and whether it is relevant in the twenty-first century.
  - Holy Spirit pros: The Holy Spirit is God, so if someone is influenced by the Holy Spirit, they will be doing what God wants them to do. The Holy Spirit is, in theory, available to everyone.
  - Holy Spirit cons: People may not feel they have been influenced by the Holy Spirit. Also, it is hard to know whether someone has been genuinely influenced by the Holy Spirit.

## 10. Sacraments

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example:  
'And when Jesus had been baptized, just as he came up from the water, suddenly the heavens were opened up and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and alighting on him. And a voice from heaven said, "You are my Son, the Beloved, with whom I am well pleased."' (Matthew 3:16–17 NRSV)
- 5) For example: Quakers and the Salvation Army do not observe sacraments as they feel that people receive God's grace through Jesus and do not need sacraments. They want people to rely on what they see as outer symbols, but to focus on God.

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6) For example:

3 marks for knowledge and understanding	
Incomplete understanding of question and little knowledge demonstrated.	
A decent level of knowledge, but not quite enough / not applied fully.	
Knowledge and understanding are demonstrated well.	
12 marks for analysis and evaluation	
One argument with some justification or several arguments with no justification. Little material and no conclusion.	
There is little justification of ideas, and little or no reference to different Christian views. There may be errors in understanding of material or interpretation of question. A poor conclusion.	
Some different views with some justification. Some comparison. Not quite enough analysis and evaluation. A decent conclusion.	
A good range of different views, well justified. Good comparison, analysis and evaluation. A good and balanced conclusion.	
Points and Justification for	Points and Justification for
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jesus told his disciples in the Great Commission (Mark 16) that those who were baptised would be saved and some believe that this implies that those who were not baptised would not be saved.</li> <li>'The one who believes and is baptized will be saved; but the one who does not believe will be condemned.' (Mark 16:16 NRSV)</li> <li>Baptism welcomes Christians into the Christian family. Some people do not consider people who are not baptised to be proper Christians.</li> <li>The two sacraments which most churches carry out are baptism and the Eucharist – and some churches do not let people take the Eucharist if they are not baptised, so baptism is important in welcoming Christians into the Church and allowing them to access the Eucharist.</li> <li>Jesus was baptised, so Christians who are baptised are following his example.</li> <li>'Then Jesus came from Galilee to John at the Jordan, to be baptized by him.' (Matthew 3:13 NRSV)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Catholic Church has seven sacraments and baptism is one of the most important. Many Christians celebrate baptism and the Eucharist as sacraments. Baptism is clearly an important part of the Christian faith.</li> <li>Quakers and the Salvation Army do not celebrate baptism or sacraments, so for them baptism is not an important part of their faith.</li> <li>Even for Christians who do not baptise, baptism is important. Many Christians believe that it is important to have a personal relationship with God and to read the Bible regularly, help others – that is, to live a Christian life – before being baptised.</li> </ul>
Accept any relevant point or justification.	

7) For example: Catholics believe in transubstantiation because they take Jesus' words that he is giving his followers his body and blood. St. Paul's letters have also been interpreted of this – that the bread and wine really become Jesus' body and blood.

## 11. Prayer

- See summary sheet.
- See summary sheet.
- See summary sheet.
- For example: Jesus said God would forgive someone's sins if they forgave others.
- For example:
  - Christians want to have a relationship with God.
  - Christians want to praise and thank God.
  - Christians want to ask God for help in their lives – for him to help them and
 1 mark per point/development/example (maximum 3)
- For example: I think informal prayer should be more important to Christians because it is a personal relationship with God and talk about issues relevant to them. It can also be used by Christians who do not want to talk to God.
- For example: The prayer 'Make Me an Instrument of Your Peace' is a famous prayer. It is a set prayer, as it has set words, so anyone can pray this exact prayer. Its purpose is to make them better people who will act on his will, allowing them to focus on becoming better people. It expresses the thoughts of someone who is not always perfect, but who wants to be better.

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## 12. Pilgrimage

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example: Iona, Taizé, Glastonbury...
- 5) For example: Some Christians may think that pilgrimage is unimportant because go on a physical journey to improve their relationship with God. They may also feel that God is in any physical location. Some Christians feel that pilgrimage has become too commercial and the commercial aspect of pilgrimage detracts from its spiritual focus.
- 6) For example:

6 marks for knowledge and understanding	
No response worthy of credit	
Incomplete understanding of the question and little knowledge demonstrated.	
A decent level of knowledge, but not quite enough / not applied fully.	
Knowledge and understanding are demonstrated well.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some sites are holy because Jesus / important figures lived there.</li> <li>Some sites allow Christians to worship with others.</li> <li>Pilgrimage can help to strengthen faith.</li> <li>Some Christians believe they will receive healing at pilgrimage sites.</li> </ul>	

- 7) For example: Iona is an island off the coast of Scotland. Hundreds of years ago it was a place where monks who helped to evangelise the surrounding area. Situated here now is a centre where people can participate in a Christian community, which incorporates different Christian denominations. Iona is not only because of its heritage, but because Christians can come here to worship and other Christian activities, pilgrims can tour the abbey on Iona and gain a deeper understanding of the island.

## 13. Celebrations

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example:  
 “And you, Bethlehem, in the land of Judah, are by no means least among the rulers of Judah; for you are the ruler who is to shepherd my people Israel.” (Matthew 2:6 NRSV)
- 5) For example: Christians may attend a midnight service containing the Eucharist to re-welcome Jesus into their lives. They may pray for peace and the end of conflict. They may make donations to charity at Christmas to help others. At Easter, Christians may attend a service on Maundy Thursday, at some time on Good Friday, and may pray several times on Easter Sunday. They may also reflect on what God has done for them, and read the Bible. Many will take part in the Eucharist.

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6) For example:

6 marks for knowledge and understanding
No response worthy of credit.
Incomplete understanding of question and little knowledge demonstrated.
A decent level of knowledge, but not quite enough / not applied fully.
Knowledge and understanding are demonstrated well.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Christmas time is a time for peace and reconciliation.</li> <li>Christmas encourages Christians to spend time with their families, worship others.</li> <li>Jesus coming into the world is something which has resulted in Christianity</li> <li>Christmas celebrates Jesus coming into the world and celebrates him revealing and teaching them God's will.</li> </ul>

7) For example:

- Roman Catholics begin their Easter celebrations with an Easter vigil – on the Sunday) they enter the church, which is dark. The Paschal Candle is lit, and often a sermon. People are often baptised and confirmed, and people will receive the Eucharist.
- In some denominations – for example, Methodism – a sunrise service is more often held on the morning, around sunrise, for a service (which is often held outside) with hymns, and the Eucharist and sometimes readings and a sermon.

#### 14. Role of the Church in the Local Community and Living Peace

- See summary sheet.
- See summary sheet.
- For example: Baptism is a sacrament in many churches, and this makes it particularly important for churches such as the Quakers and the Salvation Army do not baptise, as they do not regard it as important as commitment to God. Not all churches confirm, or regard confirmation as important in churches where it is a sacrament, and where it is encouraged.
- For example:
  - Marriage is encouraged by the Church.
  - Jesus spoke highly of marriage in the Bible.
  - Christians may want to make a commitment of love to their partner.
 1 mark per point/development/example (maximum 3)
- See summary sheet.
- For example: The Roman Catholic Church (and some other churches) favours burial of the dead. Therefore, it wants there to be a body to be resurrected. Some Christians believe in the resurrection of the dead, but only immortality of the soul, and so they cremate, as the body is no longer needed.
- For example: I think local churches are effective in reaching local believers, and providing spiritual and personal support. I think non-believing members of the community may still be reached by local churches, but would not be interested in the worldwide church.

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## 15. Mission

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example: I do not think that it is right for Christians to put monetary resources on so many people worldwide who need practical help to live. I think they should focus on evangelism. However, as evangelism is important to Christians, I do not think they are wrong for putting evangelism before practical help.
- 5) For example:
  - Christians think they should evangelise because Jesus taught this in the Gospels.
  - Christians want to obey God's will, and so evangelise in order to do this.
  - Also, Jesus taught that those who did not convert to Christianity would not be saved, so to save others, they will evangelise.
 1 mark per point/development/example (maximum 3)
- 6) For example: I think Christianity is likely to shrink in the more economically developed areas of the world because atheism is becoming very socially acceptable. However, I think it will grow in developing and less developed areas of the world because people feel a need for religion. In the developed world faces more uncertainty or instability, numbers of Christians may increase.
- 7) For example: David Livingstone (1813–1873) was a famous Christian missionary who travelled through Africa and preaching the Gospel. He also supported ending slavery. He could help end it by evangelising in Africa and providing opportunities for (more) education.

## 16. Role of the Church in the Wider World

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) For example: I think the most important thing which the worldwide church does is to help people in need. It has the influence to help to end inequalities and conflicts and to help people work for a harmonious world.
- 4) See summary sheet.
- 5) For example:
  - Church can mean all the Christians in the world, the Body of Christ.
  - Church can also refer to one denomination, e.g. the Catholic Church.
  - Church with a little 'c' can refer to a church building, where Christians meet.
 1 mark per point/development/example (maximum 3)
- 6) For example: If I were a persecuted Christian, I think I would be scared and try to move to a safer area if I could. I think it is brave to try to reconcile with those who persecute you. It is hard if you were in that position.
- 7) For example: CAFOD is a Catholic charity which aims to put Catholic teachings into practice to help people in need internationally. They try to help with sustainability as well as providing skills so that they can help themselves. They campaign against injustice and encourage people to live more justly.

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