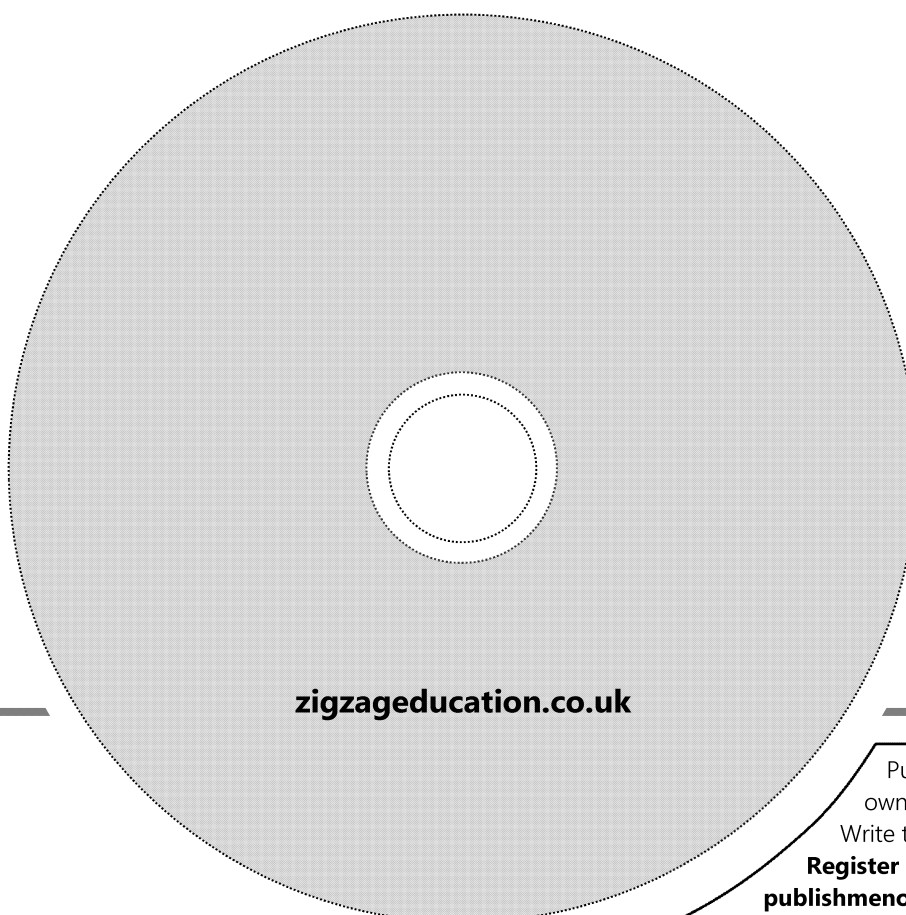


2016 specification
first exams in 2018



GCSE AQA A 2016 Keyword Activities

Component 2: Themes A–H



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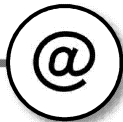
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Teacher's Introduction

Overview

This resource has been produced to support teaching and learning of the **GCSE AQA A Religious Studies** specification **8062 – Component 2/Thematic Studies (Themes A-H)**. The learning content is covered by the following sets of keywords with matching descriptions:

Theme A: Relationships and Families

- 1 – *Marriage and Divorce*
- 2 – *Sex, Sexuality and Contraception*
- 3 – *Family Life*
- 4 – *Family Issues and Gender*

Theme B: Religion and Life

- 5 – *Origins of the Universe and Values of the World*
- 6 – *Origins and Value of Life*
- 7 – *Euthanasia*
- 8 – *Abortion and Afterlife*

Theme C: The Existence of God and Revelation

- 9 – *Philosophical Arguments for the Existence of God*
- 10 – *Philosophical Arguments against the Existence of God*
- 11 – *Types of Revelation*
- 12 – *Ideas about the Divine*

Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict

- 13 – *Peace and Religious Concepts*
- 14 – *Violence*
- 15 – *Reasons for Violence*

Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment

- 16 – *Crime and Related Ideas*
- 17 – *Reasons for Crime and Types of Crime*
- 18 – *Reasons for and against Punishment*
- 19 – *Types of Punishment and Treatment of Criminals*

Theme F: Religion, Human Rights and Social Justice

- 20 – *Religion and Equality*
- 21 – *Human Rights and Social Justice*
- 22 – *Wealth and Poverty*

Theme G: St Mark's Gospel: the Life of Jesus

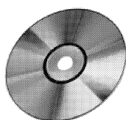
- 23 – *Early Ministry of Jesus*
- 24 – *Later Ministry of Jesus*
- 25 – *Final Days in Jerusalem*
- 26 – *Significance*

Theme H: St Mark's Gospel as a Source of Religious, Moral and Spiritual Truths

- 27 – *The Kingdom of God*
- 28 – *Jesus' Relationships with those Disregarded by Society*
- 29 – *Faith and Discipleship*

Digital Format!

All of the activities are provided electronically on the accompanying CD. To use on a school network, the entire contents of the CD needs to be copied and pasted into an accessible location.



Providing easy access to the activities are two HTML menus:

1. Access All Menu



Location: <index.html>

This menu, designed primarily for teacher use, includes links to everything on provided on the CD – allowing you to easily select what you need when preparing your lessons.

If you intend to give learners access to this menu, then be aware that it does include links to the solutions.

 GCSE AQA A Religious Studies Component 2 Keyword Activities						
Activity Notes Interactive Crossword Menu						
Topic	Bingo	Dominoes	MatchUp	FlashCards	TableFill	Crossword
Theme A: Marriage and Divorce						
Theme A: Sex, Sexuality and Contraception						
Theme A: Family Life						
Theme A: Family Issues and Gender						

2. Interactive Crossword Menu



Location: <interactive-crosswords/index.html>

This menu, which can be accessed via the Access All Menu is included to allow learner access to just the interactive crosswords (without the answers).

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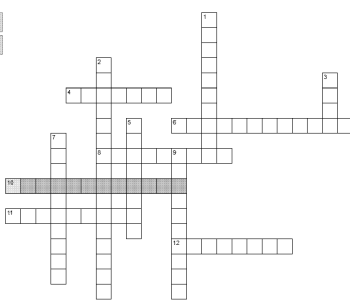
Theme A: Marriage and Divorce

Theme A: Sex, Sexuality and Contraception

Theme A: Marriage and Divorce

Revert

Check



Across

4 The reckoning of a marriage. (7)

6 Being true to one's partner and only having sex with them. (12)

8 Which way to end a marriage is an alternative to divorce in the Catholic Church? (9)

10 The state of two people in a romantic relationship who live together though they are not married. (10)

11 A religious practice which

Down

1 Love and kindness: a reason to allow divorce. (10)

2 A non-religious union of two people, in England only available to same-sex couples. (5, 11)

3 Promises made during a marriage ceremony. (4)

5 Some Christians, such as Catholics, believe that marriage has this quality, meaning that it is important to God, and so divorce is

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Activity Types

All activities are provided as PDF files, allowing for easy printing and sharing on your school's internal network or VLE. In addition, each of the single-page activities (*crosswords*, *match up* and *table fill*), as well as the solutions, are provided on paper too.

The activities included in this resource are as follows:

Bingo

Each student is given a different bingo card containing a selection of words from the set. The teacher reads the definitions using the Bingo Question sheet or Keyword Answers and the student must match the definition to the words on their card to complete rows, columns, and the full bingo card. The bingo activity is available for sets with 12 or more words.

✓ PDF

Crosswords

These traditional keyword activities are equally effective as lesson or homework activities – and are also an excellent way to ease students into their revision programme.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER



In addition to the photocopiable worksheets and pdf, the crosswords are provided in interactive format on the accompanying CD-ROM. These are web-based (HTML5) and will run straight from your Internet browser.

Dominoes / Loop Cards

This is essentially another match-up activity, but this one is designed to be used in a more active way to engage students. It is recommended that students work in pairs or small groups.

✓ PDF

Half of each card contains a keyword, and the other contains a description. To complete the activity, students must align all the cards in the correct order. There is a 'Start' and a 'Finish', meaning that if any cards are left outside of the chain, then students have gone wrong somewhere.

Match Up

Students match descriptions to their keyword by drawing lines between them. Because there are similar descriptions and keywords, students are likely to make the odd mistake while completing the activity, so it is recommended that they use a pencil to start with! By eliminating the keywords that they are familiar with, students can then think about and learn the ones that they are less confident with.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

Flash Cards

These are a helpful revision tool. To make the cards, fold the page in half, then cut each card and stick together so the keyword is on one side and the definition the other. In addition, students could use these to play a game of pairs. Cut each card in two and place face down on the table. Students will then take it in turns to turn over two cards with the aim of matching up a keyword to its definition. Matched up cards are removed and the game is finished when all the cards have been matched.

✓ PDF

Glossary Builders

Table Fill

Nothing fancy – students simply write the keyword which is being described, without any other help. Because this activity tests the students' own knowledge, it is best used as a homework activity at the end of each topic or during revision. This then acts as a check that they have grasped the key terminology for each topic. Alternatively, they could be given to students at the beginning of the topic, to see what they already know.

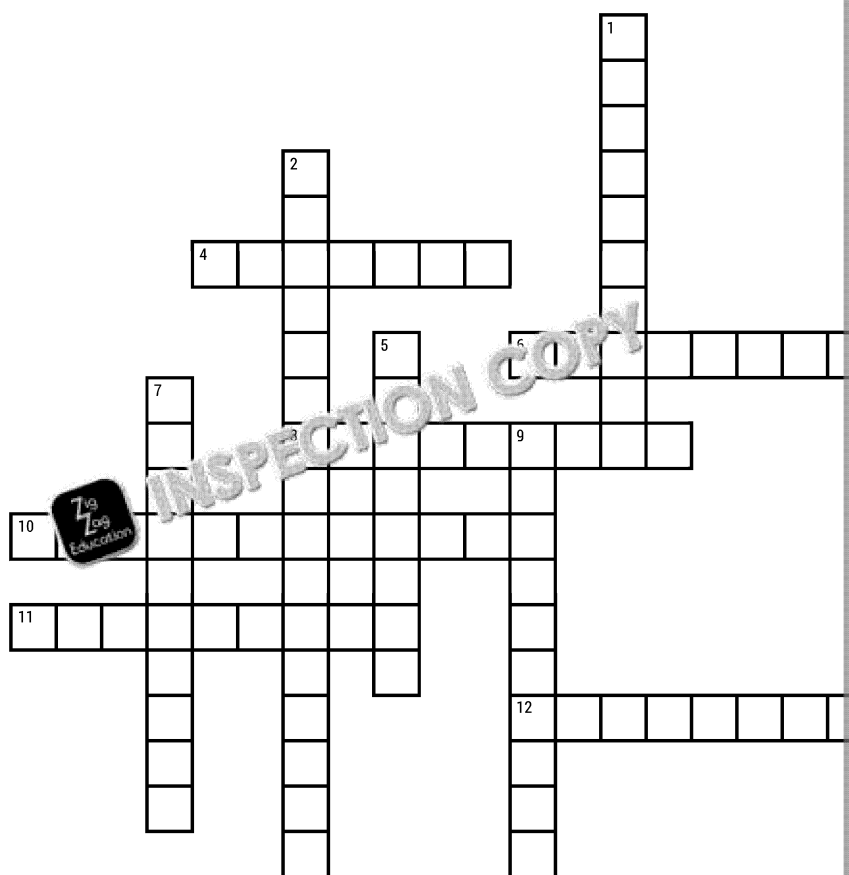
✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

Write Your Own Glossary

Like the Table Fill, this activity can be used to test pupils before learning a topic, or as a revision tool after learning a topic. Students are given a list of the keywords and need to produce their own definitions. Using Table Fill and Write Your Own Glossary, lessons can be differentiated for all levels of learner.

✓ PDF

Theme A: Marriage and Divorce



Across

- 4** The revoking of a marriage. (7)
- 6** Being true to one's partner and only having sex with them. (12)
- 8** Which way to end a marriage is an alternative to divorce in the Catholic Church? (9)
- 10** The state of two people in a romantic relationship who live together though they are not married. (12)
- 11** A religious practice which many Christians believe is sacred, and important to the worship of God. (9)
- 12** This is a sacrament in some churches, such as the Catholic Church, and can help to reflect the relationship of Christ and the Church. (8)

Down

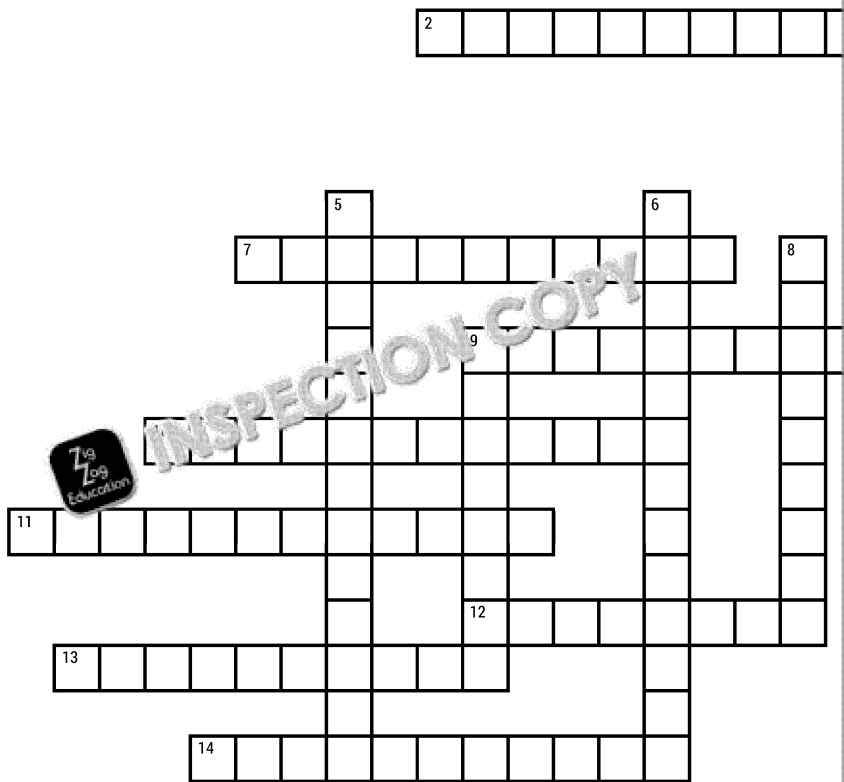
- 1** Love and kindness (7)
- 2** A non-religious union available to same-sex couples. (12)
- 3** Promises made during a wedding ceremony. (10)
- 5** Some Christians believe that marriage has this purpose: to glorify God, and so do what He commands. (10)
- 7** Entering into a new relationship after a previous one has been dissolved. (10)
- 9** Most marriages are based on love and affection. (10)

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Theme A: Sex, Sexuality and Contraception



Across

- 2 A type of contraception such as a condom which stops sperm reaching egg. Approved of by Christians who allow artificial contraception. (7,6)
- 7 Having many different (often short-term) sexual relationships. Often disapproved of by Christians. (11)
- 9 Attraction to the opposite gender. (15)
- 10 Outside of marriage – when referring to sex, this means that at least one of the participants is married to someone else. (12)
- 11 A type of contraception, which is approved by many Christians, where couples try to have sex when the woman is less fertile to control family size. (6,6)
- 12 What does the ninth of the Ten Commandments forbid? (8)
- 13 _____ sex is sex which takes place before marriage. (10)
- 14 Sex before marriage, with negative religious connotations. (11)

Down

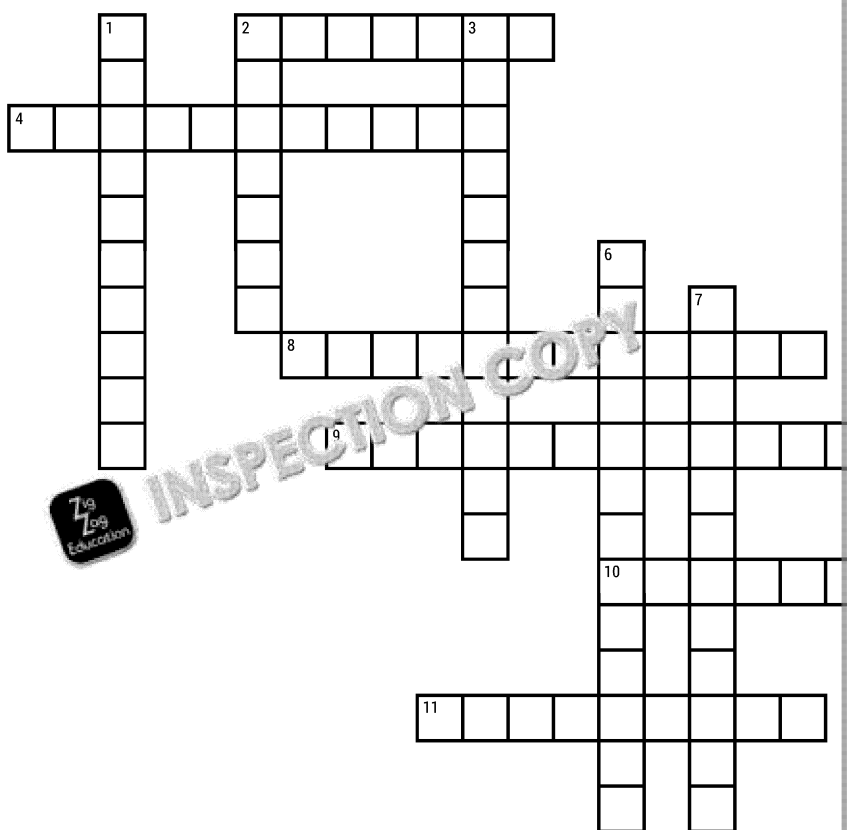
- 1 Capacity for sexual attraction to a particular gender. (10)
- 3 Attraction to the opposite gender. Catholics, teach this is wrong. (13)
- 4 Deciding when to have sex and whether to use contraception. (6)
- 5 Methods used for preventing pregnancy in children when engaged. (10)
- 6 A vasectomy is a surgical procedure to prevent sperm from entering the semen. (10)
- 8 What is the type of sex which is unprotected sex? (10)
- 9 The pill is an example of what type of method? (8)

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Theme A: Family Life



Across

- 2** Which sacrament involves being anointed with oil or immersed in water? (7)
- 4** The formal term for making children. (11)
- 8** A weekend class at church for children to learn about the Bible and Christianity. (6,6)
- 9** Parents and children with other relatives such as grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins. (8,6)
- 10** A unit of people who are biologically related, and often care for each other. Some members may live together. (6)
- 11** The state of being secure, safe and not changing too much. (9)

Down

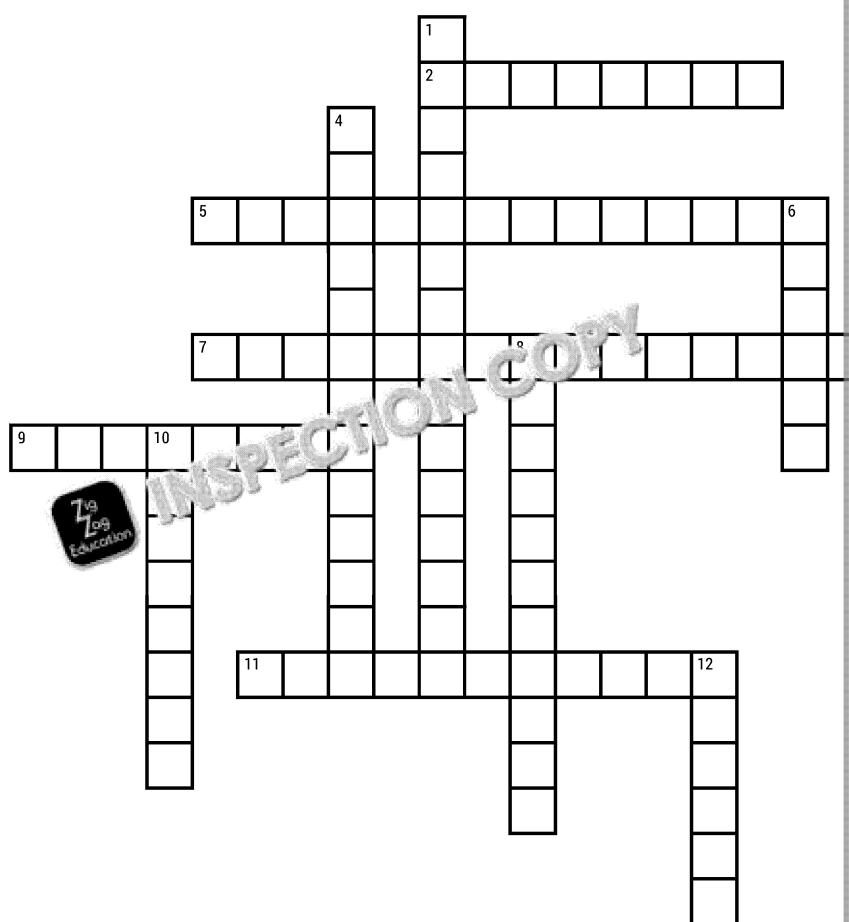
- 1** The state of keeping something safe. (7)
- 2** Which type of family is 'reconstituted'? (7)
- 3** Which type of family do you have if you have two adults? (6,6)
- 5** Communing with God and others of different ages so that you can grow. (6,7)
- 6** A pair of parents and their children and other relatives. (7)
- 7** An affirmation of faith. (7)

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Theme A: Family Issues and Gender



Across

- 2 If someone treats someone worse than someone else, they do not treat them with _____. (8)
- 5 A couple who are both men, or both women, and have children. Usually the children cannot belong to both genetically. (4-3,7)
- 7 Treating someone differently, normally in an adverse way, because they are a man or a woman. (6,14)
- 9 How might a couple become parents if they cannot have children biologically? (8)
- 11 Some people believe that men and women should have different characteristics and do different things, whereas others do not. (10,12)

Down

- 1 Believing that someone will not be able to have a child with a man or a woman. (6)
- 3 Where a woman is the only person or couple. (4)
- 4 Means by which a person can have a child without a male partner. (6)
- 6 Gender prejudice where someone is being seen as inferior. (6)
- 8 The state of being different from someone else. Women may be different from some Christians. (6)
- 10 A type of romantic relationship with one partner. (8)
- 12 What does Paul encourage husbands in Ephesians 5:25 to do? (6)

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Being true to one's partner and only having sex with them.
Entering into a new legal union after a previous one has been dissolved through divorce or annulment.
Love and kindness; a reason to allow for divorce.
Promises made during a marriage ceremony.
Similar to a divorce, but saying that a marriage has never truly existed, if it is not considered valid.
Something sacred, or important to God, has the quality.
The legal joining of two people, for reasons such as love and for purposes such as religious or legal.
The revoking of a marriage.
The state of two people in a romantic relationship who live together though they are not married.

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<i>Faithfulness</i>	
<i>Divorce</i>	
<i>Annulment</i>	
<i>Remarriage</i>	
<i>Sanctity</i>	
<i>Vows</i>	
<i>Compassion</i>	
<i>Monogamous</i>	
<i>Sacrament</i>	

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A way of stopping pregnancy usually after unprotected sex.

A way of stopping someone from having children permanently. Disapproved of by Catholics and some Christians, but approved of by some Christians.

Attraction to the opposite gender.

Attraction to the same sex. Some Christians, such as Catholics, teach that resulting children are not allowed.

Before marriage – when referring to sex, this is a more neutral term than fornication.

Capacity for sexual feelings, often directed at a particular gender.

Deciding when to have children, often with the help of contraception.

Having many different (often short-term) sexual relationships. Often disapproved of by Catholics and some Christians.

Methods used for attempting to stop the creation of children when engaging in sex.

Outside of marriage – when referring to sex, this means that at least one of the participants is not married to someone else.

Sex before marriage, with negative religious connotations.

Sex with someone you are not married to, where at least one person is married to someone else.



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Christians who disallow
sexual activity is wrong.
by Christians.
Participants is married to
meone else.

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Adultery
Family Planning
Homosexuality
Contraception
Rhythm Method
Barrier Method
Hormonal Method
Sterilisation
Emergency Contraception
Sexuality
Heterosexuality



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A weekend class at church for children to learn about the Bible and Christianity.
An affirmation of one's faith and baptism.
Communing with God in a way which is suitable for different ages so that they can participate.
Parents and children with other relatives such as grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins.
The formal term for making children.
The state of being secure, safe and not changing too much.
The state of keeping someone/thing safe.
Where a couple lives together with children from previous relationships.
Where just a mother or father takes care of their children.

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	participate together.
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Single-parent Family	
Extended Family	
Blended Family	
Sunday School	
Family Worship	
Baptism	
Confirmation	
Stability	
Protection	

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Being treated with the same consideration, though not necessarily having or doing a
Believing that someone will be a certain way, or will or will not be able to do a certain man or a woman.
Gender prejudice or discrimination, often with women being seen as inferior and/or
Means by which a woman can become pregnant without a male partner.
Some people believe that men and women should have different characteristics and others do not.
The act of becoming a legal parent to a child not biologically one's own.
The state of being worth less than someone/thing else. Women may be seen as lesser Christians.
Treating someone differently, normally in an adverse way, because they are a man or
Where a woman is pregnant with a child for another person or couple.

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all the same things.
in thing because they are a
treated worse than men.
do different things, whereas
than men by some
r a woman.

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<i>Gender Discrimination</i>
<i>Inferior</i>
<i>Sexism</i>
<i>Submission</i>
<i>Same-sex Parents</i>
<i>Polygamy</i>
<i>Adoption</i>
<i>Surrogacy</i>
<i>Sperm Donation</i>

Theme A: Marriage and Divorce (Table Fill)

The legal joining of two people, for reasons such as love and for purposes such as reproduction.	
The state of two people in a romantic relationship who live together though they are not married.	
A non-religious union of two people, in England only available to same-sex couples.	
Being true to one's partner and only having sex with them.	
The revoking of a marriage.	
Similar to a divorce, but saying that a marriage has never truly existed, if it is not consummated, for example.	
Entering into a new legal union after a previous one has been dissolved through divorce or death of one spouse.	
Something sacred, or important to God, has this quality.	
Promises made during a marriage ceremony.	
Love and kindness; a reason to allow divorce.	
A type of romantic/sexual relationship with two faithful partners.	
A religious practice which many Christians believe is sacred, and important to the worship of God.	

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Theme A: Sex, Sexuality and Contraception *(Table Fill)*

Sex before marriage, with negative religious connotations.
Having many different (often short-term) sexual relationships. Often disapproved of by Christians.
Before marriage – when referring to sex, this is a more neutral term than fornication.
Outside of marriage – when referring to sex, this means that at least one of the participants is married to someone else.
Sex with someone you are not married to, where at least one person is married to someone else.
Deciding when to have children, often with the help of contraception.
Attraction to the same sex. Some Christians, such as Catholics, teach that resulting sexual activity is wrong.
Methods used for attempting to stop the creation of children when engaging in sex.
A type of contraception, which is approved of by many Christians, where couples try to have sex when the woman is less fertile to control family size.
A type of contraception such as a condom which stops sperm reaching egg. Approved of by Christians who allow artificial contraception.
A type of chemical contraception. Sometimes disapproved of by Christians who allow contraception if it may also contribute to an early abortion.

allow contraception if it may also contribute to an early abortion.

A way of stopping pregnancy used after unprotected sex.

Capacity for sexual feelings, often directed at a particular gender.

Attraction to the opposite gender.



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Theme A: Family Life (Table Fill)

The formal term for making children.
A unit of people who are biologically related, and often care for each other. Some members may live together.
A pair of parents and their children, not including other relatives.
Where just a mother or father takes care of their children.
Parents and children with other relatives such as grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins.
Where a couple lives together with children from previous relationships.
A weekend class at church for children to learn about the Bible and Christianity.
Communing with God in a way which is suitable for different ages so that they can participate in the Eucharist.
A celebration of a child or new Christian entering into the Church.
An affirmation of one's faith and baptism.
The state of being secure, safe and not changing too much.
The state of keeping someone/thing safe.

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Theme A: Family Issues and Gender (Table Fill)

Some people believe that men and women should have different characteristics and do different things, whereas others do not.
Being treated with the same consideration, though not necessarily having or doing all the same things.
Believing that someone will be a certain way, or will or will not be able to do a certain thing because they are a man or a woman.
Treating someone differently, normally in an adverse way, because they are a man or a woman.
The state of being worth less than someone/thing else. Women may be seen as lesser than men by some Christians.
Gender prejudice or discrimination where women being seen as inferior and/or treated worse than men.
Allowing someone to be in charge of you. St Paul taught that women should allow their husbands authority over them.
A couple who are both men, or both women, and have children. Usually the children cannot belong to both genetically.
A type of romantic/sexual relationship with more than one partner.
The act of becoming a legal parent to a child not biologically one's own.
Where a woman is pregnant with a child for another person or couple.

Means by which a woman can become pregnant without a male partner.



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Theme A: Marriage and Divorce

<i>Marriage</i>	The legal joining of two people, for reasons such as reproduction.
<i>Cohabitation</i>	The state of two people in a romantic relationship when they are not married.
<i>Civil Partnership</i>	A non-religious union of two people, in England and Wales.
<i>Faithfulness</i>	Being true to one's partner and only having sex with them.
<i>Divorce</i>	The revoking of a marriage.
<i>Annulment</i>	Similar to a divorce, but saying that a marriage was never valid, for example, if it was not consummated.
<i>Remarriage</i>	Entering into a new legal union after a previous marriage has ended through divorce or death of one's spouse.
<i>Sanctity</i>	Something sacred, or important to God, has this status.
<i>Vows</i>	Promises made during a marriage ceremony.
<i>Compassion</i>	Love and kindness; a reason to allow divorce.
<i>Monogamous</i>	A type of romantic/sexual relationship with two people only.
<i>Sacrament</i>	A religious practice which many Christians believe in, such as marriage, to the worship of God.





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Theme A: Sex, Sexuality and Contraception

<i>Fornication</i>	Sex before marriage, with negative religious connotations.
<i>Promiscuity</i>	Having many different (often short-term) sexual partners, disapproved of by Christians.
<i>Premarital</i>	Before marriage – when referring to sex, this is often synonymous with fornication.
<i>Extramarital</i>	Outside of marriage – when referring to sex, this implies that the participants is married to someone else.
<i>Adultery</i>	Sex with someone you are not married to, where one or both are married to someone else.
<i>Family Planning</i>	Deciding when to have children, often with the help of contraception.
<i>Homosexuality</i>	Attraction to the same sex. Some Christians, such as the Catholic Church, believe that homosexual sexual activity is wrong.
<i>Contraception</i>	Methods used for attempting to stop the creation of new life in sex.
<i>Rhythm Method</i>	A type of contraception, which is approved of by the Catholic Church, where couples try to have sex when the woman is less likely to be fertile.
<i>Barrier Method</i>	A type of contraception such as a condom which prevents sperm from reaching the egg. Approved of by Christians who allow artificial contraception.
<i>Hormonal Method</i>	A type of chemical contraception. Sometimes disapproved of by Christians who allow contraception if it may also contribute to the health of the woman.
<i>Sterilisation</i>	A way of stopping someone from having children permanently. Disapproved of by Christians who disallow contraception.



Emergency Contraception

A way of stopping pregnancy used after unprotected sex.

Sexuality

Capacity for sexual feelings, often directed at a particular person.

Heterosexuality

Attraction to the opposite gender.

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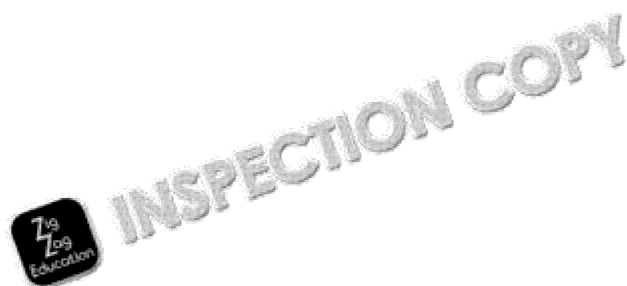
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Theme A: Family Life

Procreation	The formal term for making children.
Family	A unit of people who are biologically related, and Some members may live together.
Nuclear Family	A pair of parents and their children, not including
Single-parent Family	Where just a mother or father takes care of thei
Extended Family	Parents and children with other relatives such as uncles and cousins.
Blended Family	Where a couple lives together with children from
Sunday School	A weekend class at church for children to learn Christianity
Family Worship	Communing with God in a way which is suitable for they can participate together.
Baptism	A celebration of a child or new Christian entering
Confirmation	An affirmation of one's faith and baptism.
Stability	The state of being secure, safe and not changing
Protection	The state of keeping someone/thing safe.



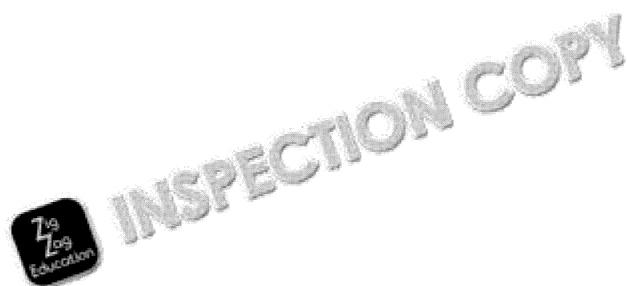


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Theme A: Family Issues and Gender

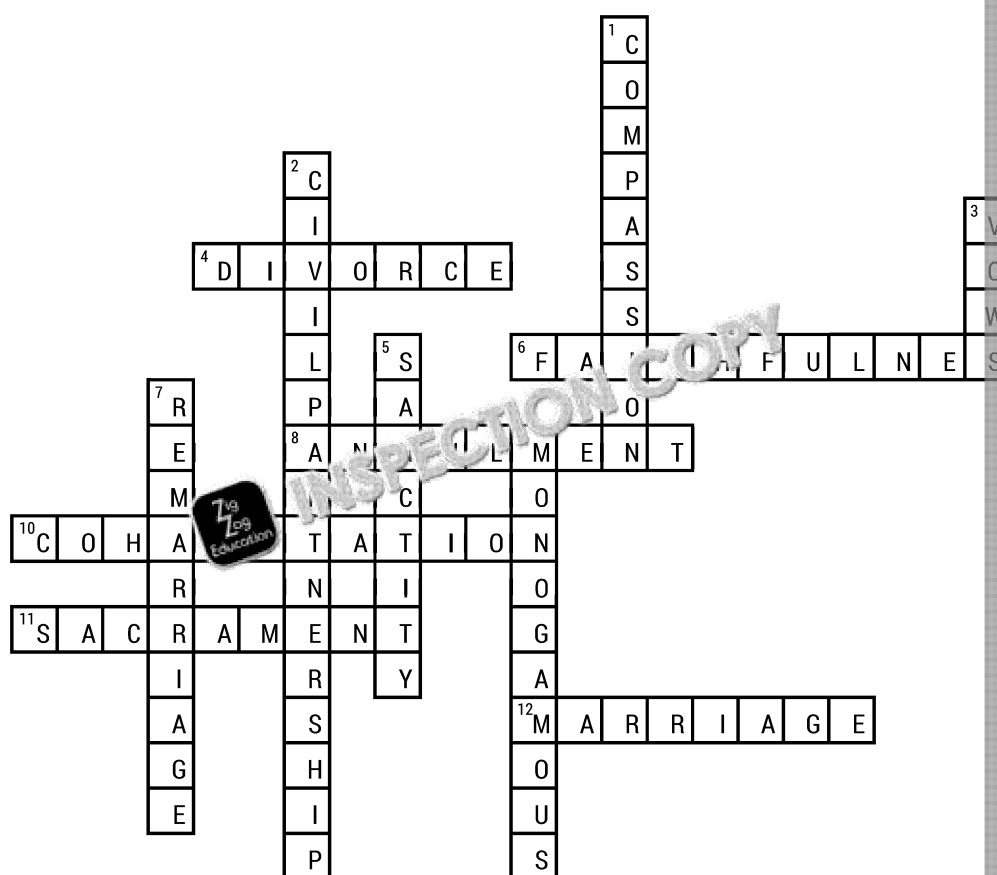
Gender roles	Some people believe that men and women should have different characteristics and do different things, whereas others believe that men and women should be equal.
Equality	Being treated with the same consideration, though doing all the same things.
Gender Prejudice	Believing that someone will be a certain way, or do a certain thing because they are a man or a woman.
Gender Discrimination	Treating someone differently, normally in an adverse way, because they are a man or a woman.
Inferior	The state of being worth less than someone/thing, or being considered as lesser than men by some Christians.
Sexism	Gender prejudice or discrimination, often with women being treated worse than men.
Submission	Allowing someone to be in charge of you. St Paul says that women should allow their husbands authority over them.
Same-sex Parents	A couple who are both men, or both women, and their children cannot belong to both genetically.
Polygamy	A type of romantic/sexual relationship with more than one person.
Adoption	The act of becoming a legal parent to a child not biologically your own.
Surrogacy	Where a woman is pregnant with a child for another woman.
Sperm Donation	Means by which a woman can become pregnant with a child from a donor's sperm.



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Theme A: Marriage and Divorce



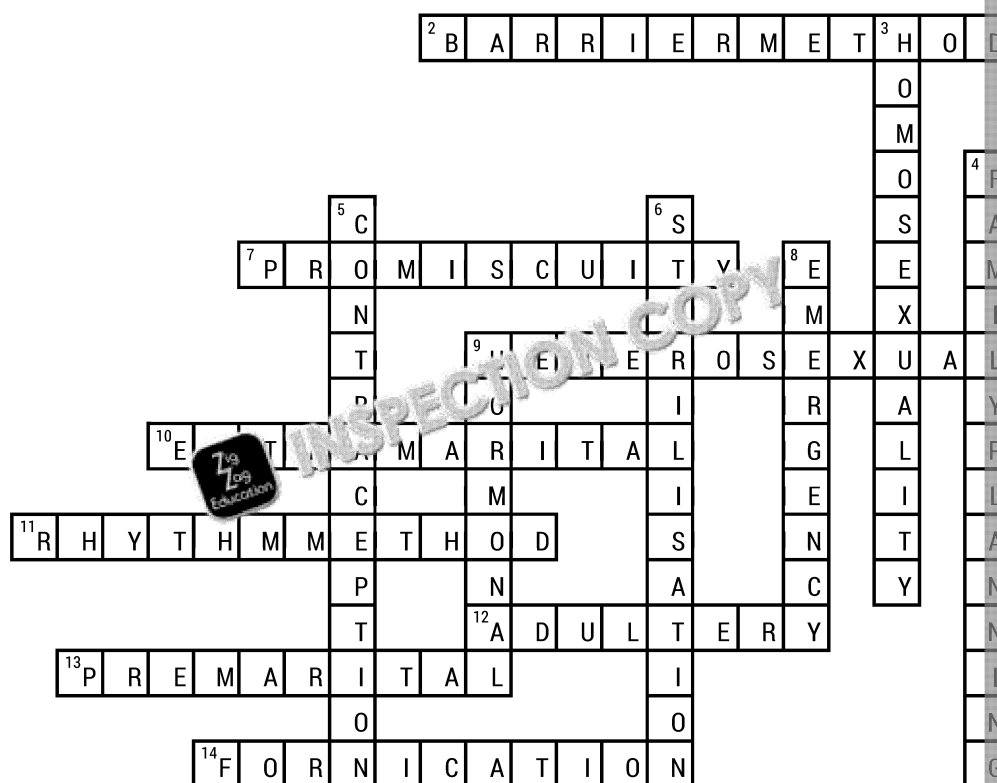
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Theme A: Sex, Sexuality and Contraception



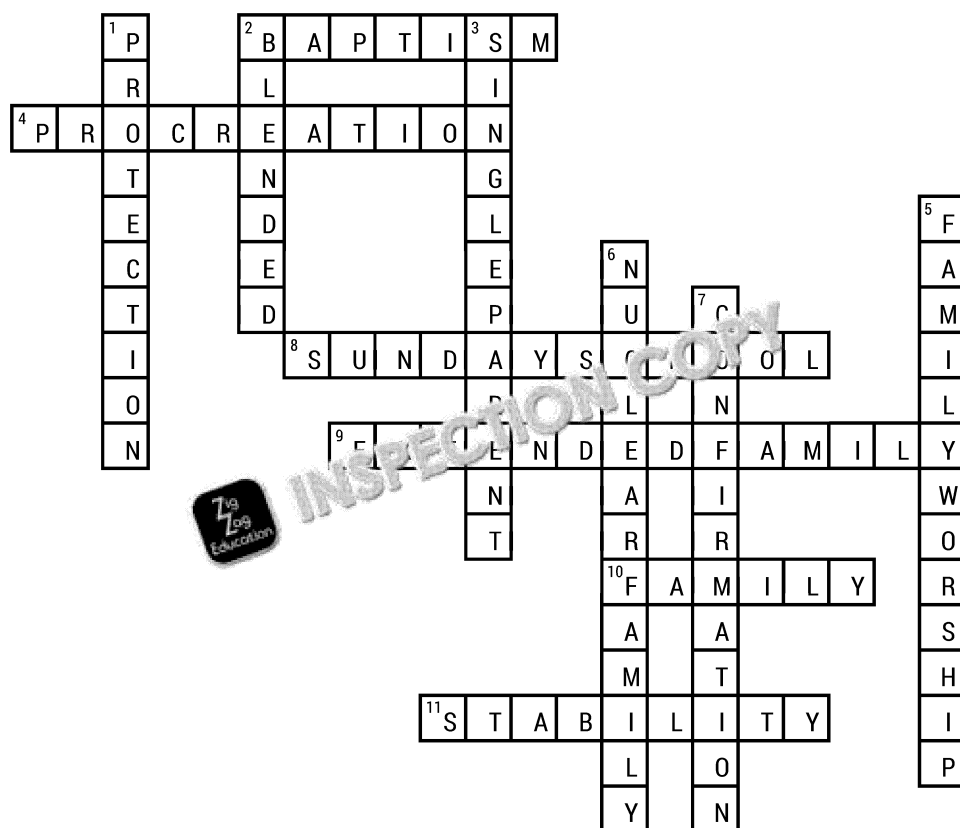
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Theme A: Family Life

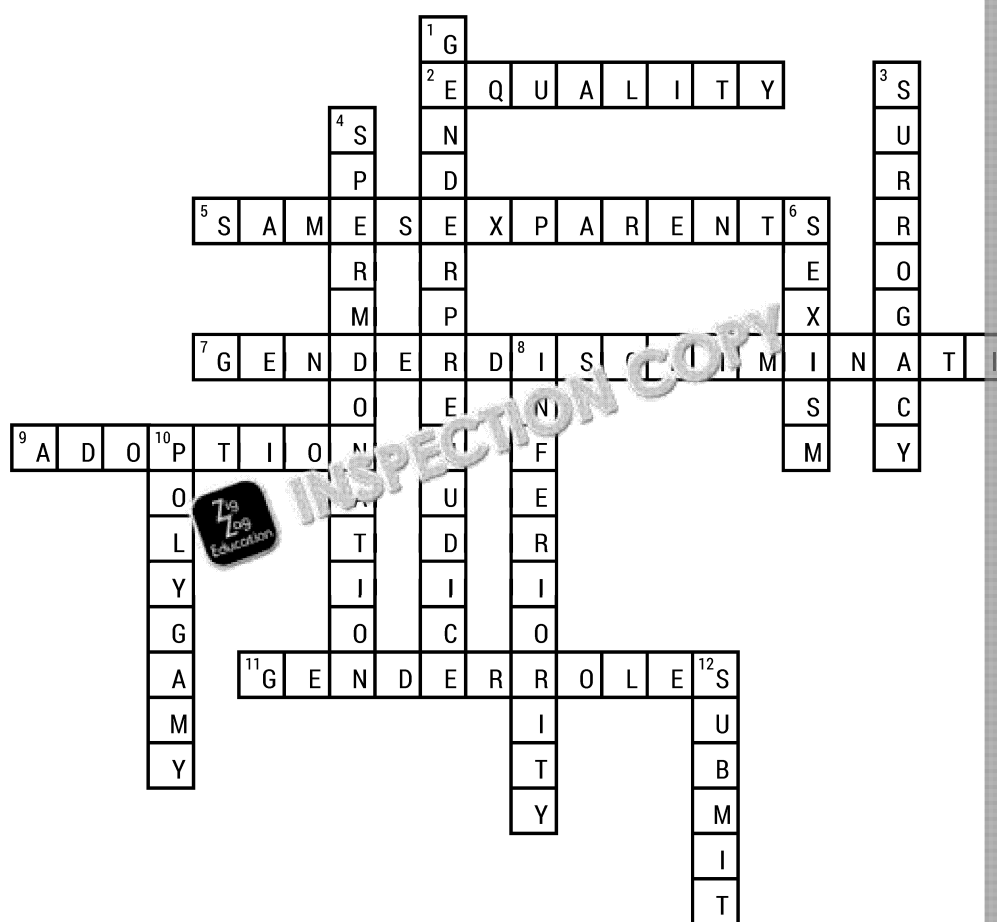


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Theme A: Family Issues and Gender



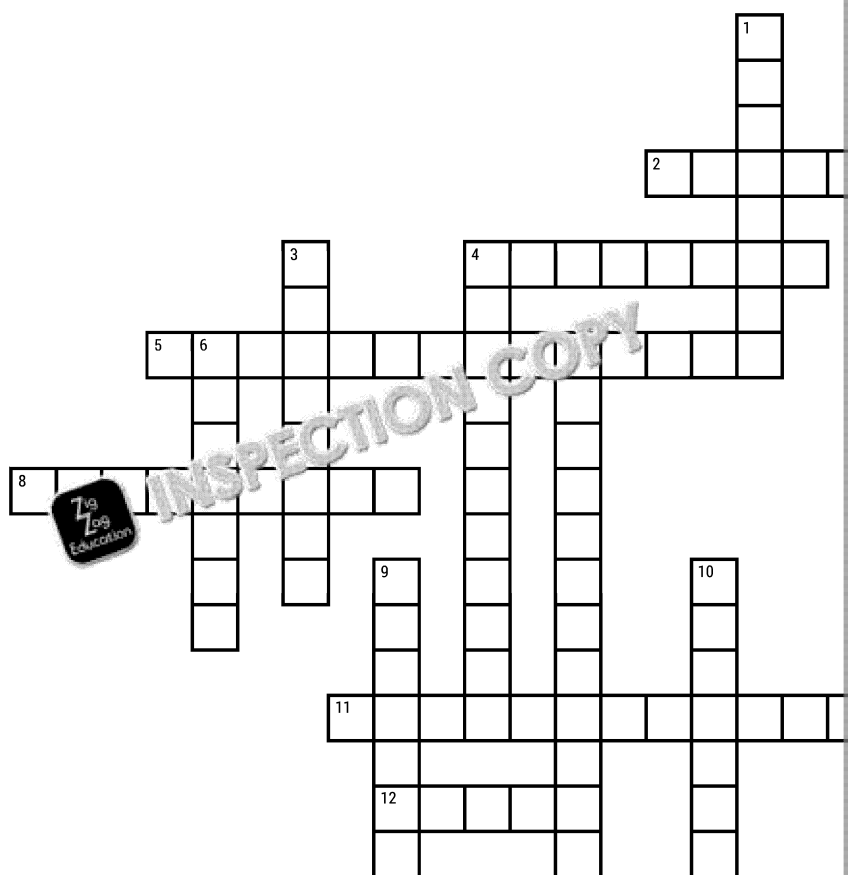
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Theme B: Origins of the Universe and Value of the World



Across

- 2 The beginning of something. (6)
- 4 Type of 5 across which holds that something represents something else. (8)
- 5 A particular way of looking at and understanding something. (14)
- 8 A blanket term for changes to the environment which are harmful. (9)
- 11 A duty to make sure something is or is not done, or to be in charge of something. (14)
- 12 Mistreating something. (5)

Down

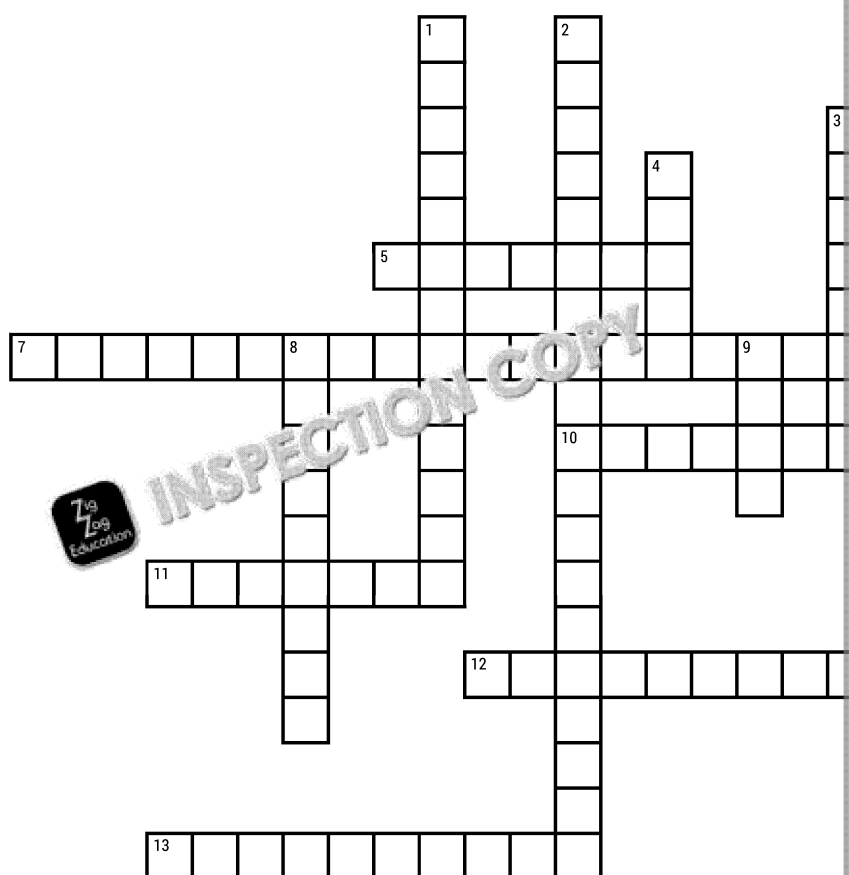
- 1 What did God give to animals in Genesis? (3,3)
- 3 Religious theory of how everything came into being. (8)
- 4 The duty to care for the environment. (14)
- 6 Coal, trees and oil are natural resources. (7)
- 7 Feelings of amazement at what God has done. (3,3)
- 9 Type of 5 across which holds that something represents something else. (8)
- 10 What do many animals start with? (3,4)

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Theme B: Origins and Value of Life



Across

- 5 Making a copy of a living organism. (7)
7 Using non-human beings for testing or research.
(6,15)
10 What must Jews follow, regarding what they eat? (7,4)
11 Not eating, or not eating certain types of food, for a
period of time, often for religious reasons. (7)
12 A term for what it is like to live; how good or bad it is.
(7,2,4)
13 Someone who does not eat meat or anything derived
from an animal. (10)

Down

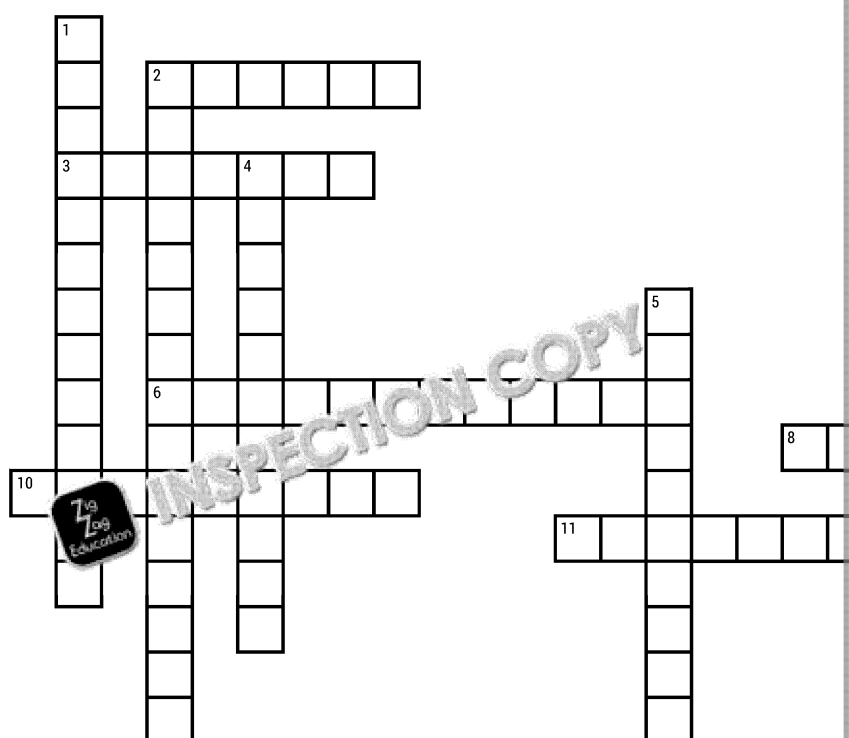
- 1 Using non-human
different product
2 Changing a creature
scientific technique
3 If life is sacred, it
4 Someone who does
products, e.g. milk
6 Acting against God
8 A scientific theory
plant life development
9 Who was the first

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Theme B: Euthanasia



Across

- 2 Type of 5 down where measures are taken to kill someone. (6)
- 3 Type of 5 down where people cease to try to keep someone alive. (7)
- 6 Something with a morally bad, but unintended, side-effect, e.g. giving medical assistance which also speeds death. (6,6)
- 8 The act of intentionally killing yourself. (7)
- 10 Type of 5 down which is chosen by the person who dies. (9)
- 11 Type of 5 down which is chosen by the person who dies and is believed to be in their interests. (3-9)

Down

- 1 A type of argument that something will lead to
- 2 What might happen to themselves with
- 4 Type of 5 down which leads to die. (11)
- 5 Intentionally ending life, preventing further suffering, 'mercy-killing'. (11)
- 7 The quality of having been treated with respect
- 9 The abbreviation for medical professionals not

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Theme B: Abortion and Afterlife



Across

- 3 A human being developing before birth. (6)
- 6 Which realm after death is predominantly believed in by Catholics? (9)
- 9 A realm or state where existence continues after death. (9)
- 10 Ending a pregnancy in a way that kills the foetus. (8)
- 11 In Christianity, when God will separate the good and the bad at the end of time, and reward or punish them. (9)
- 12 A being with certain qualities, such as consciousness; not necessarily the same as a human. (6)

Down

- 1 What do some religions believe about physical bodies after death? (4)
- 2 Being reborn in a new body. (6)
- 4 Which quality, all religions believe in? (4)
- 5 A realm where bad spirits or demons reside. (4)
- 7 A realm where good spirits or angels reside. (6)
- 8 The act of becoming a new person, biologically one's self. (6)

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Belief that something represents something else.
Control over something.
Feelings of amazement, often directed at God or what he has done.
Mistreating something.
Religious theory of how the universe and life came into being.
The beginning of something.
The duty to care for and manage resources.
The main scientific idea about how the universe started.
Things which occur in the world and are available to be used.

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<i>Literal Interpretation</i>
<i>Symbolic Interpretation</i>
<i>Dominion</i>
<i>Stewardship</i>
<i>Responsibility</i>
<i>Awe and Wonder</i>
<i>Abuse</i>
<i>Natural Resources</i>
<i>Pollution</i>

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Making a copy of a living organism.
Not eating, or not eating certain types of food, for a period of time, often for religious reasons.
Rules which restrict what someone can eat.
Someone who does not eat meat or any animal products, e.g. milk and eggs.
Someone who does not eat meat or anything derived from an animal.
The concept that life is sacred.
The first two people, according to the Bible.

Using non-human beings for testing or research.
Using non-human beings to see how they react to different products, e.g. medicines

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us reasons.
or cosmetics.

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<i>Cloning</i>
<i>Genetic Modification</i>
<i>Vegetarian</i>
<i>Vegan</i>
<i>Dietary Laws</i>
<i>Fasting</i>
<i>Sanctity of Life</i>
<i>Quality of Life</i>
<i>Sin</i>

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Intentionally ending a life for reasons such as preventing further pain or suffering, 'suicide killing'.
Killing someone because they want you to.
Killing someone else when they do not want to die, but the killer feels it is best. Genocide.
Killing someone who is unable to give consent, but it is believed that this is in their best interests.
Not trying to keep someone alive, with the result that they die, e.g. withholding treatment.
Something with a morally bad, but unintended, side effect, e.g. giving medical assistance to a soldier, knowing they will use it to kill.
The act of intentionally killing yourself.
The quality of having worth, and deserving to be treated with respect.



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ometimes called 'mercy-
erally seen as murder.
est interests.
ment.
ance which also speeds

<i>Passive Euthanasia</i>
<i>Active Euthanasia</i>
<i>Double Effect</i>
<i>Do Not Resuscitate Order</i>
<i>Assisted Suicide</i>
<i>Slippery Slope</i>
<i>Dignity</i>
<i>Suicide</i>
<i>Involuntary Euthanasia</i>



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A realm where bad people go after death, away from God.
A realm where good people go after death, and God resides.
A realm where people go after death to do penance for their sins, literally meaning 'to do penance'.
Being reborn in another body after dying.
Ending a pregnancy in a way that kills the fetus.
In Christianity, when God will separate the good and the bad at the end of time, and the good go to heaven and the bad go to hell.
The act of becoming a legal parent to a child not biologically one's own.
The belief that people will be physically raised from the dead at the end of time.
The belief that some part of a person lives on after death.

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<i>Person</i>					
<i>Heaven</i>					
<i>Hell</i>					
<i>Purgatory</i>					
<i>Reincarnation</i>					
<i>Resurrection of the Body</i>					
<i>Immortality of the Soul</i>					
<i>Judgement</i>					
<i>Afterlife</i>					

Theme B: Origins of the Universe and Value of the Universe

The beginning of something.	
Religious theory of how the universe and life came into being.	
The main scientific idea about how the universe started.	
A particular way of looking at and understanding something.	
Belief that something is exactly as it appears, or exactly as it has been recorded.	
Belief that something represents something else.	
Control over something.	
The duty to care for and manage resources.	
A duty to make sure something is not done, or to be in charge of something.	
Feelings of amazement, often directed at God or what he has done.	
Mistreating something.	
Things which occur in the world and are available to be used.	
A blanket term for changes to the environment which are harmful.	

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Theme B: Origins and Value of Life (Table Fill)

The first two people, according to the Bible.
A scientific theory which explains how animal and plant life developed.
Using non-human beings for testing or research.
Using non-human beings to see how they react to different products, e.g. medicines or cosmetics.
Making a copy of a living organism.
Changing a creature's or plant's DNA using modern scientific techniques.
Someone who does not eat meat or anything derived from an animal.
Someone who does not eat meat or any animal products, e.g. milk and eggs.
Rules which restrict what someone can eat.
Not eating, or not eating certain types of food, for a period of time, often for religious reasons.
The concept that life is sacred.
A term for what it is like to live; how good or bad it is.
Acting against God, or separation from God.

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Theme B: Euthanasia (Table Fill)

Intentionally ending a life for reasons such as preventing further pain or suffering, sometimes called 'mercy-killing'.
Killing someone because they want you to.
Killing someone who is unable to give consent, but it is believed that this is in their best interests.
Not trying to keep someone alive, with the result that they die, e.g. withholding treatment.
Doing something lethal to kill someone, because it is believed to be in their best interests.
Something with a morally bad, but unintended, side effect, e.g. giving medical assistance which also speeds death.
A document which states that medical professionals will not try to save someone's life.
Helping someone to kill themselves.
A type of argument which suggests that allowing one thing will lead to other, worse, things happening.
The quality of having worth, and deserving to be treated with respect.
The act of intentionally killing yourself.
Killing someone else when they do not want to die, but the killer feels it is best

Killing someone else which they do not want to die, but the killer feels it is best.
Generally seen as murder.



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Theme B: Abortion and Afterlife (Table Fill)

Ending a pregnancy in a way that kills the foetus.	
A human being developing before birth.	
The act of becoming a legal parent to a child not biologically one's own.	
A being with certain qualities, such as consciousness; not necessarily the same as a human.	
A realm where good people go after death, and God resides.	
A realm where bad people go after death, away from God.	
A realm where people go after death to do penance for their sins, literally meaning 'purification'.	
Being reborn in another body after dying.	
The belief that people will be physically raised from the dead at the end of time.	
The belief that some part of a person lives on after death.	
In Christianity, when God will separate the good and the bad at the end of time, and reward or punish them.	
A realm or state where existence continues after death.	

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Theme B: Origins of the Universe and Value of the World

<i>Origin</i>	The beginning of something.
<i>Creation</i>	Religious theory of how the universe and life came into being.
<i>Big Bang Theory</i>	The main scientific idea about how the universe began.
<i>Interpretation</i>	A particular way of looking at and understanding something.
<i>Literal Interpretation</i>	Belief that something is exactly as it appears, or as it is recorded.
<i>Symbolic Interpretation</i>	Belief that something represents something else.
<i>Dominion</i>	Control over something.
<i>Stewardship</i>	The duty to care for and manage resources.
<i>Responsibility</i>	A duty to make sure something is or is not done, or to do something.
<i>Awe and Wonder</i>	Feelings of amazement, often directed at God or the universe.
<i>Abuse</i>	Mistreating something.
<i>Natural Resources</i>	Things which occur in the world and are available for use.
<i>Pollution</i>	A blanket term for changes to the environment that are harmful.





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Theme B: Origins and Value of Life

<i>Adam and Eve</i>	The first two people, according to the Bible.
<i>Evolution</i>	A scientific theory which explains how animal and human life developed over time.
<i>Animal Experimentation</i>	Using non-human beings for testing or research.
<i>Animal Testing</i>	Using non-human beings to see how they react to medicines or cosmetics.
<i>Cloning</i>	Making a copy of a living organism.
<i>Genetic Modification</i>	Changing a creature's or plant's DNA using modern science.
<i>Vegetarian</i>	Someone who does not eat meat or anything derived from animals.
<i>Vegan</i>	Someone who does not eat meat or any animal products.
<i>Dietary Laws</i>	Rules which restrict what someone can eat.
<i>Fasting</i>	Not eating, or not eating certain types of food, for religious reasons.
<i>Sanctity of Life</i>	The concept that life is sacred.
<i>Quality of Life</i>	A term for what it is like to live; how good or bad someone's life is.
<i>Sin</i>	Acting against God, or separation from God.





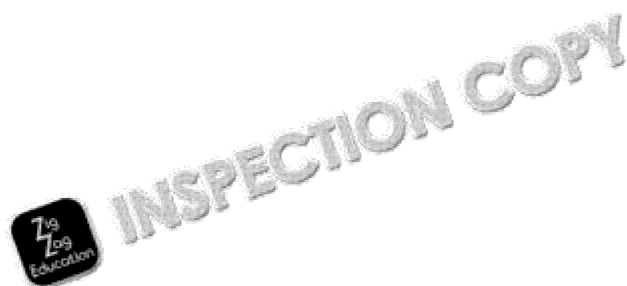
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Theme B: Euthanasia

Euthanasia	Intentionally ending a life for reasons such as pain or suffering, sometimes called 'mercy-killing'.
Voluntary Euthanasia	Killing someone because they want you to.
Non-voluntary Euthanasia	Killing someone who is unable to give consent, but in their best interests.
Passive Euthanasia	Not trying to keep someone alive, with the result of withholding treatment.
Active Euthanasia	Doing something lethal to kill someone, because it is in their best interests.
Double Effect	Something with a morally bad, but unintended, side effect. Assistance which also speeds death.
Do Not Resuscitate Order	A document which means medical professionals will not restart someone's life.
Assisted Suicide	Helping someone to kill themselves.
Slippery Slope	A type of argument which suggests that allowing one thing to happen will lead to worse things happening.
Dignity	The quality of having worth, and deserving to be treated with respect.
Suicide	The act of intentionally killing yourself.
Involuntary Euthanasia	Killing someone else when they do not want to die. Generally seen as murder.



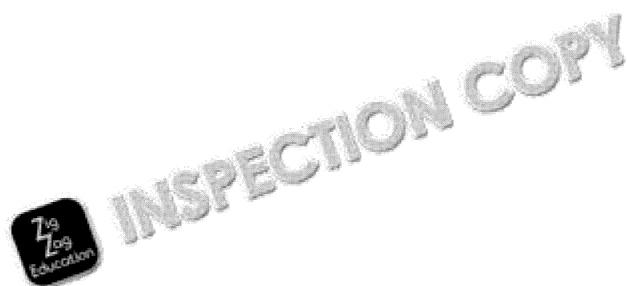


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Theme B: Abortion and Afterlife

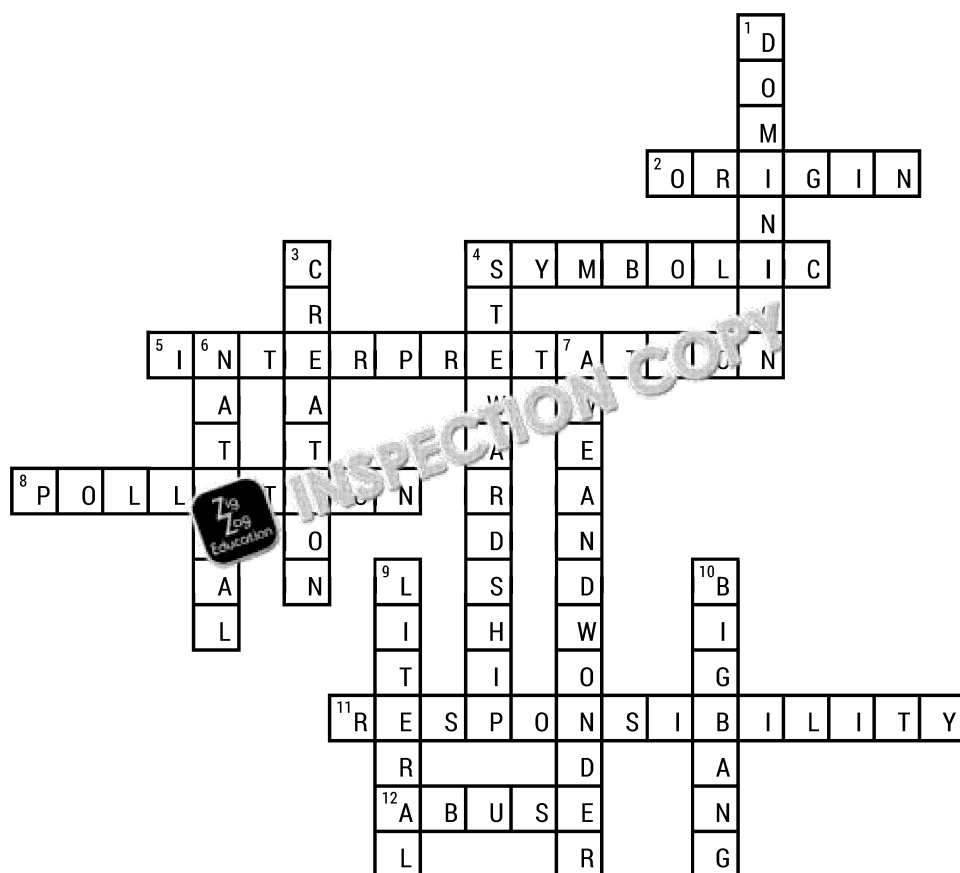
Abortion	Ending a pregnancy in a way that kills the foetus
Foetus	A human being developing before birth.
Adoption	The act of becoming a legal parent to a child not
Person	A being with certain qualities, such as conscious same as a human.
Heaven	A realm where good people go after death, and C
Hell	A realm where bad people go after death, away f
Purgatory	A realm where people go after death to do penan meaning 'purification'
Reincarnation	Being reborn in another body after dying.
Resurrection of the Body	The belief that people will be physically raised fr time.
Immortality of the Soul	The belief that some part of a person lives on af
Judgement	In Christianity, when God will separate the good time, and reward or punish them.
Afterlife	A realm or state where existence continues afte



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Theme B: Origins of the Universe and Value of the World



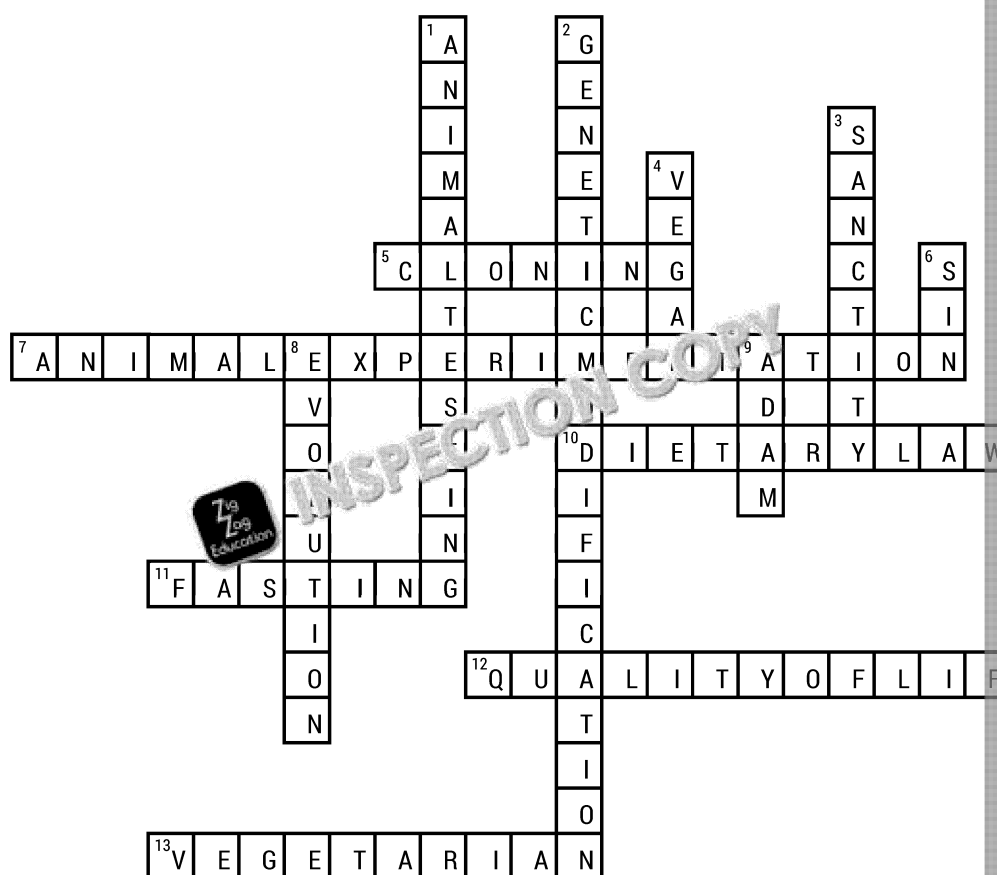
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Theme B: Origins and Value of Life



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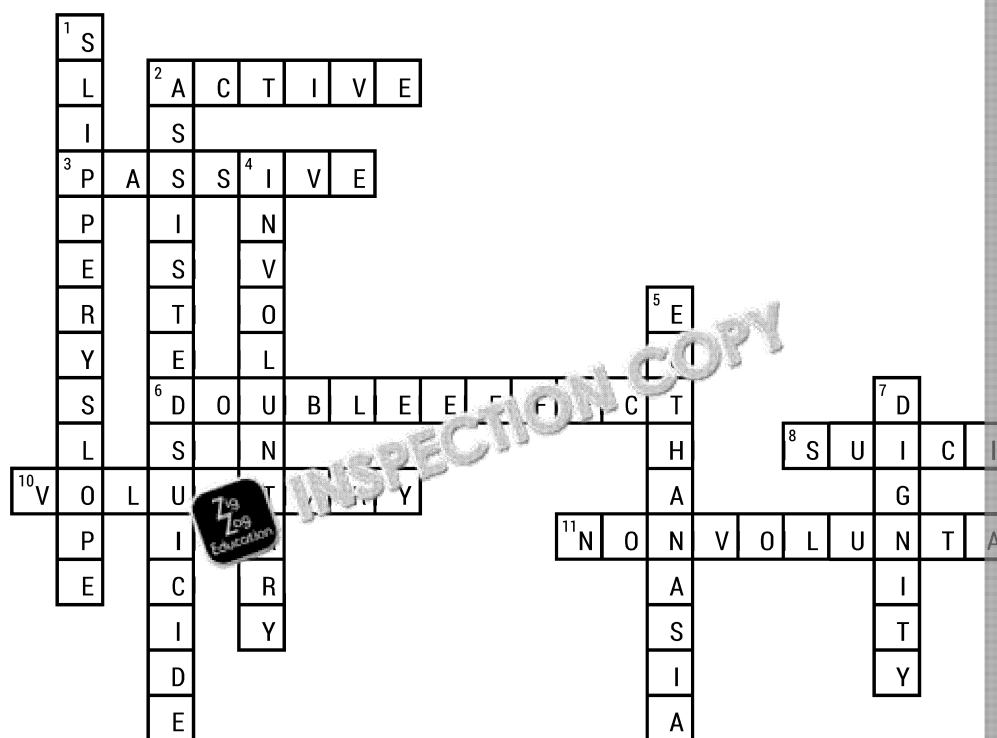
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Theme B: Euthanasia

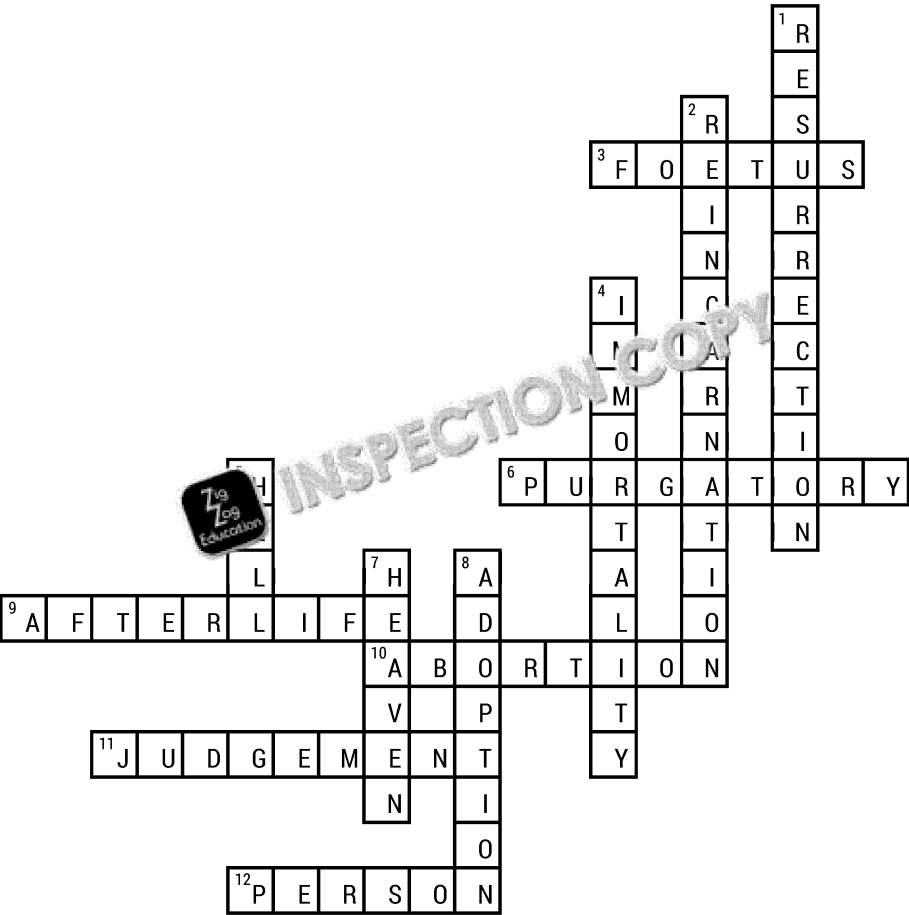


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Theme B: Abortion and Afterlife

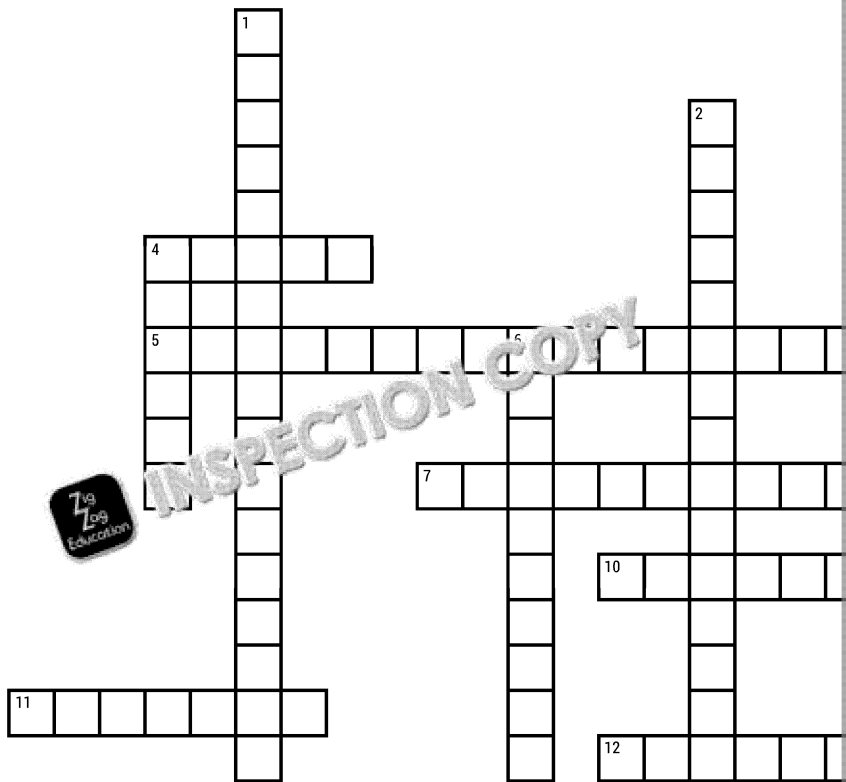


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Theme C: Philosophical Arguments for the Existence of God



Across

- 4 Who came up with a design argument involving a watch? (5)
- 5 A case for God's existence based on the belief that unexplainable supernatural events occur which need a divine cause. (8,4,8)
- 7 A case for the existence of God, based on the idea that the world looks as though it has been created for a purpose. (6,8)
- 10 The unique patterns on the end digits of our hands, which Newton argued showed that God had designed all humans uniquely. (10)
- 11 The world is like a machine; it is an example of what (type of argument)? (7)
- 12 Coming back to life from the dead; an example of a miracle. (12)

Down

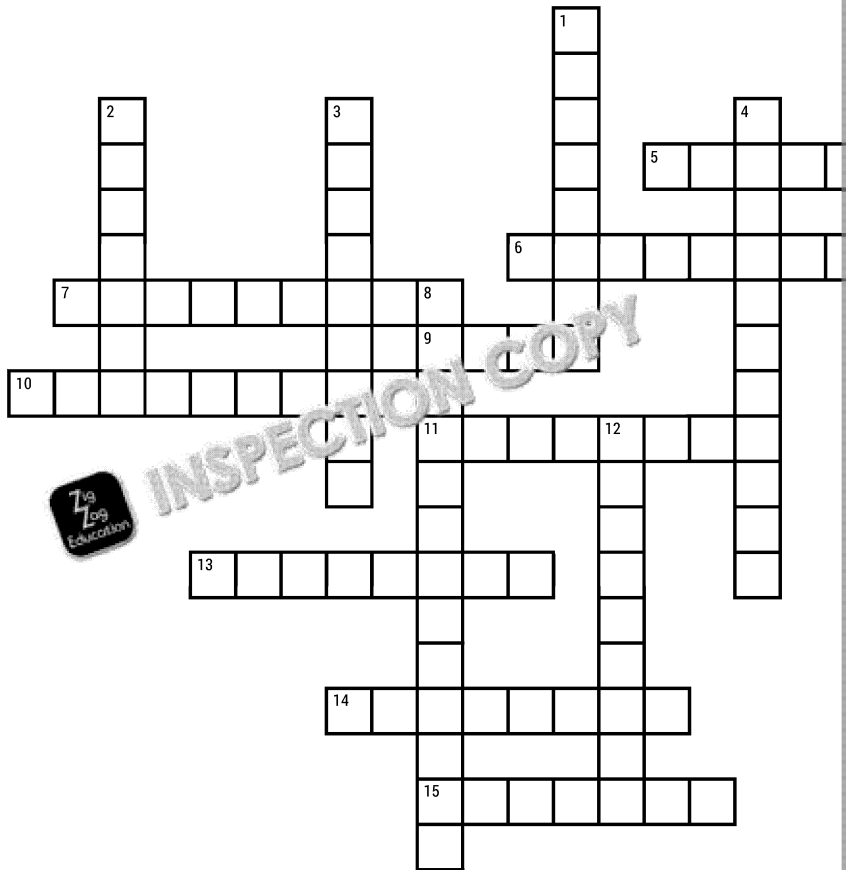
- 1 A theory that something exists and needed to be explained, but does not explain itself.
- 2 A Christian theological view that different arguments can be used to prove God's existence.
- 3 A type of argument that claims things 'just so' for different conditions.
- 4 Ordinary common sense; the idea that people may feel that there is an answer to this.
- 6 Which version of the second of Aquinas' Five Ways?
- 8 Christians may believe in miracles, but defying death, what?
- 9 Many Christians believe in miracles involving the dead.

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Theme C: Philosophical Arguments against the Existence of God



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Across

- 5 Something which shows a concept or event to be absolutely certain. Atheists argue there is none for the existence of God. (5)
- 6 What do many atheists believe caused the universe to start? (3,4,6)
- 7 An argument against miracles; that if God can perform miracles, then some he is reported to have performed seem strange or unnecessary. (9)
- 9 Being morally bad, or an action which is morally bad. Some feel that a God would not allow people to do this, or act in such ways. (4)
- 10 If life does not turn out to be what we expect, it is _____. (10)
- 11 Good reason to believe something. Many argue there is not much for miracles; they go against science, and there are often few or unreliable witnesses. (8)
- 13 A philosophical position which relies on reason to justify human worth, and is often atheistic. (8)
- 14 Someone who is not sure if there is a God or not, or does not think it is possible to know about God. (8)
- 15 The study of the physical and natural world and the rules it conforms to. This may seem to disprove the miraculous and supernatural. (7)

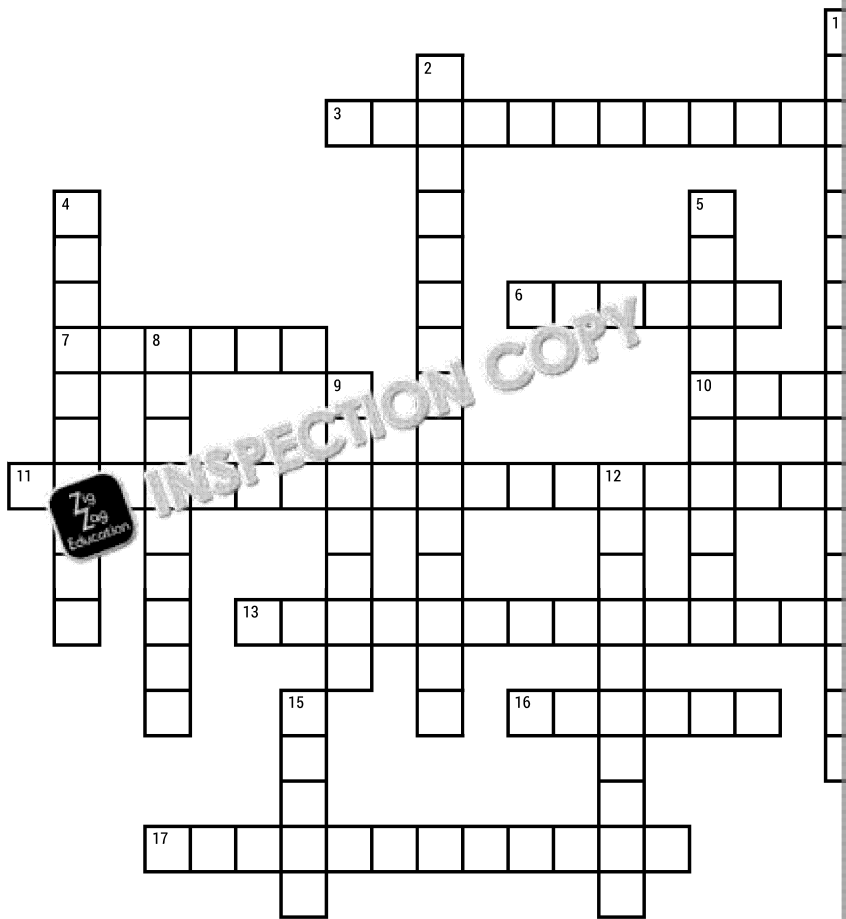
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- 1 If humans did not believe in God, they would stop the world. (10)
- 2 Someone who believes in God. (5)
- 3 Pain in the world; suffering. (5)
- 4 What explains two things that are not linked? (11)
- 8 An argument against miracles; that if God can perform miracles, then some he is reported to have performed seem strange or unnecessary. (9)
- 12 Which theory is called the theory of evolution? Charles Darwin? (10)

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Theme C: Types of Revelation



Across

- 3** This was experienced by the Buddha, when he discovered the truth about reality. (13)
- 6** Refers to God or gods; supernatural being(s); or transcendent forces. (6)
- 7** An apparition, within Christianity often of Jesus or Mary, which can be taken to be proof of God's existence. (6)
- 10** Which type of promise did God make with individuals such as Noah, Abraham and Moses? (8)
- 11** Anything where God or the divine is supposed to be witnessed. It can be more ordinary, such as prayer, or more extraordinary, such as a vision or miracle. (9,10)
- 13** Discovering knowledge of God through the supernatural, given to specific people. (7,10)
- 16** The capacity humans can use to form judgements. (6)
- 17** An example of a vision, received by Mary, Jesus's mother. (12)

Down

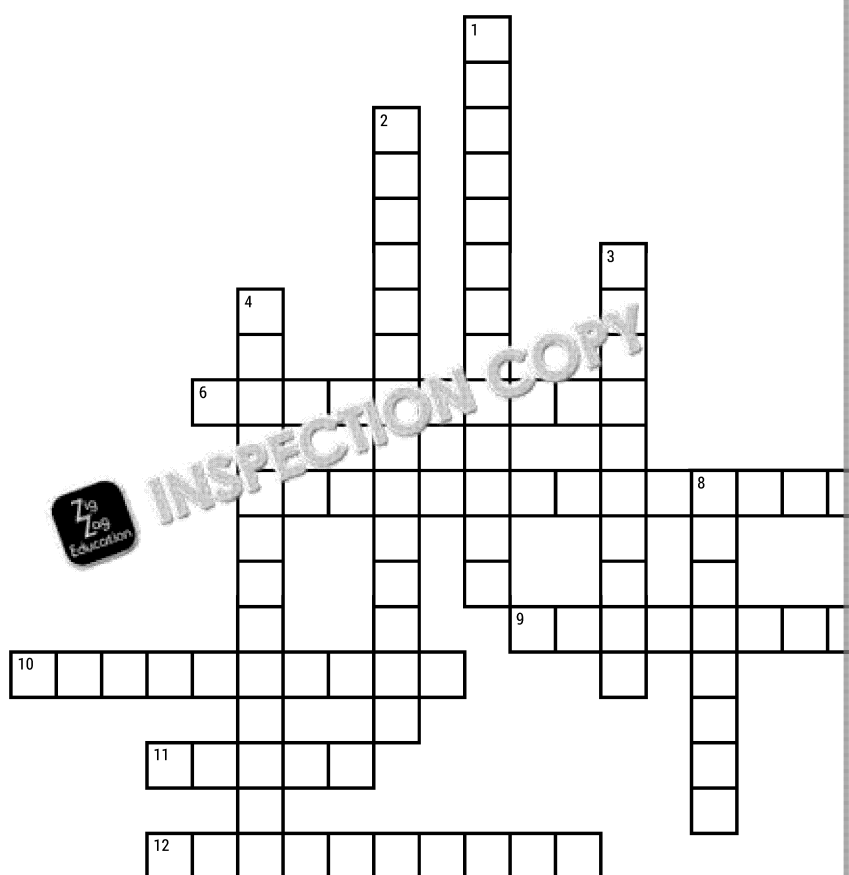
- 1** Discovering knowledge of God through natural means, as through science. (10)
- 2** Supernatural beings or powers which govern the universe and everything. (8,7)
- 4** The idea that God exists, though not by conventional means. (6)
- 5** An instinct about God, which some people believe is innate. (6)
- 8** The Bible and the teachings of Jesus. (8)
- 9** Which Catholic pillar of faith is based on a vision? (6)
- 12** In Christianity, the Holy Spirit, who guides and comforts people, through the church. (6)
- 14** The world and its truths about God, as revealed through nature. (10)
- 15** Believed by Christians to be the way God's will is revealed to people. (6)

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Theme C: Ideas about the Divine



Across

- 6** A quality meaning something/one should not be trusted/believed. Some people feel that religious experiences or the witnesses who report them are this. (10)
- 7** When children are raised in a family with a faith, making them more likely to perceive events with religious significance than if they were not. (9,10)
- 9** The quality of God which describes him as not involved in the world, and as outside of time and space. (12)
- 10** All-knowing. (10)
- 11** A belief in God and a desire or trusting him. Some feel this is necessary to experience God, through ways such as miracles. (5)
- 12** If God created the world and can control all things, this would indicate that he is _____. (10)

Down

- 1** A type of illusion which is not there
- 2** The idea that people's religious experiences become reality and affect the ways they think
- 3** The quality of God which is beyond human understanding, unknowable, and infinite
- 4** Where ideas or events are not necessarily true, but at least one must be true in every case with different premises
- 5** The quality of God which is always present, and active in the world
- 8** Most Christians believe that God is _____ with God, so this is _____. (8)

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not explain them adequately.

A type of argument that God had to make lots of things 'just so' for the world to work under the conditions, life would be impossible.

An argument made by comparing two similar things and claiming that if something is true in the case for the other.

An argument that God must be the first cause to have started chains of events going, as so (Aquinas's Second Way).

An event which is not explainable by natural causes, assumed to be divine in origin.

An example which can be used to argue that the world is like a mechanical creation, and such creations need a creator.

Coming back to life from the dead; an example of a miracle.

Many Christians pray for this, and many claimed miracles involve this; a restoring of life.

Ordinary communication with God; some religious people may feel that miraculous events are not this.

The unique patterns on the end digits of our hands, which Newton argued showed that humans are uniquely created.

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events occur in answer to
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<i>Analogy</i>
<i>Thumbprint</i>
<i>First Cause</i>
<i>St Thomas Aquinas</i>
<i>Fine-tuning</i>
<i>Intelligent Design</i>
<i>Argument from Miracles</i>
<i>Resurrection</i>
<i>Prayer</i>



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Being morally bad, or an action which is morally bad. Some feel that a God would not act in such ways.
Good reason to believe something. Many argue there is not much for miracles; they are often few or unreliable witnesses.
Pain in the world; it can be argued that there is no God because this exists.
Sentient beings created by scientists.
Someone who believes there is no God.
Someone who is not sure if there is a God or not, or does not think it is possible to know.
Something which shows a concept or event to be absolutely certain. Atheists argue the existence of God.
The capacity to make one's own decisions.
The prevalent scientific idea about how the universe began.
The study of the physical and natural world and theories it conforms to. This may seem miraculous and supernatural.
The theory that plants and creatures have changed over time to adapt to circumstances they are now.

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t allow people to be this, or	Atheist
go against science, and there	Humanism
	Agnostic
	Evolution
	Big Bang Theory
now about God.	Proof
there is none for the	Artificial Life
	Evil
	Free Will
seem to disprove the	Silliness
ce, and were not created as	Suffering

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extraordinary, such as a vision or miracle.
Becoming aware of a truth.
Believed by Christians to be the Son of God, who revealed God's word and plan.
Discovering knowledge about God through ordinary or natural means, available to all.
Discovering knowledge of God through the supernatural, given to specific people.
Holy writings, thought by some to reveal God's character and will.
In Christianity, the idea that God has shown himself to people, through Biblical events.
Refers to God or gods; supernatural being(s); transcendent forces.
Supernatural beings such as God/gods, or the realm in which govern the universe, or the forces that govern the universe.
The capacity humans can use to form judgements.
The idea that God has guided events for his purposes, though not by contravening natural laws.
The world and its contents; thought by some to reveal truths about God, or reveal his will.
When the angel Gabriel announced to Mary that she would have God's child.

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everyone.
its, for example.
the truth about everything.
tural laws.
is presence.

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Jesus
<i>Bernadette of Lourdes</i>
<i>Annunciation</i>
<i>Special Revelation</i>
<i>Divine</i>
<i>Ultimate Reality</i>
<i>Enlightenment</i>
<i>General Revelation</i>
<i>Nature</i>
<i>Scripture</i>
<i>Conscience</i>
<i>Reason</i>



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All-powerful.

An alternative explanation for visions – that people are seeing things which are not substance abuse.

The idea that people think they are having religious experiences because they really the ways they perceive things.

The quality of God which describes him as close, present, and active in the world.

The quality of God which describes him as not involved in the world, and as outside

The quality of God which describes him as unknowable, and beyond human understand

The quality of God which describes him knowable, and someone one can have a relationship

When children are raised in a family with a faith, they are more likely to perceive significance than if they were not.



Where ideas or events conflict with each other, and at least one must be wrong – so with different revelations.

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there due to illness or
want to, and this may affect
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me may feel this is the case

<i>Faith</i>
<i>Omnipotent</i>
<i>Omniscient</i>
<i>Personal</i>
<i>Impersonal</i>
<i>Immanent</i>
<i>Transcendent</i>
<i>Unreliable</i>
<i>Contradiction</i>

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Theme C: Philosophical Arguments for the Existence of God

An event which is not explainable by normal causes, assumed to be divine in origin.
Many Christians pray for this, and many claimed miracles involve this; a restoring of health.
A case for the existence of God, based on the idea that the world looks as though it has been created for a purpose.
An example which can be used to argue that the world is like a mechanical creation, rather than a natural object, and such creations need a creator.
An argument made by comparing two similar things and claiming that if something is the case for one, it will be the case for the other.
The unique patterns on the end digit of our hands, which Newton argued showed that God had designed humans uniquely.
An argument that there must be the thing to have started chains of events going, as something must have (Aquinas's Second Way).
A Christian theologian who formulated several different arguments for the existence of God.
A type of argument that God had to make lots of things 'just so' for the world to work; with slightly different conditions, life would be impossible.
A theory that some things must have been created, and needed to be created a certain way, as evolution does not explain them adequately.

A case for God's existence based on the belief that unexplainable supernatural events occur which need a divine cause.	
Coming back to life from the dead; an example of a miracle.	
Ordinary communication with God; some religious people may feel that miraculous events occur in answer to this.	



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Theme C: Philosophical Arguments against the Existence of God

A possible natural explanation for miracles – that they are just matters of chance, with no linked meaning.
Good reason to believe something. Many argue there is not much for miracles; they go against science, and there are often few or unreliable witnesses.
An argument against miracles; that if God can perform miracles, there do not seem to be good reasons for many he does not perform.
The study of the physical and natural world and the rules it conforms to. This may seem to disprove the miraculous and supernatural.
Someone who believes there is no God.
A philosophical position which relies on reason to justify human worth, and is often atheistic.
Someone who is unsure if there is a God or not, or does not think it is possible to know about God.
The theory that plants and creatures have changed over time to adapt to circumstance, and were not created as they are now.
The prevalent scientific idea about how the universe began.
Something which shows a concept or event to be absolutely certain. Atheists argue there is none for the existence of God.
Sentient beings created by scientists.

Being morally bad, or an action which is morally bad. Some feel that a God would not allow people to be this, or act in such ways.	
The capacity to make one's own decisions.	
An argument against miracles; that if God can perform miracles, then some he is reported to have performed seem strange or unnecessary.	
Pain in the world; it can be argued that there is no God because this exists.	



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Theme C: Types of Revelation (Table Fill)

In Christianity, the idea that God has shown himself to people, through Biblical events, for example.
An apparition, within Christianity often of Jesus or Mary, which can be taken to be proof of God's existence.
Anything where God or the divine is sensed or witnessed. It can be more ordinary, such as prayer, or more extraordinary, such as a vision or miracle.
A two-way promise between God and humanity.
The idea that God has guided events for his purpose, though not by contravening natural laws.
Believed by Christians to be the Son of God who revealed God's word and plan.
A young French girl who had a vision of the Virgin Mary, resulting in the site of the vision becoming a pilgrimage site.
When the angel Gabriel announced to Mary that she would have God's child.
Discovering knowledge of God through the supernatural, given to specific people.
Refers to God or gods; supernatural being(s); or transcendent forces.
Supernatural beings such as God/gods, or the rules which govern the universe, or the truth about everything.
Becoming aware of a truth

Becoming aware of a truth.

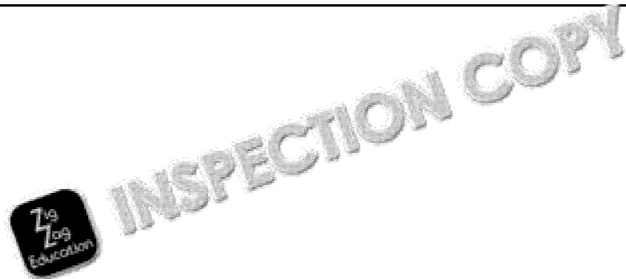
Discovering knowledge about God through ordinary or natural means, available to everyone.

The world and its contents; thought by some to reveal truths about God, or reveal his presence.

Holy writings, thought by some to reveal God's character and will.

An instinct about what is right and wrong, believed by some to come from God.

The capacity humans can use to form judgements.



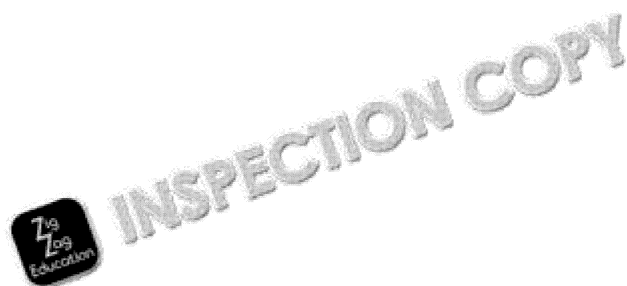
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Theme C: Ideas about the Divine *(Table Fill)*

An alternative explanation for visions – that people are seeing things which are not there due to illness or substance abuse.
The idea that people think they are having religious experiences because they really want to, and this may affect the ways they perceive things.
When children are raised in a family with a faith, making them more likely to perceive events with religious significance than if they were not.
A belief in God, and an attitude of trusting him. Some feel this is necessary to experience God, through ways such as miracles.
All-powerful.
All-knowing.
The quality of God which describes him as knowable, and someone one can have a relationship with.
The quality of God which describes him as unknowable, and beyond human understanding.
The quality of God which describes him as close, present, and active in the world.
The quality of God which describes him as not involved in the world, and as outside of time and space.
A quality meaning something/one should not be trusted/believed. Some people feel that religious experiences or the witnesses who report them are this.

Where ideas or events conflict with each other, and at least one must be wrong – some may feel this is the case with different revelations.



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Theme C: Philosophical Arguments for the Existence of God

Miracle	An event which is not explainable by normal cause and effect or natural origin.
Healing	Many Christians pray for this, and many claim to have experienced the restoring of health.
Design Argument	A case for the existence of God, based on the idea that the universe, though it has been created for a purpose.
Paley's Watch	An example which can be used to argue that the universe is the product of creation, rather than a natural object, and such objects are designed.
Analogy	An argument made by comparing two similar things. If something is the case for one, it will be the case for the other.
Thumbprint	The unique pattern on the end digits of our hands, which is used to argue that God had designed all humans uniquely.
First Cause	An argument that God must be the thing to have caused everything to go on, as something must have caused everything to exist (Aquinas's Second Way).
St Thomas Aquinas	A Christian theologian who formulated several arguments for the existence of God.
Fine-tuning	A type of argument that God had to make lots of adjustments to the universe to work; with slightly different conditions, life would not be possible.
Intelligent Design	A theory that some things must have been created by an intelligent designer, as evolution does not explain the complexity of life.
Argument from Miracles	A case for God's existence based on the belief that supernatural events occur which need a divine cause.



Resurrection

Coming back to life from the dead; an example of

Prayer

Ordinary communication with God; some religious
miraculous events occur in answer to this.

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Theme C: Philosophical Arguments against the Existence of God

<i>Coincidence</i>	A possible natural explanation for miracles – that they are just chance, with no linked meaning.
<i>Evidence</i>	Good reason to believe something. Many argue that miracles are evidence; they go against science, and there are many witnesses.
<i>Selectiveness</i>	An argument against miracles; that if God can perform miracles, there seem to be good reasons for many he does not perform miracles.
<i>Science</i>	The study of the physical and natural world and its properties and behaviour. It may seem to disprove the miraculous and supernatural.
<i>Atheist</i>	Someone who believes there is no God.
<i>Humanism</i>	A philosophical position which relies on reason to determine what is right and wrong.
<i>Agnostic</i>	Someone who is not sure if there is a God or not, or whether it is possible to know about God.
<i>Evolution</i>	The theory that plants and creatures have changed over time and circumstance, and were not created as they are now.
<i>Big Bang Theory</i>	The prevalent scientific idea about how the universe began.
<i>Proof</i>	Something which shows a concept or event to be true. Many argue there is none for the existence of God.
<i>Artificial Life</i>	Sentient beings created by scientists.
<i>Evil</i>	Being morally bad, or an action which is morally wrong. Many argue that if God would not allow people to be this, or act in such a way.

Free Will

The capacity to make one's own decisions.

Silliness

An argument against miracles; that if God can perform miracles, then the miracles he is reported to have performed seem strange.

Suffering

Pain in the world; it can be argued that there is no good reason for

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Theme C: Types of Revelation

Revelation	In Christianity, the idea that God has shown him- self through Biblical events, for example.
Vision	An apparition, within Christianity often of Jesus to be proof of God's existence.
Religious Experience	Anything where God or the divine is sensed or w ordinary, such as prayer, or more extraordinary,
Covenant	A two-way promise between God and humanity.
Providence	The idea that God has guided events for his purp contravening natural laws.
Jesus	Believed by Christians to be the Son of God, who plan.
Bernadette of Lourdes	A young French girl who had a vision of the Virgi of the vision becoming a pilgrimage site.
Annunciation	When the angel Gabriel announced to Mary that
Special Revelation	Discovering knowledge of God through the supe people.
Divine	Refers to God or gods; supernatural being(s); or
Ultimate Reality	Supernatural beings such as God/gods, or the ru universe, or the truth about everything.
Enlightenment	Becoming aware of a truth.
General Revelation	Discovering knowledge about God through ordi



Nature

available to everyone.

The world and its contents; thought by some to reveal his presence.

Scripture

Holy writings, thought by some to reveal God's c

Conscience

An instinct about what is right and wrong, believed to be from God.

Reason

The capacity humans can use to form judgement



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Theme C: Ideas about the Divine

Hallucination	An alternative explanation for visions – that people are not there due to illness or substance abuse.
Wish Fulfilment	The idea that people think they are having religious experiences that they really want to, and this may affect the way they perceive events.
Religious Upbringing	When children are raised in a family with a faith, they may perceive events with religious significance than people who are not raised in a faith.
Faith	A belief in God, and an attitude of trusting him. Some people experience God, through ways such as miracles.
Omnipotent	All-powerful.
Omniscient	All-knowing.
Personal	The quality of God which describes him knowable and in relationship with.
Impersonal	The quality of God which describes him as unknowable and without understanding.
Immanent	The quality of God which describes him as close, present in the world.
Transcendent	The quality of God which describes him as not in the world, outside of time and space.
Unreliable	A quality meaning something/one should not be trusted. People may feel that religious experiences or the writings of the Bible are unreliable.
Contradiction	Where ideas or events conflict with each other.

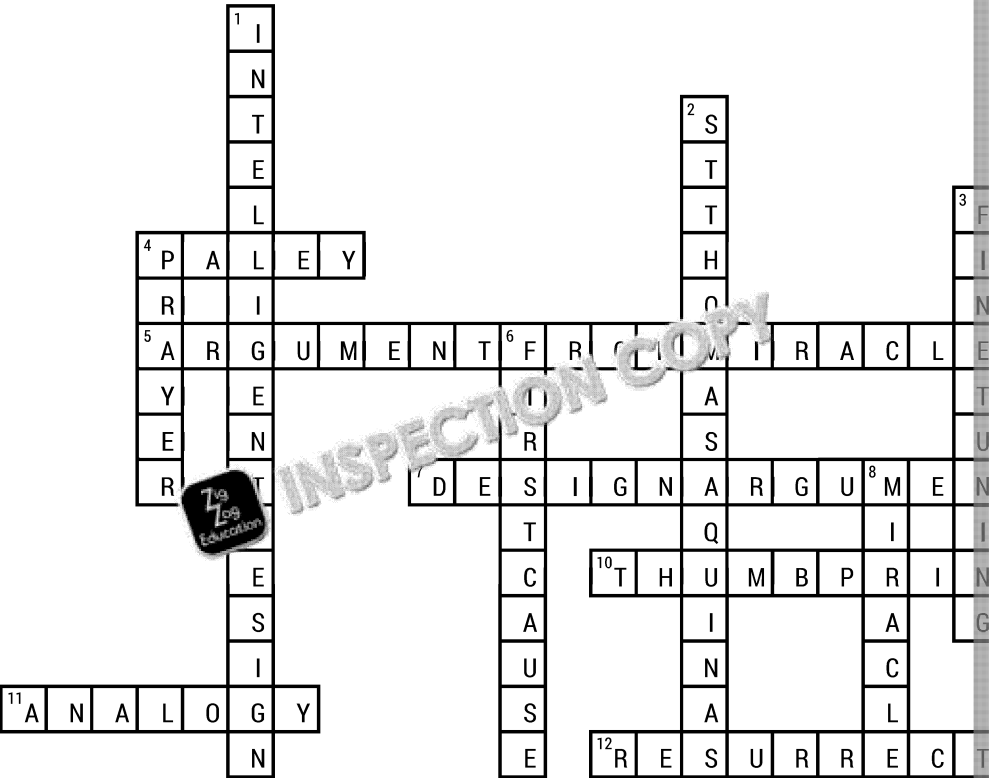


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Theme C: Philosophical Arguments for the Existence of God

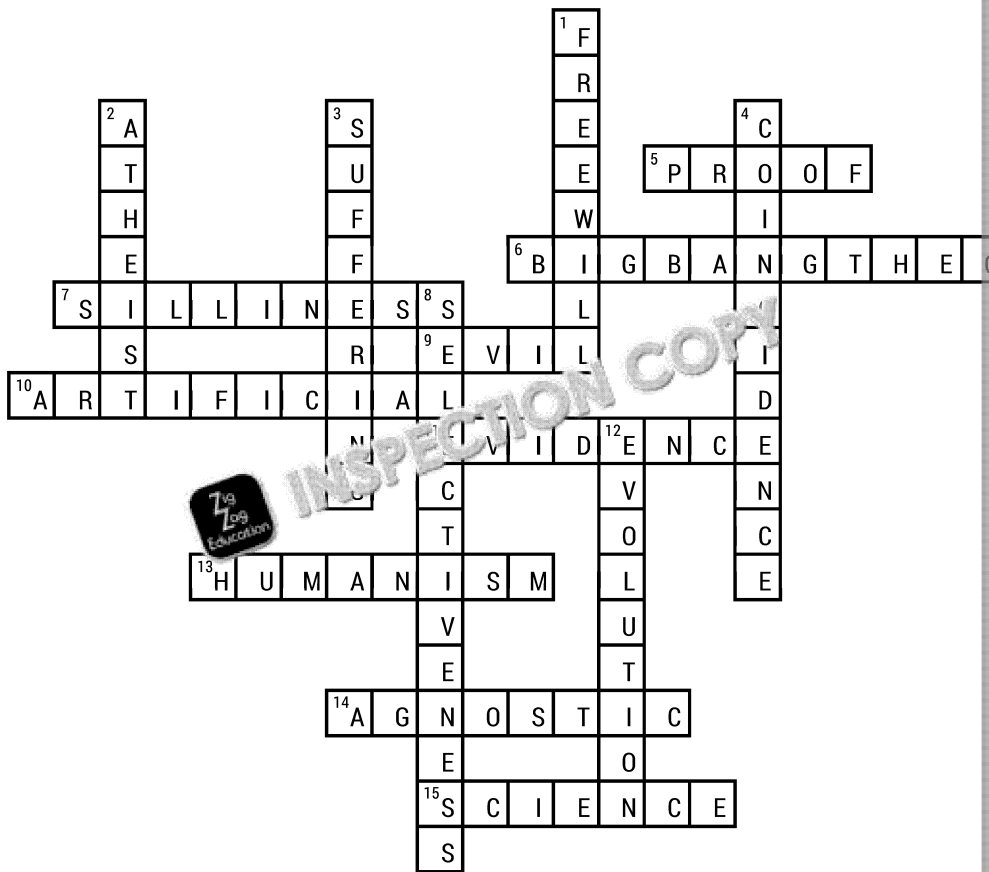


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Theme C: Philosophical Arguments against the Existence of God



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Theme C: Ideas about the Divine

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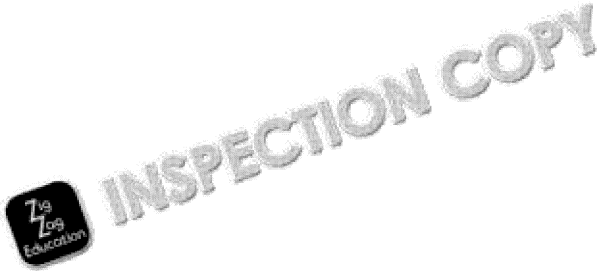
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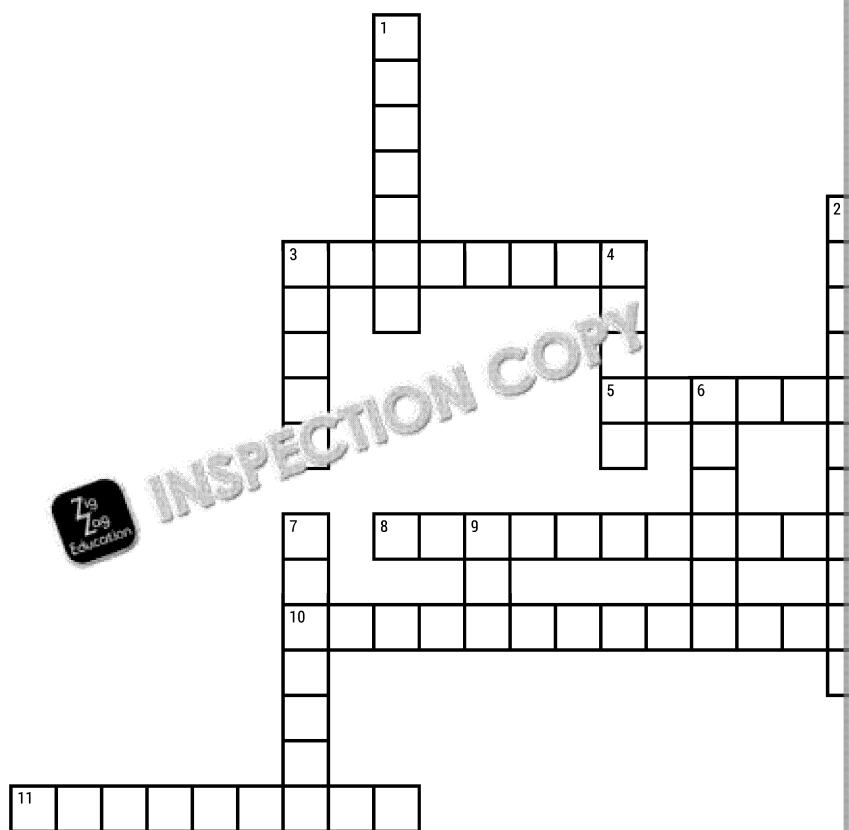
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Theme D: Peace and Religious Concepts



Across

- 3** Opposition to violence and war; a belief that all violence is wrong. (8)
- 5** Christian Aid is an example of a _____. (7)
- 8** Getting rid of nuclear weapons is called nuclear _____. (11)
- 10** Being reunited in a positive way with someone one had been separated from. (14)
- 11** In Christianity, when God will separate the good and the bad at the end of time, and reward or punish them. (9)

Down

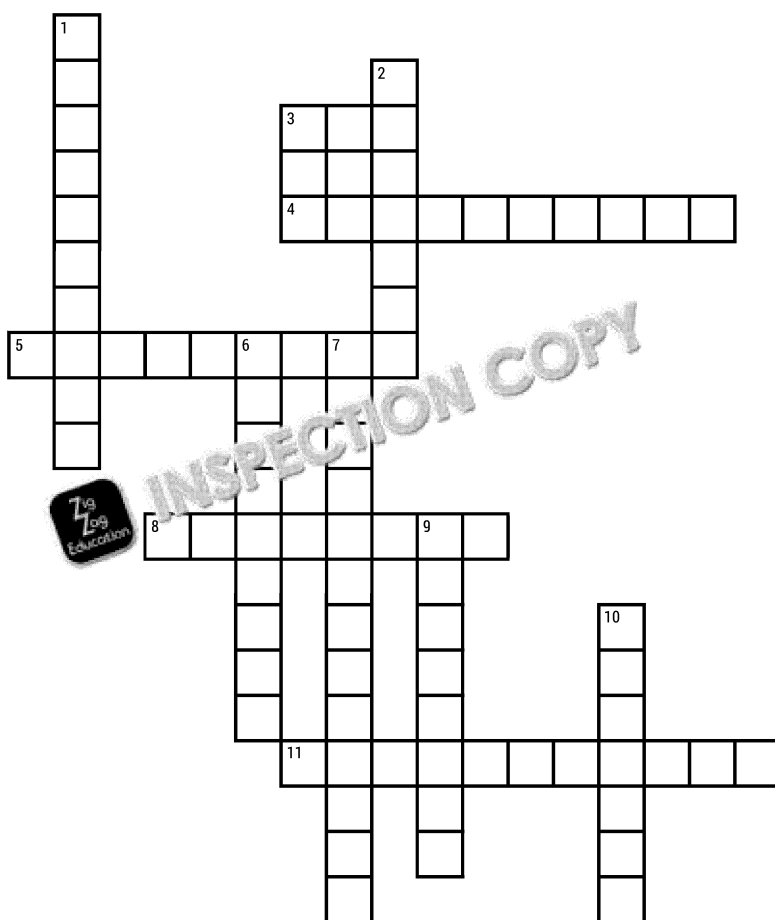
- 1** Fairness; what is
- 2** Mediating between to reach a solution
- 3** The absence of v
- 4** Showing compass punishing or taki
- 6** A term for non-vi religions. (6)
- 7** 'Then Peter came member of the ch should I _____ said to him, "Not seven times.'" (M
- 9** Acting against G

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Theme D: Violence



Across

- 3** Conflict involving weapons between countries or large groups of people. (3)
- 4** Nuclear _____ is keeping nuclear weapons to stop others using such weapons. (10)
- 5** Someone who fights in a conflict, or is closely associated with fighting. (9)
- 8** Acts of destruction, often involving physical force. (8)
- 11** Giving off ionising radiation or matter. (11)

Down

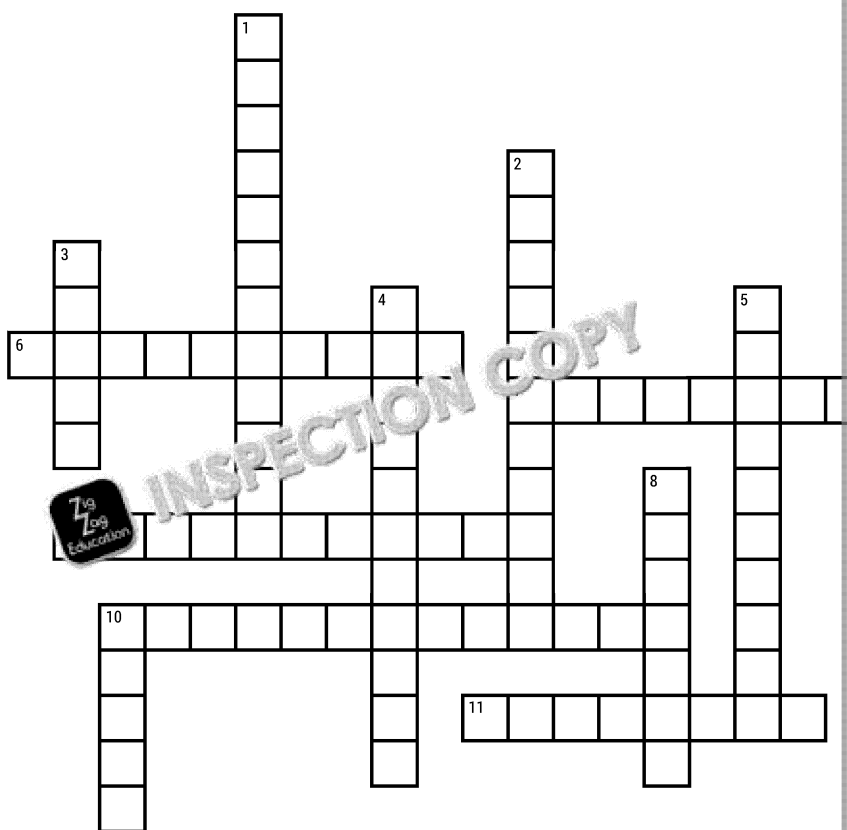
- 1** Two of these were used in WW2. (6,4)
- 2** Demonstration of force, such as a law, which is not public. (7)
- 3** The UK went to war with them because they had these (the same ones as in 1). (6,4)
- 6** The attack on the World Trade Center in 2001 is generally known as the _____ of 9/11. (9)
- 7** Something which is made of atoms. (7,6)
- 9** An ordinary member of the armed forces, is a _____.
- 10** A weaponised chemical agent, believed to be real.

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Theme D: Reasons for Violence



Across

- 6 Allowed by law or morals. (10)
- 7 An extreme situation, in which a really bad outcome may be possible. Some people feel the use of WMD is acceptable in such circumstances. (9)
- 9 Taking revenge and responding aggressively. (11)
- 10 A philosophical debate about when armed conflict between large groups is acceptable. (4,3,6)
- 11 These were ordered by popes to reclaim land from Muslim control. (8)

Down

- 1 In fair or appropriate.
- 2 Protecting one's self.
- 3 Selfish or extravagant.
- 4 Someone who thinks only of their own pleasure and leisure.
- 5 A _____ strike.
- 8 The Crusades are a series of religious wars fought between Christians and Muslims from the 11th to the 13th century.
- 10 Arabic for 'struggle' or 'fighting'. It refers to the struggle of Muslims to advance Islam. (5)

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Fairness, what is right, legally or morally.
Getting rid of nuclear weapons.
Giving to, and helping, others.
In Christianity, when God will separate the good and the bad at the end of time, and
Letting go of bad feelings towards someone who has done you wrong.
Mediating between conflicting parties in an attempt to reach a solution.
Opposition to violence and war; a belief that all violence is wrong.
Showing compassion and forgiveness, rather than punishing or taking revenge.
The absence of violence, or a state of calm.

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Reconciliation	
Mercy	
Ahimsa	
Pacifism	
Sin	
Negotiation	
Judgement	
Nuclear Disarmament	
Charity	

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Conflict involving weapons between countries or large groups of people.
Demonstration due to disagreement with something, such as a law, which is often on the streets.
Destructive devices which have the power to kill and maim many people and do much damage.
Giving off ionising radiation or matter.
Someone who fights in a conflict, or is closely associated with fighting.
Someone who is not involved in fighting in a conflict.
Something which causes destruction using the power of atoms.
The theory that the threat of retaliation from state or non-state weapons based on the possibility of nuclear attacks from enemies.
Unauthorised violence, often for a political cause.

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An extreme situation, in which a really bad outcome may be possible. Some people find it acceptable in such circumstances.
Arabic for 'struggle'. The 'lesser' form of this is fighting to advance Islam or combat it.
In fair or appropriate ratio with something else.
Protecting one's own person/group/country.
Religious conflicts in which Christians fought to control the Holy Land, beginning in 1099.
Religiously motivated armed conflict.
Selfish or extravagant appetite.
Someone who thinks actions should bring the most pleasure and least pain.
Taking revenge and responding aggressively.

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Feel the use of WMD is

enemies of Islam.

n the eleventh century.

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Just War Theory

Jihad

Holy War

Legitimate

Pre-emptive Strike

Proportional

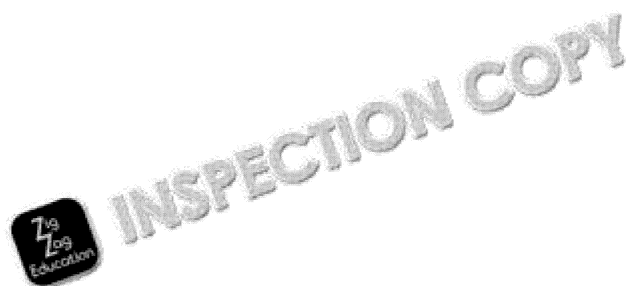
Utilitarian

Crusades

Emergency

Theme D: Peace and Religious Concepts (Table Fill)

The absence of violence, or a state of calm.	
Fairness; what is right, legally or morally.	
Letting go of bad feelings towards someone who has done you wrong.	
Being reunited in a positive way with someone one had been separated from.	
Showing compassion and forgiveness, rather than punishing or taking revenge.	
A term for non-violence common to several Indian religions.	
Opposition to violence and war; a belief that all violence is wrong.	
Acting against God, or separation from God.	
Mediating between conflicting parties in an attempt to reach a solution.	
In Christianity, God will separate the good and the bad at the end of time, and reward or punish them.	
Getting rid of nuclear weapons.	
Giving to, and helping, others.	

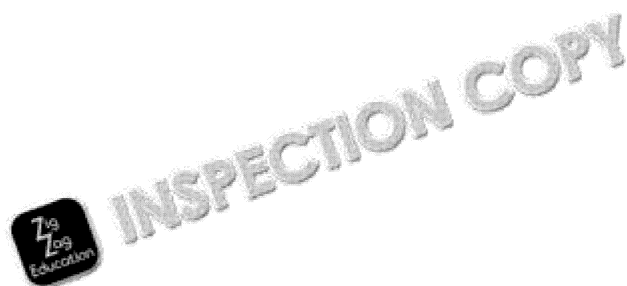


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Theme D: Violence (Table Fill)

Acts of destruction, often involving physical force.
Demonstration due to disagreement with something, such as a law, which is often organised, and often in public.
Unauthorised violence, often for a political cause.
Conflict involving weapons between countries or large groups of people.
Someone who is not involved in fighting in a conflict.
A weaponised conflict between large groups which is believed to be reasonable and fair.
Someone who fights in a conflict, or is closely associated with fighting.
Something which causes destruction using the power of atoms.
The theory that the threat of retaliation from states owning weapons based on the power of atoms prevents attacks from enemies.
Giving off ionising radiation or matter.
A specific explosive weapon which uses nuclear power to destroy.
Destructive devices which have the power to kill and maim many people and do much damage.



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Theme D: Reasons for Violence *(Table Fill)*

Selfish or extravagant appetite.
Protecting one's own person/group/country.
Taking revenge and responding aggressively.
A philosophical debate about when armed conflict between large groups is acceptable.
Arabic for 'struggle'. The 'lesser' form of this is fighting to advance Islam or combat enemies of Islam.
Religiously motivated armed conflict.
Allowed by law or morals.
An attack made against an enemy before they can attack.
In fair or appropriate ratio with something else.
Someone who thinks actions should bring the most pleasure and least pain.
Religious conflicts in which Christians fought to control the Holy Land, beginning in the eleventh century.
An extreme situation, in which a really bad outcome may be possible. Some people feel the use of WMD is acceptable in such circumstances.

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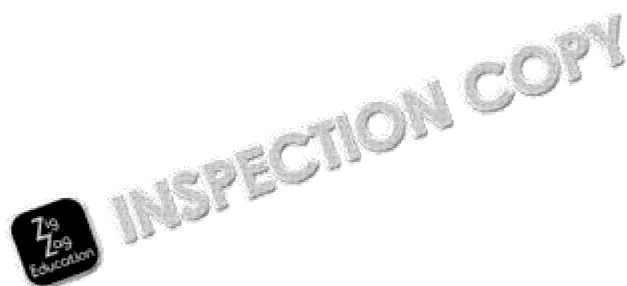
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Theme D: Peace and Religious Concepts

Peace	The absence of violence, or a state of calm.
Justice	Fairness; what is right, legally or morally.
Forgiveness	Letting go of bad feelings towards someone who has wronged you.
Reconciliation	Being reunited in a positive way with someone who you have been in conflict with.
Mercy	Showing compassion and forgiveness, rather than revenge.
Ahimsa	A term for non-violence common to several Indian religions.
Pacifism	Opposition to violence and war; a belief that all conflicts should be resolved peacefully.
Sin	Acting against God or separation from God.
Negotiation	Mediating between conflicting parties in an attempt to reach a compromise.
Judgement	In Christianity, when God will separate the good from the evil, and reward or punish them.
Nuclear Disarmament	Getting rid of nuclear weapons.
Charity	Giving to, and helping, others.





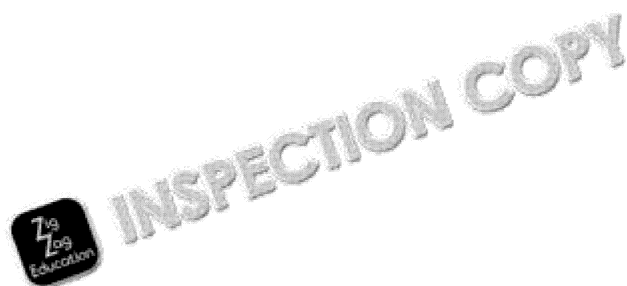
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Theme D: Violence

Violence	Acts of destruction, often involving physical force.
Protest	Demonstration due to disagreement with something, often organised, and often in public.
Terrorism	Unauthorised violence, often for a political cause.
War	Conflict involving weapons between countries or groups.
Civilian	Someone who is not involved in fighting in a conflict.
Just War	A weaponised conflict between large groups which is seen as reasonable and fair.
Combatant	Someone who fights in a conflict, or is closely associated with it.
Nuclear Weapon	Something which causes destruction using the power of nuclear energy.
Nuclear Deterrence	The theory that the threat of retaliation from someone with the power of atoms prevents attacks from enemies.
Radioactive	Giving off ionising radiation or matter.
Atomic Bomb	A specific explosive weapon which uses nuclear energy.
Weapons of Mass Destruction	Destructive devices which have the power to kill or cause much damage.





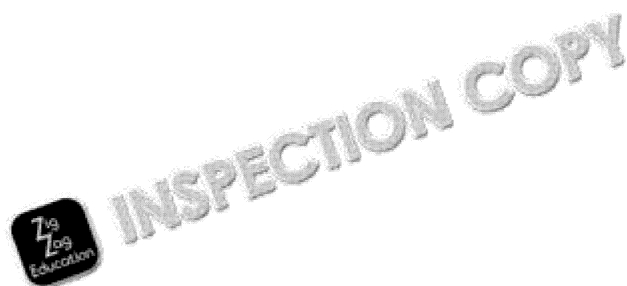
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Theme D: Reasons for Violence

Greed	Selfish or extravagant appetite.
Self-defence	Protecting one's own person/group/country.
Retaliation	Taking revenge and responding aggressively.
Just War Theory	A philosophical debate about when armed conflict is acceptable.
Jihad	Arabic for 'struggle'. The 'lesser' form of this is fighting combat enemies of Islam.
Holy War	Religiously motivated armed conflict.
Legitimate	Allowed by law or moral principles.
Pre-emptive Strike	An attack made against an enemy before they can attack.
Proportional	A response that is fair or appropriate ratio with something else.
Utilitarian	Someone who thinks actions should bring the most benefit to the most people.
Crusades	Religious conflicts in which Christians fought to reclaim the Holy Land, beginning in the eleventh century.
Emergency	An extreme situation, in which a really bad outcome is feared and people feel the use of WMD is acceptable in such circumstances.

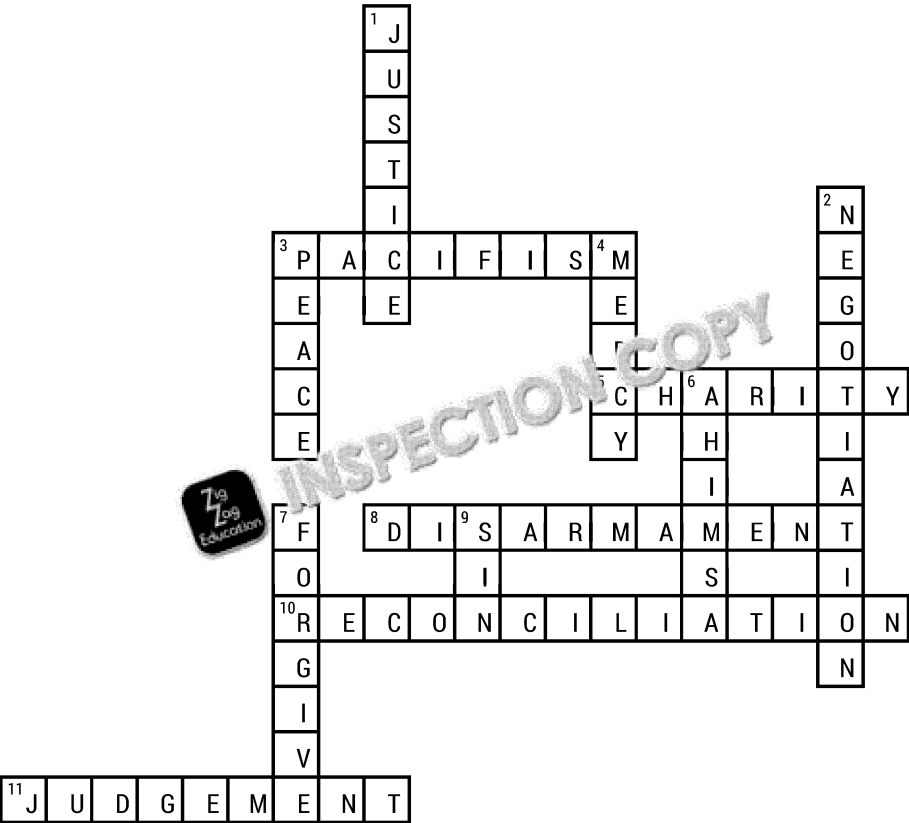




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Theme D: Peace and Religious Concepts

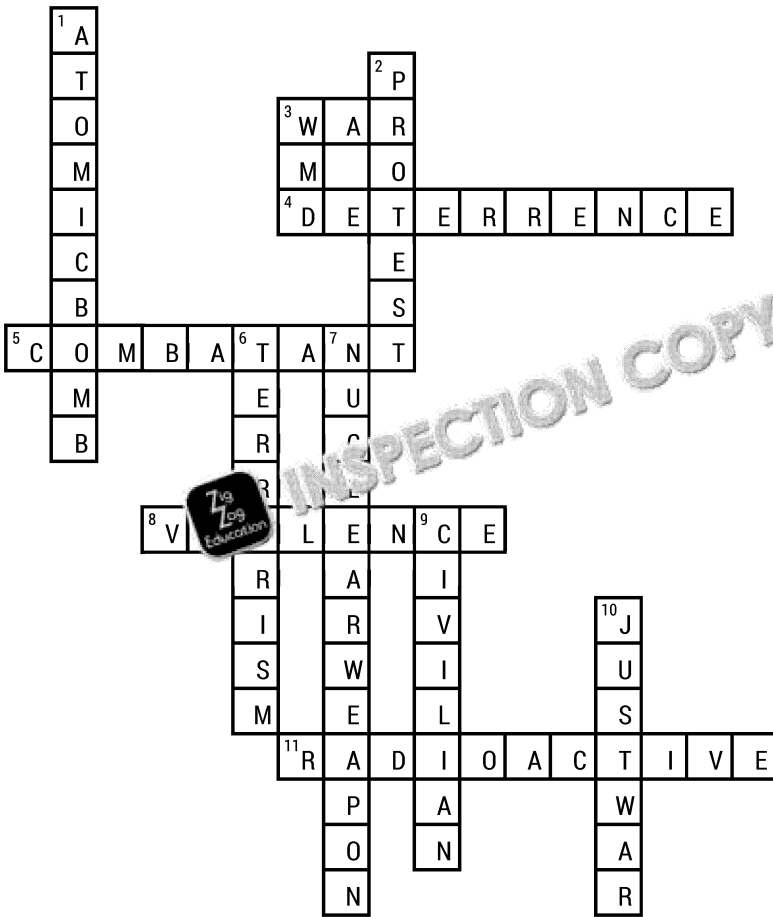


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Theme D: Violence

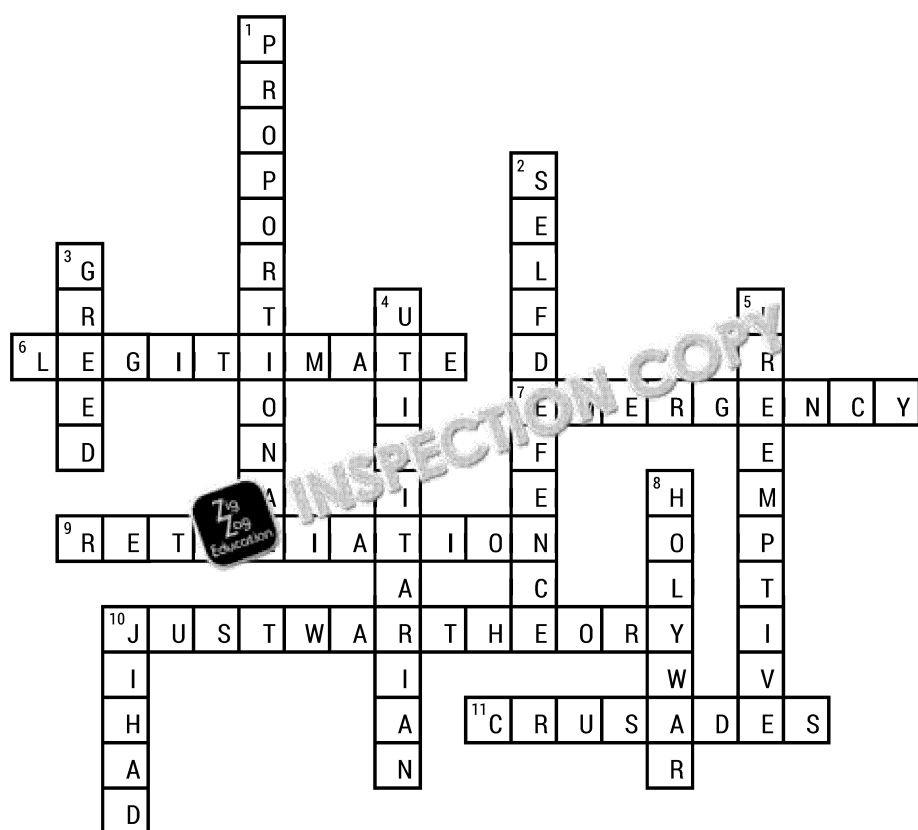


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Theme D: Reasons for Violence



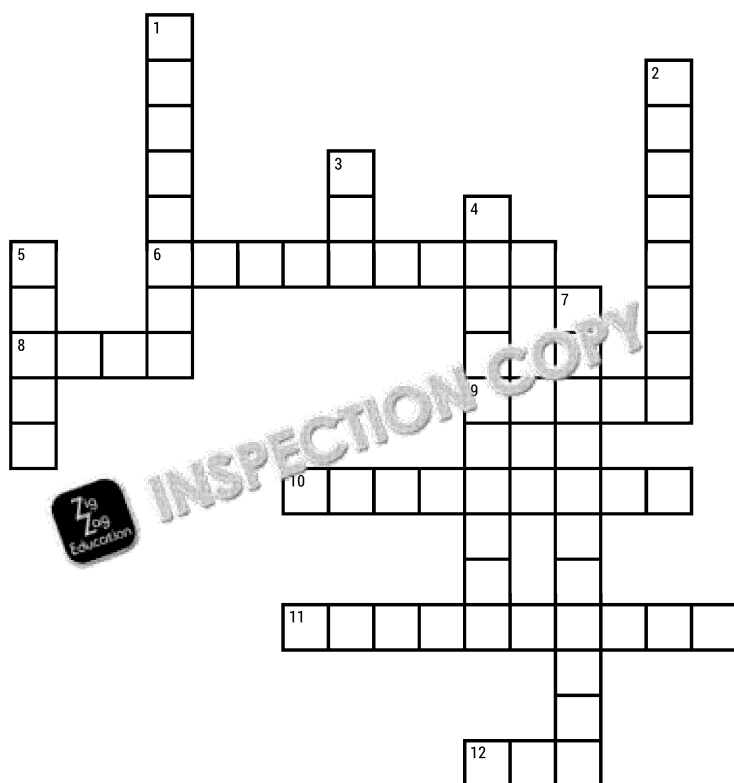
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Theme E: Crime and Related Ideas



Across

- 6 The will behind carrying out an action. (9)
- 8 An obligation; something one must do. (4)
- 9 Someone is a criminal if they have committed a _____. (5)
- 10 Pain in the world; it is debated whether it is ever good or acceptable to cause this. (9)
- 11 "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) is known as what? (6,4)
- 12 Acting against God, or separation from God. (5)

Down

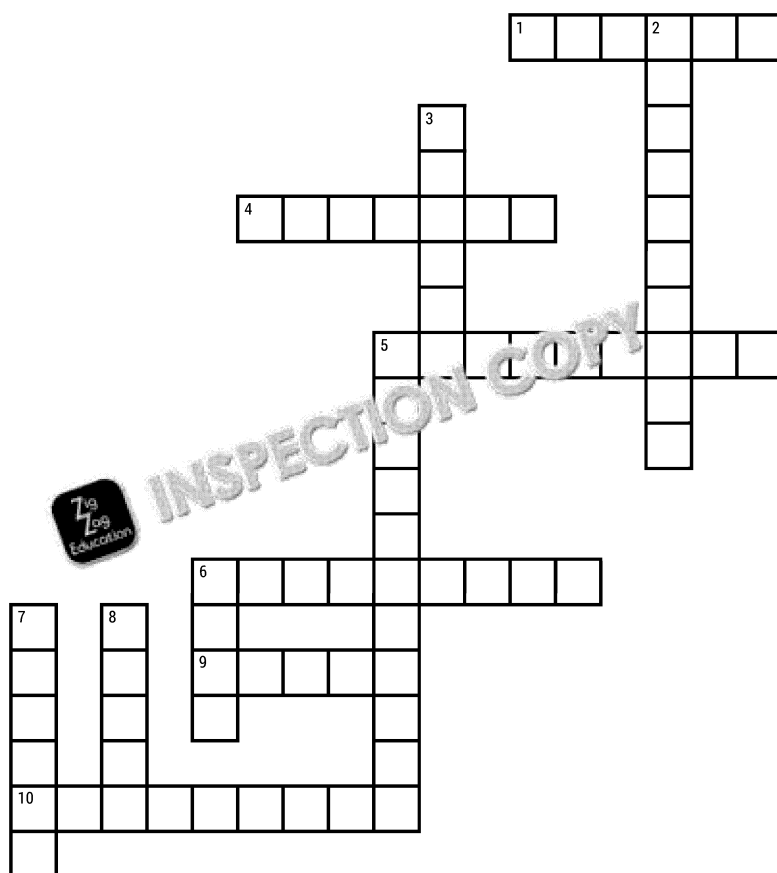
- 1 Principles concerning right and wrong. (8)
- 2 Responsible for something; blameworthy. (8)
- 3 The _____ Commandments; the 10 commandments God gave to Moses. (4)
- 4 An instinct about something; a feeling that something is wrong. (5)
- 5 To decide right or wrong; to punish; Christian. (5)
- 7 Someone who thinks only of their own pleasure and leads a sinful life. (5)

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Theme E: Reasons for Crime and Types of Crime



Across

- 1 People might protest against laws if they believe them to be _____. (6)
- 4 The state of being poor. (7)
- 5 Believing that someone will be a certain way, or will or will not be able to do a certain thing because they are part of a certain group. (9)
- 6 Discriminatory illegal action, motivated by dislike, often of a group. (4,5)
- 9 This is forbidden in the eighth of the Ten Commandments. (5)
- 10 Having a dependency on _____, something. (9)

Down

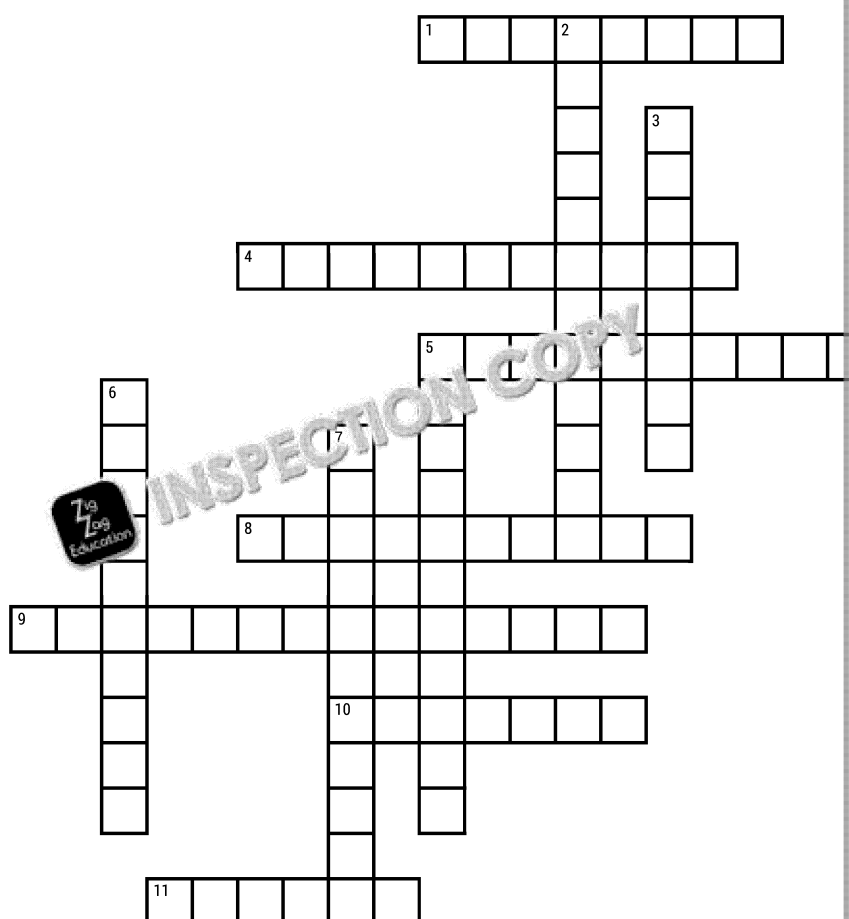
- 2 The way someone
- 3 This is forbidden in the eighth of the Ten Commandments.
- 5 Bad treatment, of a group of people.
- 6 Extreme dislike. (6)
- 7 What type of illness? (6)
- 8 Selfish or extravagant

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Theme E: Reasons for and against Punishment



Across

- 1 If life is sacred, it has _____. (8)
- 4 'Then Peter came and said to him, "Lord, if another member of the church sins against me, how often should I _____? As many as seven times?" Jesus said to him, "Not seven times, but, I tell you, seventy-seven times."' (Matthew 18:21–22 NRSV). (11)
- 5 Making up for something done wrong, e.g. through monetary compensation or community service. (10)
- 8 Use of punishment with the aim of stopping people from doing, or wanting to do, something bad, e.g. crime. (10)
- 9 Aiming to help someone become better, so they can fit into society. (14)
- 10 Another word for usefulness. (7)
- 11 To admit to and be sorry for wrongdoing. (6)

Down

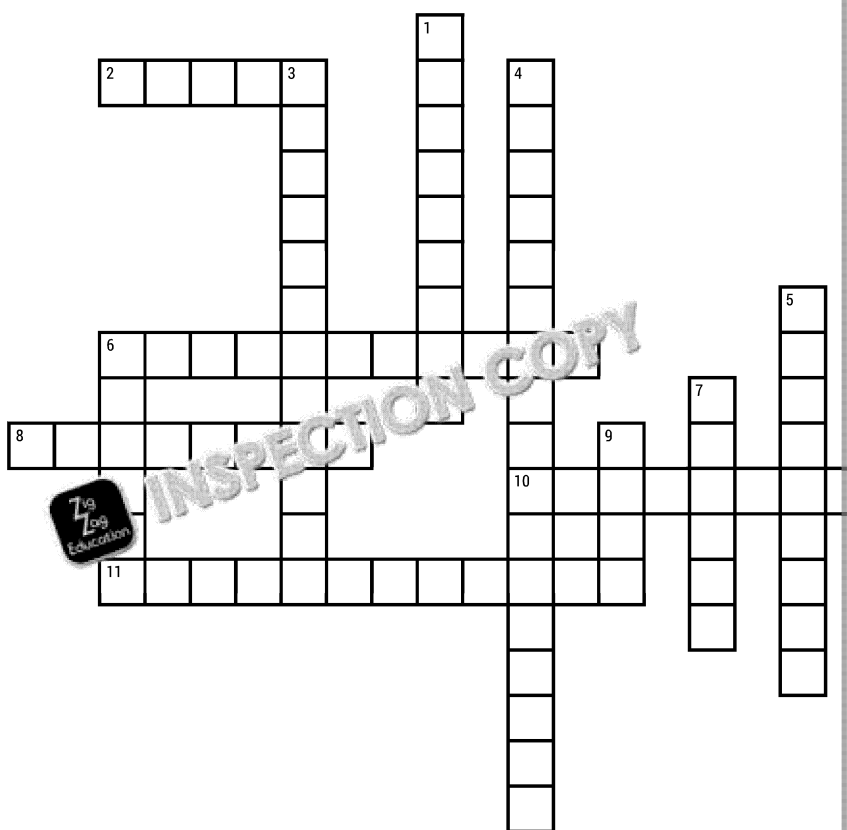
- 2 Something given
- 3 Leaving a faith or belief
- 5 Changing someone's behavior, e.g. by stopping them doing bad things
- 6 Negative consequences of bad actions. (10)
- 7 "An eye for an eye" – a principle or example of what?

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Theme E: Types of Punishment and Treatment of Criminals



Across

- 2 Islamic fixed punishment. (5)
- 6 Legal proceedings against someone charged with a crime. (11)
- 8 A type of punishment which is physical. (8)
- 10 Someone who breaks the law. (8)
- 11 Being let out of prison before the end of a prison sentence. (5,7)

Down

- 1 For some minor crimes, making reparation to the victim.
- 3 This is also known as a fine.
- 4 A system of monitoring prisoners by observing their location.
- 5 Not being punished or monitored in case of a breach.
- 6 Someone is on the parole, with conditional release.
- 7 A place where criminals are kept.
- 9 Paying money as a penalty or authority. (4)

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An instinct about what is right and wrong, believed by some to come from God.
An obligation; something one must do.
Important laws followed by Christians and Jews; given by God to Moses on stone tablets.
Pain in the world; it is debated whether it is ever good or acceptable to cause this.
Principles concerning what is right and wrong.
Responsible for something in a bad way; blame; worthy.
Someone who thinks actions should bring the most pleasure and least pain.
The will behind carrying out an action.
To decide rightness or wrongness and to reward or punish; Christians believe God can do this.



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Extreme dislike.
Having a dependency on, or need for, something.
Killing a human (intentionally and planned in advance).
Medical condition which affects thinking and behaviour in an adverse way.
Selfish or extravagant appetite.
Something legislated by the government which is thought unfair and wrong.
The crime of stealing something.
The state of being poor.
The way someone is raised.

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Addiction									
Greed									
Hate									
Unjust Law									
Persecution									
Prejudice									
Theft									
Murder									
Hate Crime									

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Leaving a faith and renouncing it.
Letting go of bad feelings towards someone who has done you wrong.
Making up for something done wrong, e.g. through monetary compensation or compensation.
Negative consequences given to someone for bad actions.
Something given or done to make up for a wrongdoing.
Taking revenge to make amends for a wrongdoing.
The concept that life is sacred.
To admit to and be sorry for wrongdoing.
Use of punishment with the aim of stopping people from doing, or wanting to do, something.

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Reformation	
Rehabilitation	
Reparation	
Forgiveness	
Principle of Utility	
Sanctity of Life	
Compensation	
Repent	
Apostasy	

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A system of monitoring released prisoners by observing their location/movements.
Being let out of prison before the end of a prison sentence.
Islamic fixed punishment.
Legal proceedings against someone charged with a crime.
Not being punished for wrongdoing, but being monitored in case of future wrongdoing.
Paying money as a punishment given by the correct authority.
Sentencing someone to be killed as punishment.
Someone is on this if they are released early from prison, with conditions they must follow.
Someone who breaks the law.

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Theme E: Crime and Related Ideas (Table Fill)

The will behind carrying out an action.	
Pain in the world; it is debated whether it is ever good or acceptable to cause this.	
An important principle which many Christians try to follow; taught in Matthew 7:12.	
Acting against God, or separation from God.	
An act which breaks the law.	
Important laws followed by Christians and Jews; given by God to Moses on stone tablets in Exodus.	
An obligation; something one must do.	
To decide right or wrong; to reward or punish; Christians believe God does this.	
Someone who thinks actions should bring the most pleasure and least pain.	
An instinct about what is right and wrong, believed by some to come from God.	
Principles concerning what is right and wrong.	
Responsible for something in a bad way; blameworthy.	

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Theme E: Reasons for Crime and Types of Crime (Tab

The state of being poor.	
The way someone is raised.	
Medical condition which affects thinking and behaviour in an adverse way.	
Having a dependency on, or need for, something.	
Selfish or extravagant appetite.	
Extreme dislike.	
Something legislated by the government which is thought to be right and wrong.	
Bad treatment, often directed towards a particular group of people.	
Believing that someone will behave in a certain way, or will or will not be able to do a certain thing because of their status as part of a certain group.	
The crime of stealing something.	
Killing a human (intentionally and planned in advance).	
Discriminatory illegal action, motivated by dislike, often of a group.	

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Theme E: Reasons for and against Punishment (Table)

Negative consequences given to someone for bad actions.
Taking revenge to make amends for a wrong done.
Use of punishment with the aim of stopping people from doing, or wanting to do, something bad, e.g. crime.
Changing someone's character for the better to stop them doing bad things.
Aiming to help someone get better, so they can fit into society.
Making up for something done wrong, e.g. through monetary compensation or community service.
Letting go of bad feelings towards someone who has done you wrong.
A concept that an action is morally bad depending on how much pleasure (good) and pain (bad) it produces.
The concept that life is sacred.
Something given or done to make up for a wrong.
To admit to and be sorry for wrongdoing.
Leaving a faith and renouncing it.

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Theme E: Types of Punishment and Treatment of Criminals

A place where criminals are locked up.	
A physical penalty for wrongdoing.	
A punishment which involves helping the local area and local people.	
Sentencing someone to be killed as punishment.	
Islamic fixed punishment.	
Paying money as a punishment given by the correct authority.	
A system of monitoring released prisoners by observing their location/movements.	
Not being punished for wrongdoing but being monitored in case of future wrongdoing.	
Someone is on trial and if they are released early from prison, with conditions they must keep.	
Being let out of prison before the end of a prison sentence.	
Legal proceedings against someone charged with a crime.	
Someone who breaks the law.	

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Theme E: Crime and Related Ideas

Intention	The will behind carrying out an action.
Suffering	Pain in the world; it is debated whether it is ever justified.
Golden Rule	An important principle which many Christians try to follow. Matthew 7:12.
Sin	Acting against God, or separation from God.
Crime	An act which breaks the law.
Ten Commandments	Important laws followed by Christians and Jews. Written on two stone tablets in Exodus 20.
Duty	An obligation to do something one must do.
Judge	To decide rightness or wrongness and to reward or punish. Believe God does this.
Utilitarian	Someone who thinks actions should bring the most happiness.
Conscience	An instinct about what is right and wrong, believed to be from God.
Morality	Principles concerning what is right and wrong.
Culpable	Responsible for something in a bad way; blameworthy.





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Theme E: Reasons for Crime and Types of Crime

<i>Poverty</i>	The state of being poor.
<i>Upbringing</i>	The way someone is raised.
<i>Mental Illness</i>	Medical condition which affects thinking and behaviour.
<i>Addiction</i>	Having a dependency on, or need for, something.
<i>Greed</i>	Selfish or extravagant appetite.
<i>Hate</i>	Extreme dislike.
<i>Unjust Law</i>	Something legislated by the government which is unfair.
<i>Persecution</i>	Bad treatment, often aimed towards a particular group.
<i>Prejudice</i>	Believing that someone will be a certain way, or do a certain thing because they are part of a certain group.
<i>Theft</i>	The crime of stealing something.
<i>Murder</i>	Killing a human (intentionally and planned in advance).
<i>Hate Crime</i>	Discriminatory illegal action, motivated by dislike.





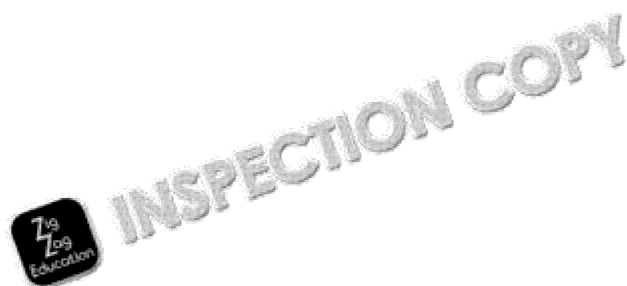
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Theme E: Reasons for and against Punishment

<i>Punishment</i>	Negative consequences given to someone for bad behaviour.
<i>Retribution</i>	Taking revenge to make amends for a wrong done.
<i>Deterrence</i>	Use of punishment with the aim of stopping people from doing something bad, e.g. crime.
<i>Reformation</i>	Changing someone's character for the better to prevent them from doing bad.
<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Aiming to help someone get better, so they can't do bad again.
<i>Reparation</i>	Making up for something done wrong, e.g. through financial payment or community service.
<i>Forgiveness</i>	Letting go of bad feelings towards someone who has done wrong.
<i>Principle of Utility</i>	A concept that an action is good or bad depending on the amount of pleasure (good) and pain (bad) it produces.
<i>Sanctity of Life</i>	The concept that life is sacred.
<i>Compensation</i>	Something given or done to make up for a wrong done.
<i>Repent</i>	To admit to and be sorry for wrongdoing.
<i>Apostasy</i>	Leaving a faith and renouncing it.





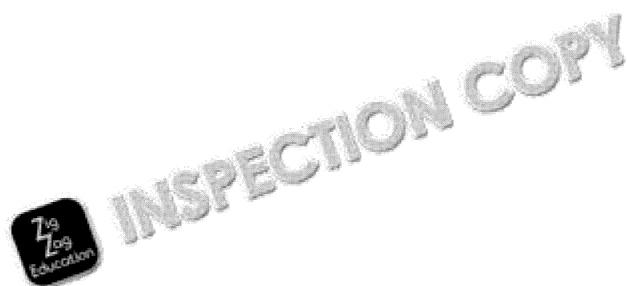
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Theme E: Types of Punishment and Treatment of Criminals

<i>Prison</i>	A place where criminals are locked up.
<i>Corporal Punishment</i>	A physical penalty for wrongdoing.
<i>Community Service</i>	A punishment which involves helping the local area.
<i>Death Penalty</i>	Sentencing someone to be killed as punishment.
<i>Hudud</i>	Islamic fixed punishment.
<i>Fine</i>	Paying money as a punishment given by the court.
<i>Electronic Tagging</i>	A system of monitoring released prisoners by checking their location/movements.
<i>Probation</i>	Not being punished for wrongdoing, but being monitored for wrongdoing.
<i>Parole</i>	Someone is on this if they are released early from prison but they must keep.
<i>Early Release</i>	Being let out of prison before the end of a prison sentence.
<i>Prosecution</i>	Legal proceedings against someone charged with a crime.
<i>Criminal</i>	Someone who breaks the law.

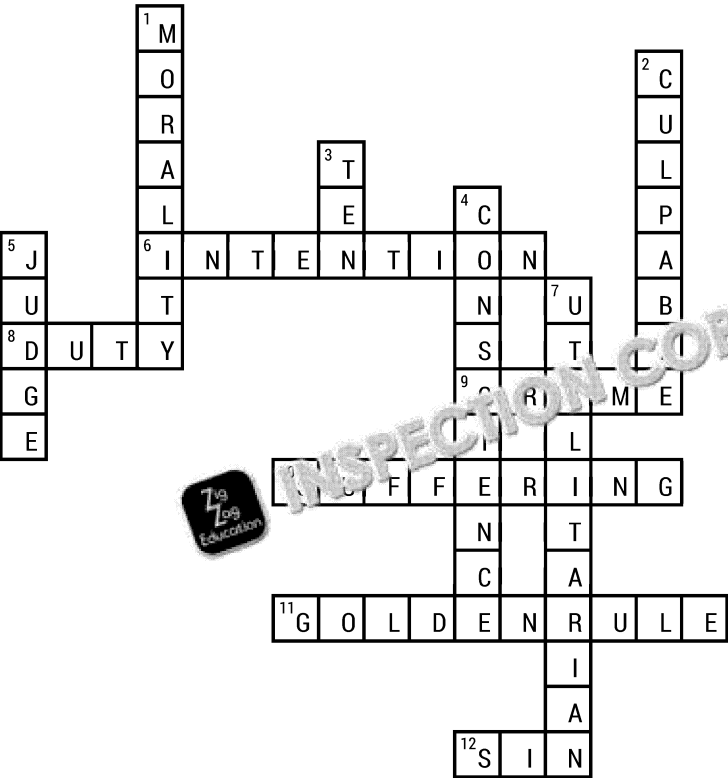




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Theme E: Crime and Related Ideas

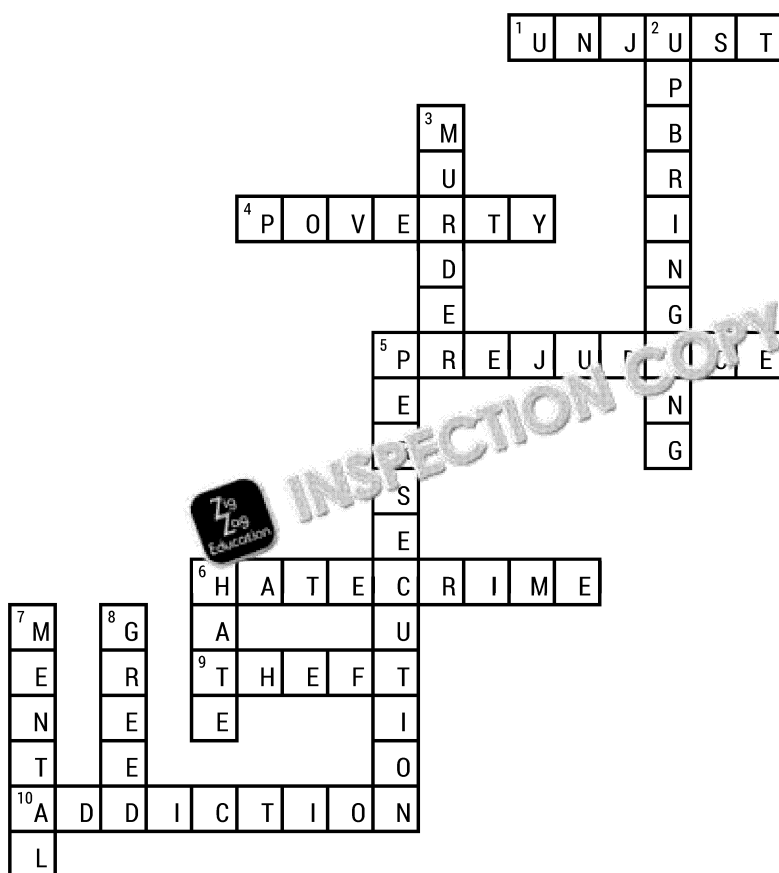


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Theme E: Reasons for Crime and Types of Crime



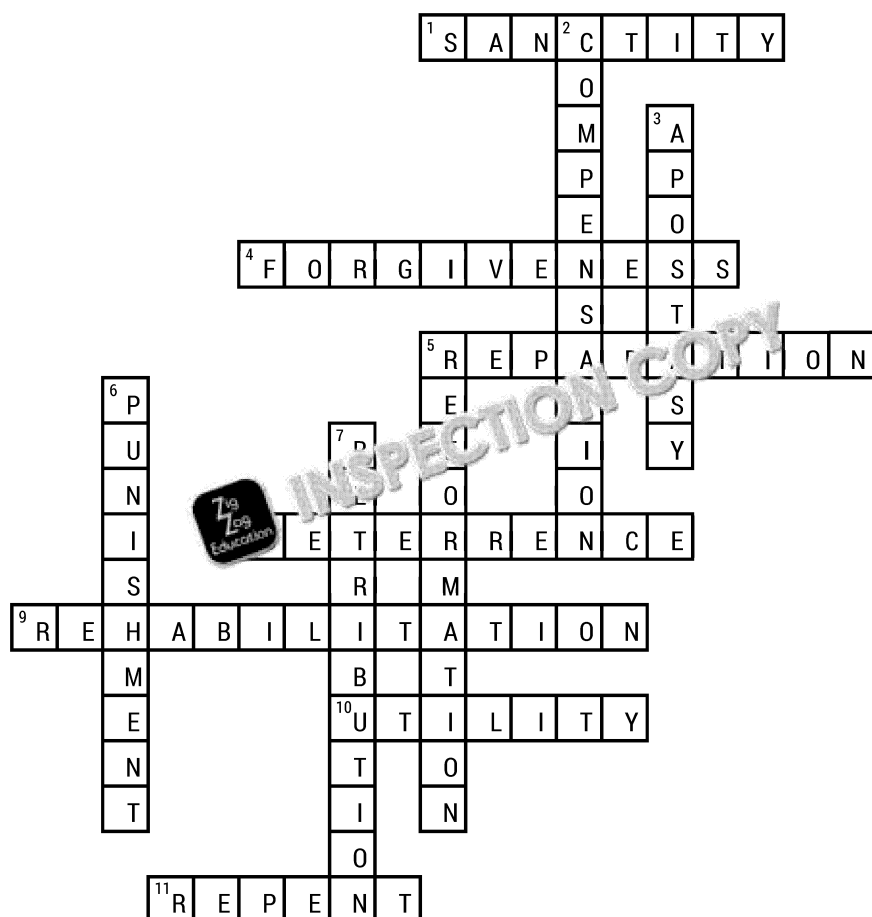
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Theme E: Reasons for and against Punishment



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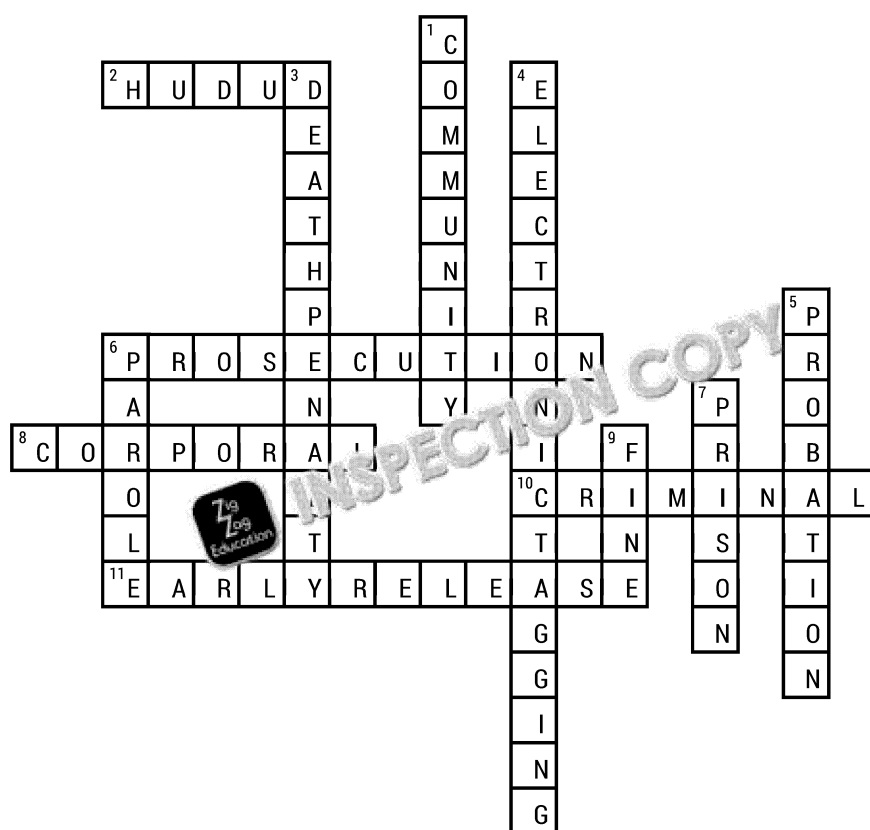
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Theme E: Types of Punishment and Treatment of Criminals



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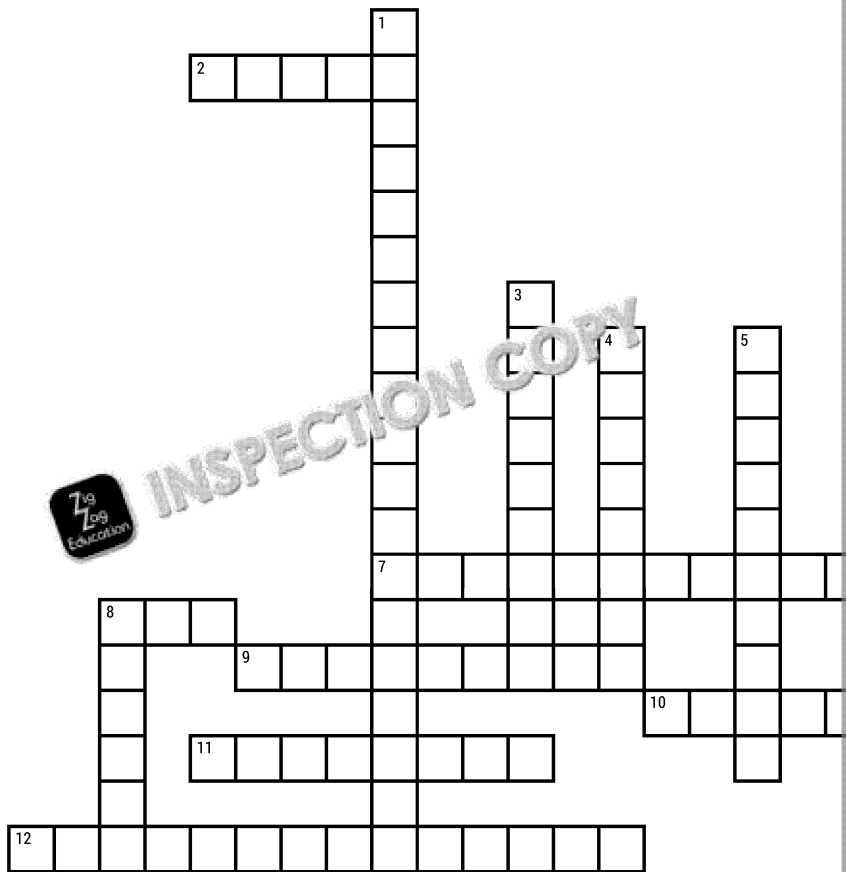
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Theme F: Religion and Equality



Across

- 2** To decide rightness or wrongness and to reward or punish; Christians may believe they should not do this, but leave this to God. (5)
- 7** If someone can choose what to think and can practise their faith, they have freedom of _____. (8,3,6)
- 8** Acting against God, or separation from God. (3)
- 9** Cursing God is an example of _____. (9)
- 10** The formal term for making children. (11)
- 11** In order to become a minister, someone is _____. (8)
- 12** Treating someone differently, usually in an adverse way, because of belonging to a certain group. (14)

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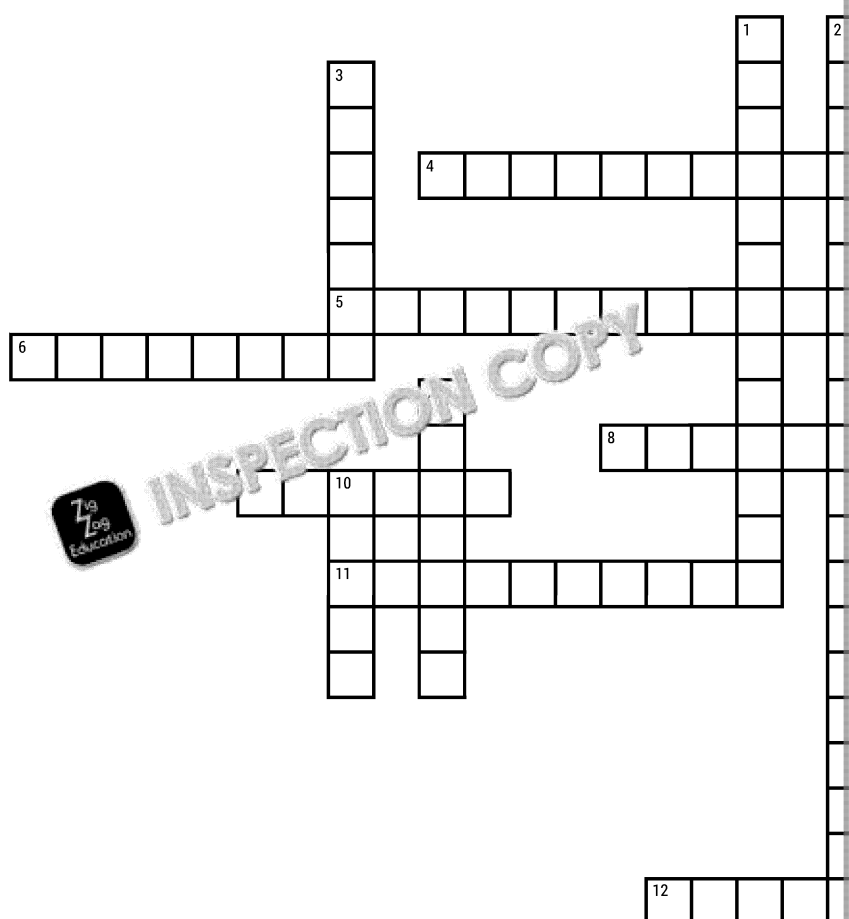
- 1** Statements about the reasons of faith and belief.
- 3** Believing that someone will not be able to do part of a certain thing.
- 4** Being worth the same way, or with the same way.
- 5** Putting up with, or with. (10)
- 6** Someone who is a different gender as themselves.
- 8** A rank which may be given to someone.

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Theme F: Human Rights and Social Justice



Across

- 4** A duty to make sure something is or is not done, or to be in charge of something. (14)
- 5** Believing something about someone, often negative, based on their ethnicity, nationality or culture. (6,9)
- 6** Discrimination which is designed to help people, especially to right a previous imbalance in opportunities, is said to be _____. (8)
- 8** This concept is sometimes represented by a blindfolded woman carrying a sword and a set of scales. (7)
- 9** A term for racial prejudice and discrimination. (6)
- 11** A concept concerning attitudes about the character or behaviours of a certain group of people which may have no basis in reality, or be generalised. (10)
- 12** The government must protect rights set out in the _____ Rights Act 1998. (5)

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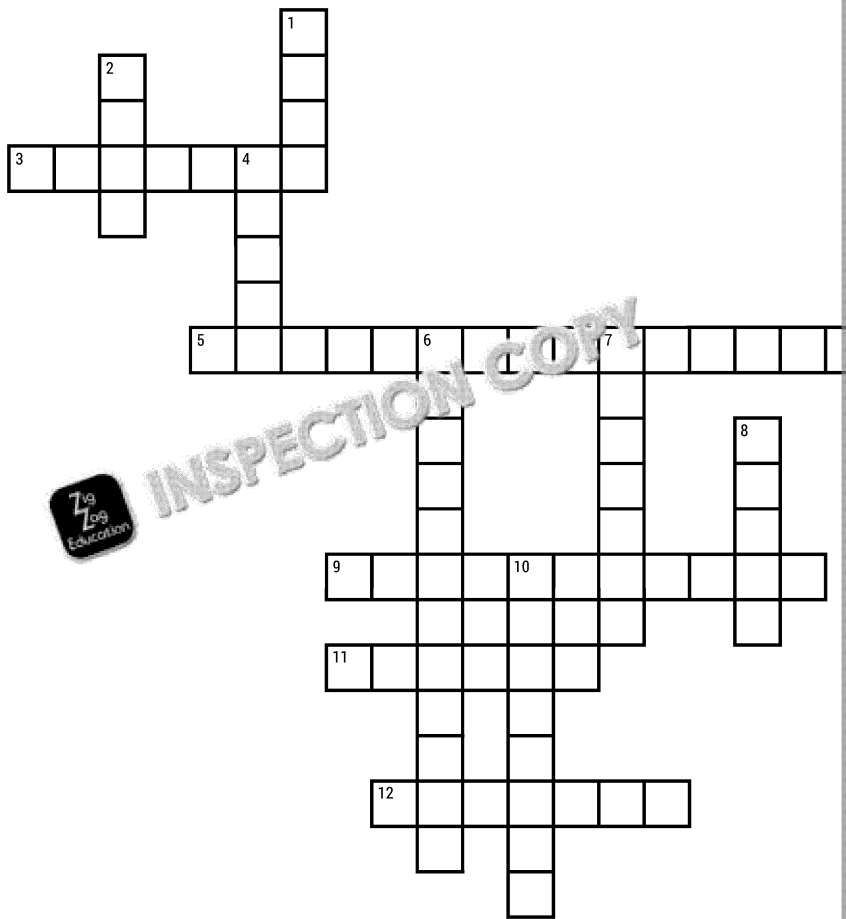
- 1** Practical fairness and opportunities
- 2** Treating someone a certain way, because of their ethnicity, nationality or culture. (6,14)
- 3** Support given by the government to help people meet a basic standard of living.
- 7** Treating someone differently from everyone else.
- 10** This kind of system is based on the caste system by the group they belong to, such as Hinduism. (5)

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Theme F: Wealth and Poverty



Across

- 3 Oxfam is an example of a _____. (7)
 5 Moving enslaved humans around for labour or sex. (6,11)
 9 Someone who thinks actions should bring the most pleasure and least pain. (11)
 11 Abundance of money and/or possessions. (6)
 12 The state of being poor. (7)

Down

- 1 An obligation; so
 2 Money given to s
 the expectation t
 4 A portion of their
 to charity; traditi
 6 Taking advantage
 (12)
 7 Having a minimum
 products are way
 _____. (4,
 8 Within Islam, this
 needy, people wh
 in debt, and slave
 10 Extra money whic
 money borrowed,

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part of a certain group.

Making someone a priest/vicar or equivalent.
Putting up with, or allowing, something one disagrees with.
Someone who is attracted to members of the same gender as themselves.
Something said or done against God or religion.
The formal term for making children.
The right to choose what to think, and to be able to practice one's faith.
The right to practice and talk about faith.
To decide rightness or wrongness and to reward or punish; Christians may believe that God will leave this to God.
Treating someone differently, normally in an adverse way, because they belong to a

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they should not do this, but	
certain group.	
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<i>Sin</i>	<i>Freedom of Religion and Belief</i>
<i>Homosexual</i>	<i>Freedom of Religious Expression</i>
<i>Procreation</i>	
<i>Judge</i>	
<i>Equality</i>	
<i>Toleration</i>	
<i>Blasphemy</i>	

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Believing something about someone, often negative, based on their ethnicity, nation
Fairness; what is right, legally or morally.
Freedoms and protections which nation, people believe everyone should have, some c law in some countries.
Practical fairness; where everyone has equal rights and opportunities and wealth is
Prejudice or discrimination on grounds of ethnicity, nationality or culture.
Support given by the state to make sure every nation has a basic standard of living.
Treating someone differently because they are part of a certain group which may of effort to help this group.
Treating someone differently, normally in an adverse way, because of their ethnicity
Treating someone/thing with dignity, or esteeming someone/thing.

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ality or culture.
of which are protected by
distributed fairly.
ten be treated unfairly, in an
, nationality or culture.

<i>Social Justice</i>
<i>Welfare</i>
<i>Caste</i>
<i>Racism</i>
<i>Racial Prejudice</i>
<i>Racial Discrimination</i>
<i>Stereotype</i>
<i>Positive Discrimination</i>
<i>Justice</i>

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An obligation, something one must do.
Extra money which must be paid back on top of money borrowed, as a payment for the loan.
Giving to, and helping, others.
Money given to someone on a temporary basis, with the expectation that they will pay it back.
Moving enslaved humans around for labor or sex.
Someone who thinks actions should bring the most pleasure and least pain.
Taking advantage of, and harming, someone/thing.
The compulsory giving of money to certain good causes, once someone has a certain amount of wealth.
The state of being poor.



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Utilitarian	
Poverty	
Exploitation	
Fair Pay	
Interest	
Loan	
People Trafficking	
Charity	
Tithe	

Theme F: Religion and Equality (Table Fill)

Believing that someone will be a certain way, or will or will not be able to do a certain thing because they are part of a certain group.
Treating someone differently, normally in an adverse way, because they belong to a certain group.
A rank which may affect how one is treated.
Making someone a priest/vicar or equivalent.
Acting against God, or separation from God.
Someone who is attracted to members of the same gender as themselves.
The formal term for making children.
To decide rightness or wrongness and to reward or punish; Christians may believe they should not punish, but leave this to God.
Being worth the same, or being treated in the same way, or with the same consideration.
Putting up with, or allowing, something one disagrees with.
Something said or done against God or religion.
The right to choose what to think, and to be able to practice one's faith.
The right to practice and talk about faith.

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Theme F: Human Rights and Social Justice (Table Fill)

Freedoms and protections which many people believe everyone should have, some of which are protected by law in some countries.
A duty to make sure something is or is not done, or to be in charge of something.
Treating someone/thing with dignity, or esteeming someone/thing.
Practical fairness; where everyone has equal rights and opportunities and wealth is distributed fairly.
Support given by the state to make sure everyone has a basic standard of living.
A system where social status and position are hereditary
Prejudice or discrimination on grounds of ethnicity, nationality or culture.
Believing something about a group, often negative, based on their ethnicity, nationality or culture.
Treating someone differently, normally in an adverse way, because of their ethnicity, nationality or culture.
A concept consisting of beliefs about the character or behaviours of a certain group of people which may have no basis in reality, or be generalised.
Treating someone differently because they are part of a certain group which may often be treated unfairly, in an effort to help this group.
Fairness; what is right, legally or morally.

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Theme F: Wealth and Poverty (Table Fill)

Abundance of money and/or possessions.
An obligation; something one must do.
The compulsory giving of money to certain good causes (once someone has a certain level of wealth), which is one of the five pillars of Islam .
Someone who thinks actions should bring the most pleasure and least pain.
The state of being poor.
Taking advantage of, and harming, someone/thing.
A wage which accurately reflects the work done, and the cost of living.
Extra money which must be paid back on top of money borrowed, as a payment for borrowing.
Money given to someone on a temporary basis, with the expectation that they will pay it back .
Moving enslaved humans around for labour or sex.
Giving to, and helping, others.
A portion of their income which some Christians give to charity; traditionally a tenth.

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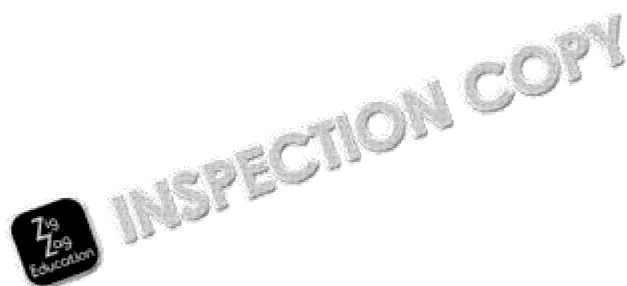
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Theme F: Religion and Equality

<i>Prejudice</i>	Believing that someone will be a certain way, or a certain thing because they are part of a certain group.
<i>Discrimination</i>	Treating someone differently, normally in an adverse way, because they belong to a certain group.
<i>Status</i>	A rank which may affect how one is treated.
<i>Ordination</i>	Making someone a priest/vicar or equivalent.
<i>Sin</i>	Acting against God, or separation from God.
<i>Homosexual</i>	Someone who is attracted to members of the same sex.
<i>Procreation</i>	The formal term for making children.
<i>Judge</i>	To decide rightness or wrongness and to reward or punish. However, they should not do this, but leave this to God.
<i>Equality</i>	Being worth the same, or being treated in the same way, or with the same consideration.
<i>Toleration</i>	Putting up with, or allowing, something one disagrees with.
<i>Blasphemy</i>	Something said or done against God or religion.
<i>Freedom of Religion and Belief</i>	The right to choose what to think, and to be able to express one's beliefs.
<i>Freedom of Religious Expression</i>	The right to practice and talk about faith.



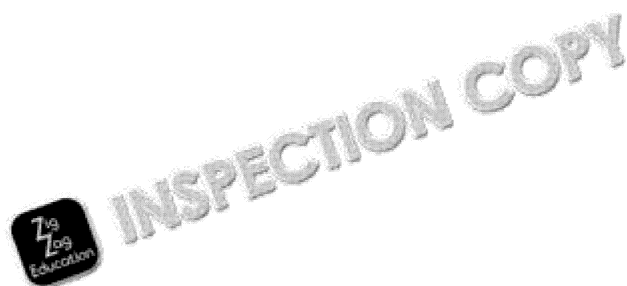


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Theme F: Human Rights and Social Justice

Human Rights	Freedoms and protections which many people believe in, some of which are protected by law in some countries.
Responsibility	A duty to make sure something is or is not done, or to do something.
Respect	Treating someone/thing with dignity, or esteem.
Social Justice	Practical fairness; where everyone has equal rights and wealth is distributed fairly.
Welfare	Support given by the state to make sure everyone has a good living.
Caste	A system where social status and position are hereditary.
Racism	Prejudice or discrimination on grounds of ethnicity.
Racial Prejudice	Believing something about someone, often negative, based on ethnicity, nationality or culture.
Racial Discrimination	Treating someone differently, normally in an adverse way, on grounds of ethnicity, nationality or culture.
Stereotype	A concept consisting of beliefs about the characteristics of a certain group of people which may have no basis in reality.
Positive Discrimination	Treating someone differently because they are a member of a certain group, may often be treated unfairly, in an effort to help them.
Justice	Fairness; what is right, legally or morally.



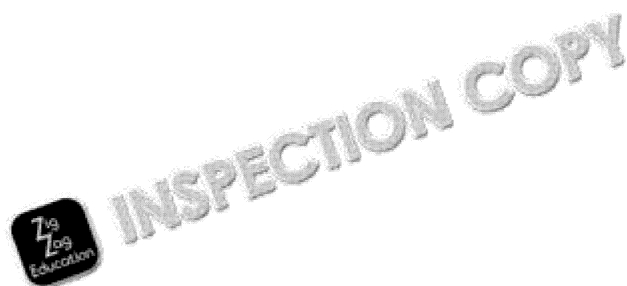
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Theme F: Wealth and Poverty

Wealth	Abundance of money and/or possessions.
Duty	An obligation; something one must do.
Zakah	The compulsory giving of money to certain good causes (above a certain level of wealth), which is one of the five pillars of Islam.
Utilitarian	Someone who thinks actions should bring the most benefit to the greatest number of people.
Poverty	The state of being poor.
Exploitation	Taking advantage of, and harming, someone/thing.
Fair Pay	A wage which accurately reflects the work done.
Interest	Extra money which must be paid back on top of the original payment for borrowing.
Loan	Money given to someone on a temporary basis, which they will pay it back.
People Trafficking	Moving enslaved humans around for labour or sex.
Charity	Giving to, and helping, others.
Tithe	A portion of their income which some Christians give to the church as a tenth.

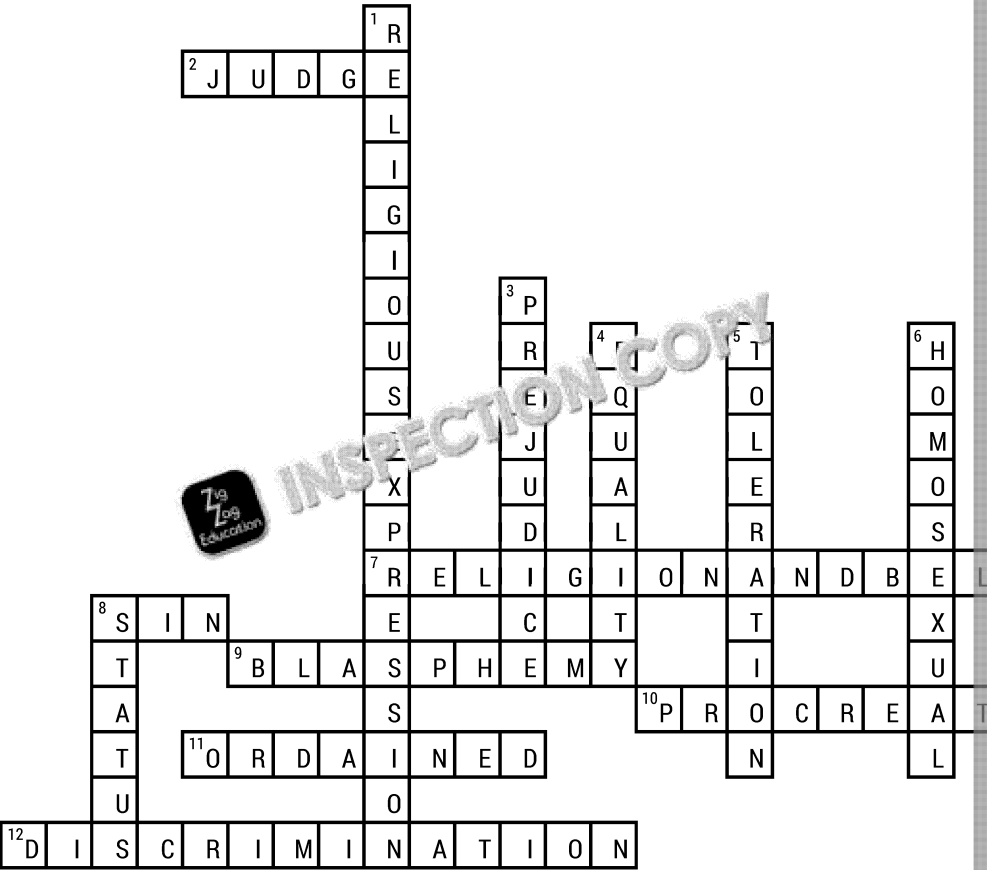




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Theme F: Religion and Equality

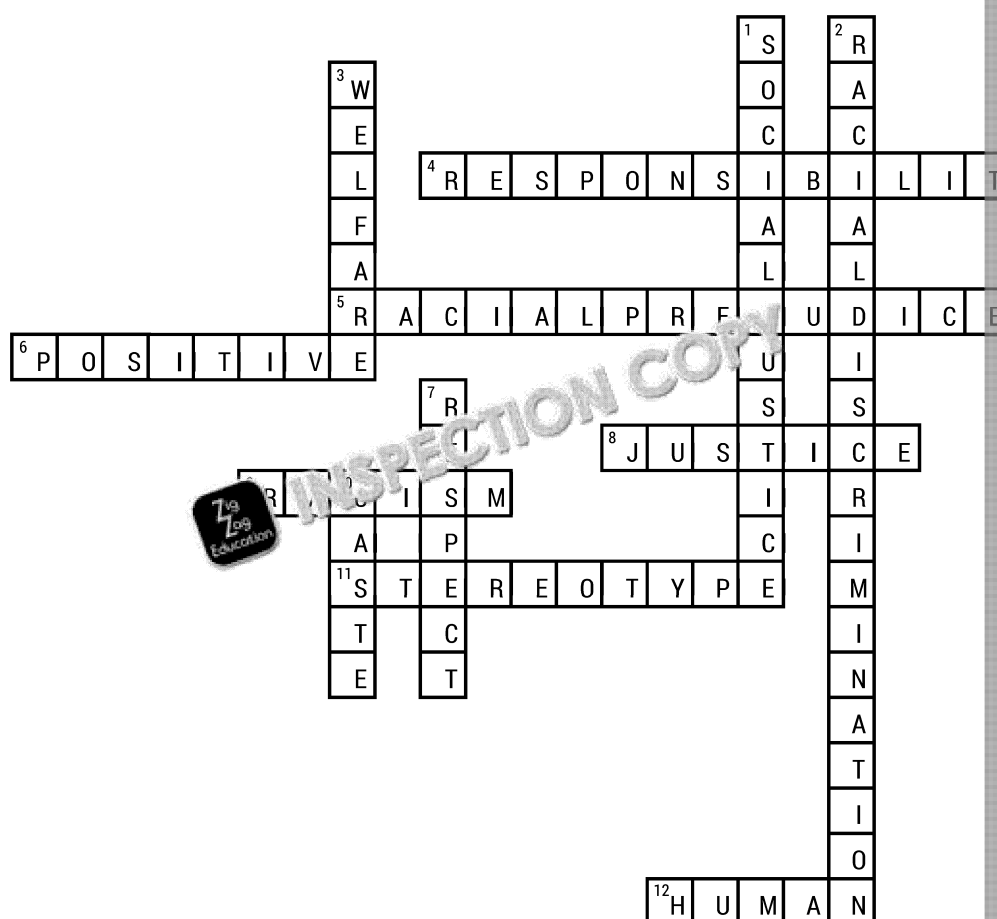


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Theme F: Human Rights and Social Justice

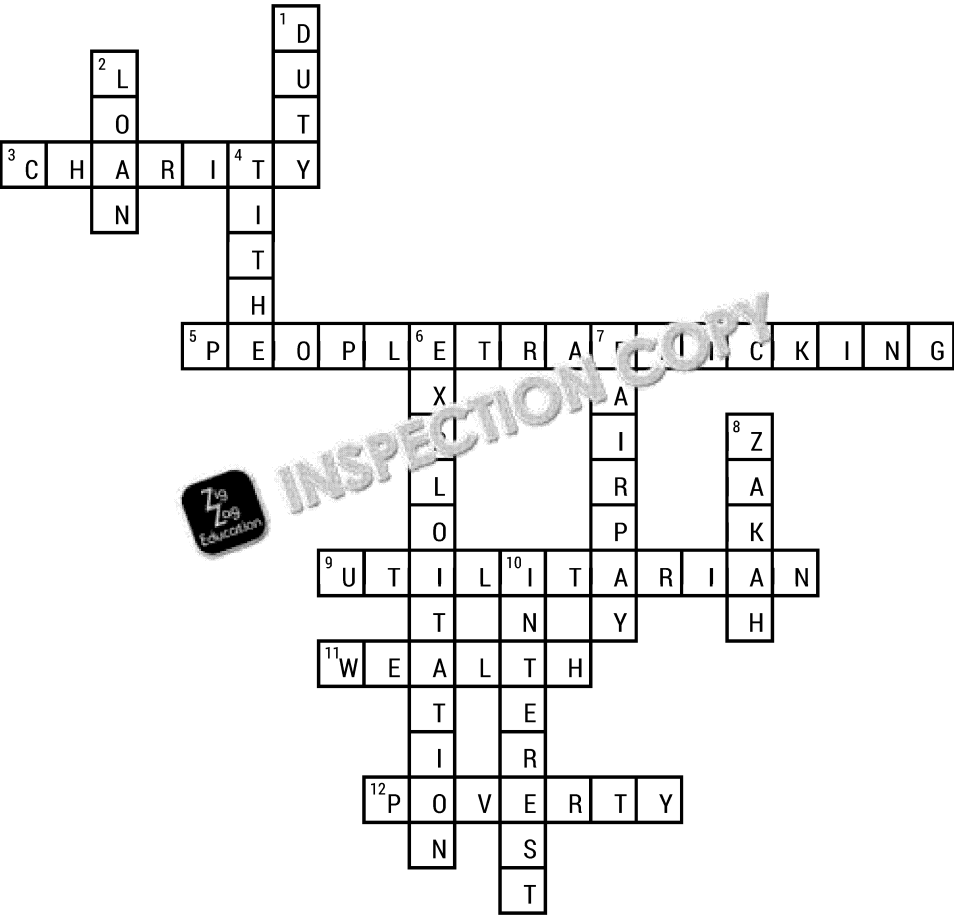


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Theme F: Wealth and Poverty

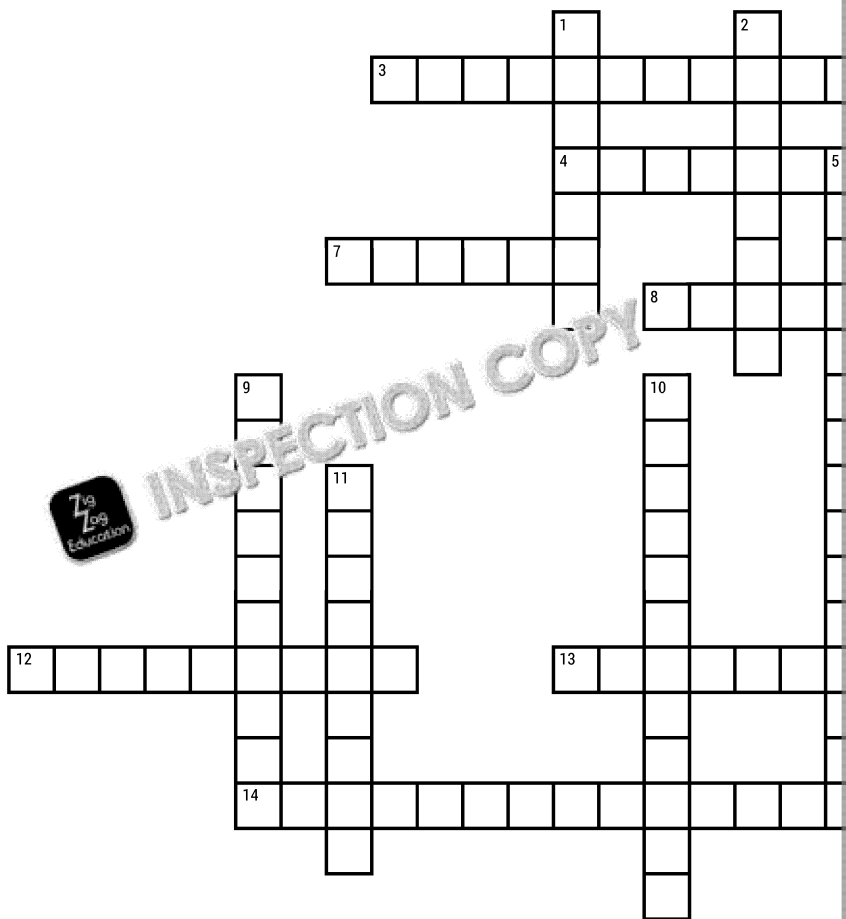


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Theme G: Early Ministry of Jesus



Across

- 3 Getting ready for something. Mark 1 shows John the Baptist doing this before Jesus's ministry. (11)
- 4 Jesus is reported to have fed many people with five loaves and _____. (3,4)
- 7 The man who asks Jesus to heal his daughter in Mark 5. (6)
- 8 What was the disability of the man who Jesus healed after he was lowered through a roof? (9)
- 12 What Jesus faced in Nazareth in Mark 6 when the local people did not believe in him. (9)
- 13 Mark's Gospel begins by quoting one of these, saying that a messenger will prepare the way of the Lord. (8)
- 14 Seemingly supernatural events in which Jesus appeared to control the elements and everyday objects. (6,8)

Down

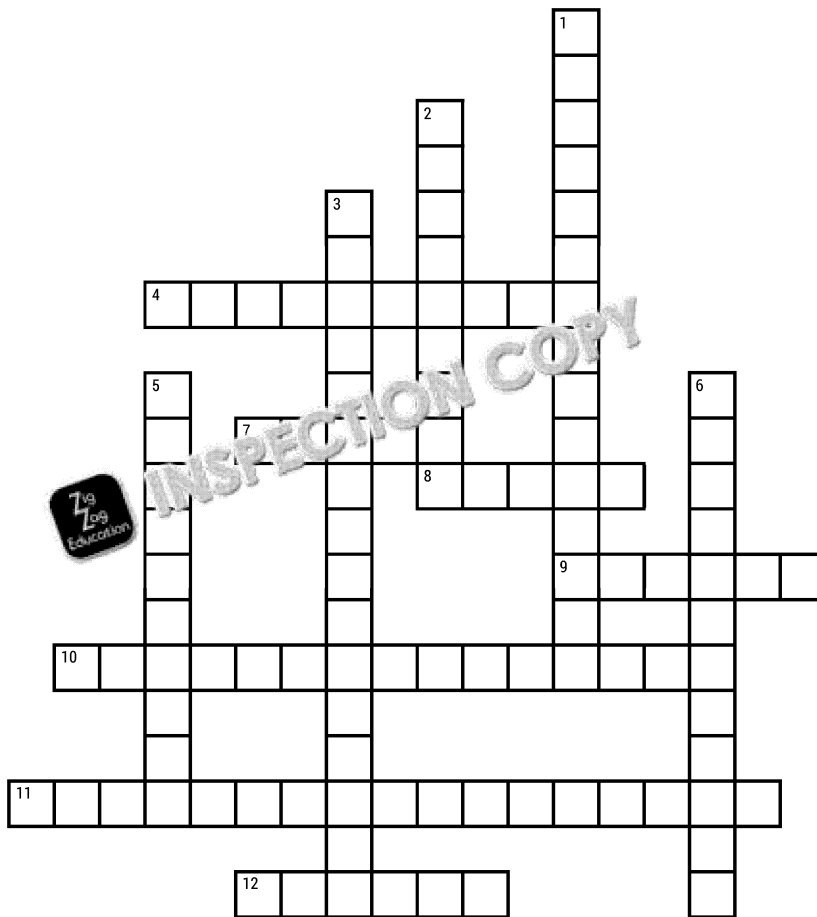
- 1 What rite was performed?
- 2 A combination of the two, which Jesus and the Last Supper.
- 5 Seemingly supernatural power to make people who were dead. (7,8)
- 6 This characteristic of Jesus, his inferiority.
- 9 Jesus endured the wilderness in the wilderness.
- 10 How many people were in Mark 6? (4,8)
- 11 The characteristic of Jesus showed his power.

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Theme G: Later Ministry of Jesus



Across

- 4 When Peter declared his belief that Jesus was the Messiah, this is known as his _____. (10)
- 7 To help others, which Jesus told his disciples to do in Mark 10, if they wanted to be important in heaven. (5)
- 8 The figure who received God's laws for the Jewish people, according to the Old Testament. He appeared beside Jesus before some of Jesus's disciples. (5)
- 9 What do Christians believe Jesus paid when he atoned for sin? (6)
- 10 An event in Mark 9 where Jesus was radiant, transformed, two important (Old Testament) Jewish prophets appeared beside him, and the voice of God was heard. (15)
- 11 The term for Jesus's foretelling of his death and resurrection, in Mark 10, for example. (7,10)
- 12 An important prophet who according to the Old Testament was taken up to heaven in a chariot. He appeared beside Jesus before some of Jesus' disciples. (6)

Down

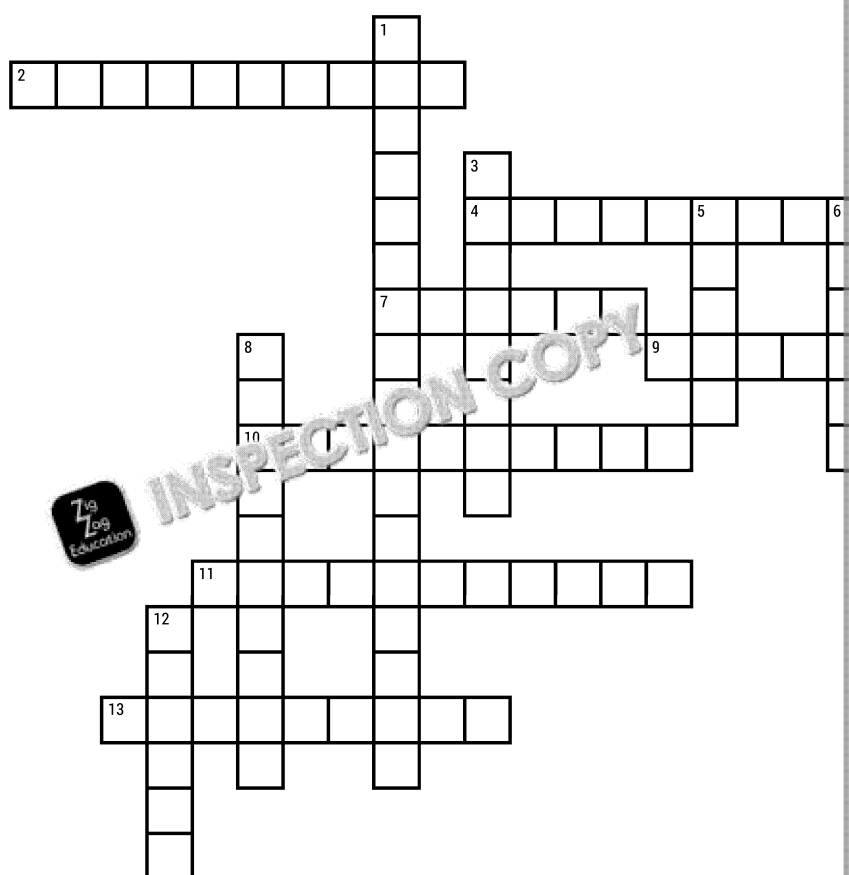
- 1 A theme running through the Gospels that Jesus did not know during his ministry. (5)
- 2 Where did Jesus go for his Triumphal Entry? (5)
- 3 The place where Jesus was travelling to when he was the Messiah. (5)
- 5 A blind man who was healed by Jesus. (5)
- 6 The two brothers who were with Jesus in glory, in Mark 16. (5)

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Theme G: Final Days in Jerusalem



Across

- 2** Jesus's final meal with his disciples before his death, celebrating the Passover. He shared bread and wine to symbolise the sacrifice of his death. (4,6)
- 4** What the women found when they went to prepare Jesus's body for burial, in Mark 16, and he was not there. (5,4)
- 7** When Jesus was taken by an armed crowd, persuading his disciples not to fight back, in Mark 14. (6)
- 9** The suffering and death of Jesus. (7)
- 10** The garden in which Jesus prayed to God for deliverance from death. (6)
- 11** Jesus's _____ remembered on Good Friday. (11)
- 13** Saying or doing something offensive against God. (9)

Down

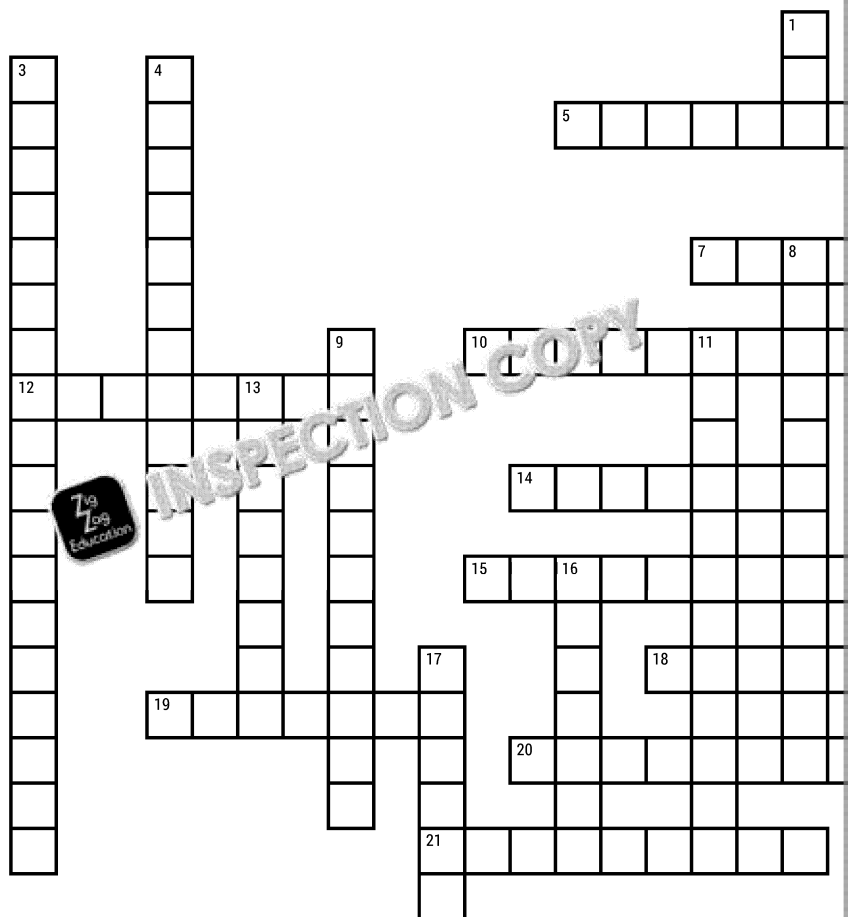
- 1** Those who tried Jesus before he was sent to Pilate. (6,11)
- 3** Jesus was _____
- 5** The start of Mark's Gospel, where Jesus is brought before Pilate. (5)
- 6** What happened to Jesus after he was crucified? (6)
- 8** Who Jesus was taken to before he was sent to Pilate. (6)
- 12** The Roman official who tried Jesus. (6)

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Theme G: Significance



Across

- 5** Title referring to Jesus's descent from Old Testament king (s). (3,2,5)
- 7** A structured version of events within a piece of writing which Mark uses to emphasise certain themes and events. (9)
- 10** Also known as 'communion'; a practice remembering the sacrifice of Jesus, by sharing bread and wine to represent his body and blood. (9)
- 12** Title given to Jesus which emphasises his humanity, his authority and his link to Old Testament prophesy. (3,2,3)
- 14** Not religious. (7)
- 15** The state of having actually happened or existed, rather than being mythical. (7)
- 18** The prophet who hesitated about a suffering servant. (6)
- 19** Chapter 8 is the first place in Mark where Jesus is referred to as the _____. (7)
- 20** A promise, in Christianity, between God and humans. (8)
- 21** A practice which many Christians believe is sacred, and important to the worship of God; a sign of God's grace. (9)

Down

- 1** In Mark 1, Jesus is _____
- 2** Someone who educates people to do good and follow God's will. (7)
- 3** The process through which Jesus and his disciples drank bread and wine at the Eucharist. (18)
- 4** In this sense, mode of transport. (7)
- 6** A king in the Old Testament who believed the Messiah would be like him. (7)
- 8** Jesus's _____
- 9** The word from Latin which was used by early theologians to describe Jesus. (7)
- 11** A belief that Jesus was resurrected. (7)
- 13** Jesus is believed to have performed many _____ actions. (8)
- 16** Someone who rescues people from danger. (7)
- 17** The Greek word for 'to lead' and 'to save'. (7)

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Jesus endured this at the hands of Satan when he was in the wilderness for 40 days i
Seemingly supernatural events in which Jesus appeared to control the elements and
Seemingly supernatural events where Jesus appeared to make people well and bring
The characteristic Jesus demonstrated when he showed his power, for example, ove
This characteristic is shown by Jesus when he allows John, his inferior, to baptise hi
This event involved immersion in the river Jordan, the Holy Spirit descending from h
voice of God speaking from heaven.
What Jesus faced in Nazareth in Mark 6 when the local people did not believe in him
What Jesus used to feed many people with in Mark 6
When Jesus provided enough to eat for many people out of very little in Mark 6.
Who Jesus healed in Mark 2, while implying that he also had the ability to forgive sin

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n Mark 1.
everyday objects.
them back from the dead.
r disease.
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heaven, like a dove, and the
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<i>Nature Miracles</i>
<i>Feeding of the Five Thousand</i>
<i>Healing Miracles</i>
<i>Jairus's Daughter</i>
<i>Five Loaves and Two Fish</i>
<i>Paralysed Man</i>
<i>Preparation</i>
<i>Temptation</i>
<i>Rejection</i>
<i>Authority</i>

An important prophet who according to the Old Testament was taken up to heaven beside Jesus before some of Jesus' disciples.

The figure who received God's laws for the Jewish people, according to the Old Testament before some of Jesus's disciples.

The place where Jesus and his disciples were travelling to when Peter confessed his Messiah, in Mark 8.

The term for Jesus's foretelling of his death and resurrection, in Mark 10, for example.

The two brothers who requested to sit either side of Jesus in glory, in Mark 10.

To help others, which Jesus told his disciples to do in Mark 10, if they wanted to be like him.

What Jesus came to pay, with his life, in order to help others, as recorded in Mark 10.

When at Caesarea Philippi in Mark 8, one of Jesus's disciples declares that Jesus is the Messiah.

Where Jesus entered in Mark 11.



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in a chariot. He appeared
ament. He appeared beside
belief that Jesus was the
le.
important in heaven.
D.
he Messiah.

<i>Moses</i>
<i>Elijah</i>
<i>Serve</i>
<i>Ransom</i>
<i>Caesarea Philippi</i>
<i>Passion Prediction</i>
<i>James and John</i>
<i>Bartimaeus</i>
<i>Jerusalem</i>



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The garden in which Jesus prayed to God for deliverance from death.

The Roman official Jesus was tried in front of in Mark 15.

The suffering and death of Jesus.

Those who tried Jesus in Mark 14, before sending him to Pilate.

What happened to Jesus's body after his death.

What the women found when they went to prepare Jesus's body for burial, in Mark

When Jesus was put to death on a cross in Mark 15.

When Jesus was taken by an armed crowd, persuading his disciples not to fight back

When Judas gave up Jesus to the chief priests in return for promised money, and the kiss in Mark 14.

Who Jesus was tried in front of with the other Jewish elders in Mark 14.

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16, and he was not there.
s, in Mark 14.
en marked him out with a

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<i>Arrest</i>
<i>High Priest</i>
<i>Pilate</i>
<i>Passion</i>
<i>Empty Tomb</i>
<i>Trial</i>
<i>Jewish Authorities</i>
<i>Crucifixion</i>
<i>Burial</i>

Also known as 'communion'; a practice remembering the sacrifice of Jesus, by sharing and representing his body and blood.

In this sense, modern or current.

Not religious.

Someone who educates; in Jesus's case, about God and his will.

Someone who performs acts which appear to be unexplainable by natural causes.

Someone who rescues or redeems.

The Greek word for 'anointed one' – someone who comes to lead and save people.

The Hebrew word for 'anointed one' – someone who comes to lead and save people, as found in Jewish scriptures.

The process through which Catholics believe in the bread and wine at the Eucharist becoming the body and blood.

The state of having actually happened or existed, rather than being mythical.

The word from Latin for the Christian belief formulated by early theologians that Jesus is God.

Title given to Jesus which emphasises his divinity and his relationship to the Father.

Title given to Jesus which emphasises his humanity, his authority and his link to Old Testament prophecies.

Title referring to Jesus's descent from Old Testament king(s).

When Jesus rose from the dead on the third day, according to Mark 16.

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ng bread and wine to
One was prophesied in the
ist become Jesus's body and
sus was God in the flesh.
Testament prophesy.

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<i>David</i>
<i>Narrative</i>
<i>Son of David</i>
<i>Teacher</i>
<i>Miracle Worker</i>
<i>Historicity</i>
<i>Resurrection</i>
<i>Secular</i>
<i>Contemporary</i>
<i>Incarnation</i>
<i>Sacrament</i>
<i>Real Presence</i>
<i>Transubstantiation</i>
<i>Covenant</i>
<i>Eucharist</i>



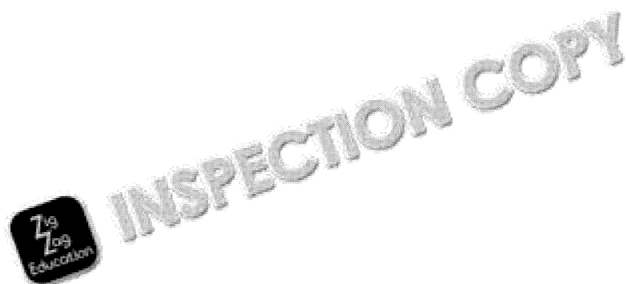
Theme G: Early Ministry of Jesus (Table Fill)

This event involved immersion in the river Jordan, the Holy Spirit descending from heaven, like a dove, and the voice of God speaking from heaven.
A combination of preaching, teaching and helping others, which Jesus carried out between his baptism and the Last Supper.
This characteristic is shown by Jesus when he allows John, his inferior, to baptise him.
A prediction about the future. Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled several of these.
Seemingly supernatural events in which Jesus appeared to control the elements and everyday objects.
When Jesus provided enough to eat for many people out of very little in Mark 6.
Seemingly supernatural events where Jesus appeared to make people well and bring them back from the dead.
A girl Jesus brought back from the dead in Mark 5.
What Jesus used to feed many people with in Mark 6.
Who Jesus healed in Mark 2, while implying that he also had the ability to forgive sins.
Getting ready for something. Mark 1 shows John the Baptist doing this before Jesus's ministry.

Jesus endured this at the hands of Satan when he was in the wilderness for 40 days in Mark 1.

What Jesus faced in Nazareth in Mark 6 when the local people did not believe in him.

The characteristic Jesus demonstrated when he showed his power, for example, over disease.



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Theme G: Later Ministry of Jesus (Table Fill)

When at Caesarea Philippi in Mark 8, one of Jesus's disciples declares that Jesus is the Messiah.
A theme running through Mark's Gospel suggesting that Jesus did not want his true nature to be publicly known during his ministry.
An event in Mark 9 where Jesus was radiantly transformed, two important (dead) Jewish prophets appeared beside him, and the voice of God was heard.
The figure who received God's laws for the Jewish people, according to the Old Testament. He appeared beside Jesus before some of Jesus's disciples.
An important prophet who according to the Old Testament was taken up to heaven in a chariot. He appeared beside Jesus before some of Jesus' disciples.
To help others, which Jesus told his disciples to do in Mark 10, if they wanted to be important in heaven.
What Jesus can do, with his life, in order to help others, as recorded in Mark 10.
The place where Jesus and his disciples were travelling to when Peter confessed his belief that Jesus was the Messiah, in Mark 8.
The term for Jesus's foretelling of his death and resurrection, in Mark 10, for example.
The two brothers who requested to sit either side of Jesus in glory, in Mark 10.
A blind man who Jesus healed in Mark 10.

A blind man who Jesus healed in Mark 10.

Where Jesus entered in Mark 11.




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Theme G: Final Days in Jerusalem (Table Fill)

Saying or doing something offensive against God.
Jesus's final meal with his disciples before his death, celebrating the Passover. He shared bread and wine to symbolise the sacrifice of his death.
The garden in which Jesus prayed to God for deliverance from death.
When Judas gave up Jesus to the chief priests in return for promised money, and then marked him out with a kiss in Mark 14.
When Jesus was taken by an armed crowd, persuading his disciples not to fight back, in Mark 14.
Who Jesus was tried in front of with the other Jewish leaders in Mark 14.
The Roman official Jesus was tried in front of in Mark 15.
The suffering and death of Jesus.
What the women found when they went to prepare Jesus's body for burial, in Mark 16, and he was not there.
An event where it is decided whether someone has done something wrong and worthy of punishment - Jesus had two of these; in Mark 14 and 15.
Those who tried Jesus in Mark 14, before sending him to Pilate.
When Jesus was put to death on a cross in Mark 15.
What happened to Jesus's body after his death

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Theme G: Significance (Table Fill)

The Hebrew word for 'anointed one' – someone who comes to lead and save people. One was prophesied in the Jewish scriptures.	
The Greek word for 'anointed one' – someone who comes to lead and save people.	
Title given to Jesus which emphasises his humanity, his authority and his link to Old Testament prophesy.	
Title given to Jesus which emphasises his divinity and his relationship to the Father.	
Someone who rescues or redeems.	
A prophetic book of the Old Testament which specifically points to the coming of a Messiah, according to many Christians.	
A king in the Old Testament from whom Jews believed the Messiah would be descended.	
A structured version of events within a piece of writing which Mark uses to emphasise certain themes and events.	
Title referring to Jesus's descent from Old Testament king(s).	
Someone who educates; in Jesus's case, about God and his will.	
Someone who performs acts which appear to be unexplainable by natural causes.	
The state of having actually happened or existed, rather than being mythical.	

The state of having actually happened or existed, rather than being mythical.	
When Jesus rose from the dead on the third day, according to Mark 16.	
Not religious.	
In this sense, modern or current.	
The word from Latin for the Christian belief formulated by early theologians that Jesus was God in the flesh.	
A practice which many Christians believe is sacred, and important to the worship of God; a sign of God's grace.	
A belief that Jesus is within the Eucharist spiritually.	
The process through which Catholics believe that the bread and wine at the Eucharist become Jesus's body and blood.	
A promise, in Christianity, between God and humans.	
Also known as 'communion'; a practice remembering the sacrifice of Jesus, by sharing bread and wine to represent his body and blood.	

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Theme G: Early Ministry of Jesus

Baptism of Jesus

This event involved immersion in the river Jordan, the Holy Spirit descending from heaven, like a dove, and the voice of God from heaven.

Ministry

A combination of preaching, teaching and helping people, spanning the time out between his baptism and the Last Supper.

Humility

This characteristic is shown by Jesus when he allowed himself to be baptised by John the Baptist.

Prophecy

A prediction about the future. Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled many of these.

Nature Miracles

Seemingly supernatural events in which Jesus altered natural elements and everyday objects.

Feeding of the Five Thousand

When Jesus provided enough to eat for many people with only five loaves and fish.

Healing Miracles



Seemingly supernatural events where Jesus approached people who were sick or disabled and brought them back from the dead.

Jairus's Daughter

A girl Jesus brought back from the dead in Mark 5.

Five Loaves and Two Fish

What Jesus used to feed many people with in Mark 6.

Paralysed Man

Who Jesus healed in Mark 2, while implying that he had the authority to forgive sins.

Preparation

Getting ready for something. Mark 1 shows John the Baptist's role before Jesus's ministry.

Temptation

Jesus endured this at the hands of Satan when he was in the wilderness.

Temptation

Jesus endured this at the hands of Satan when he was
40 days in Mark 1.

Rejection

What Jesus faced in Nazareth in Mark 6 when the people
believe in him.

Authority

The characteristic Jesus demonstrated when he was
example, over disease.


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Theme G: Later Ministry of Jesus

Peter's Confession	When at Caesarea Philippi in Mark 8, one of Jesus' disciples confessed that Jesus is the Messiah.
Messianic Secret	A theme running through Mark's Gospel suggests that Jesus' true nature to be publicly known during his ministry.
Transfiguration	An event in Mark 9 where Jesus was radiantly transformed, and two (dead) Jewish prophets appeared beside him, and he spoke of his future glory.
Moses	The figure who received God's laws for the Jewish people in the Old Testament. He appeared beside Jesus before the Transfiguration.
Elijah	An important prophet who according to the Old Testament, was taken to heaven in a chariot. He appeared beside Jesus before the Transfiguration.
Serve	To serve others, which Jesus told his disciples to do in Mark 10, as a way to be important in heaven.
Ransom	What Jesus came to pay, with his life, in order to redeem many people. Mark 10.
Caesarea Philippi	The place where Jesus and his disciples were told to go, and Peter confessed his belief that Jesus was the Messiah.
Passion Prediction	The term for Jesus's foretelling of his death and resurrection, as an example.
James and John	The two brothers who requested to sit either side of Jesus in his kingdom. Mark 10.
Bartimaeus	A blind man who Jesus healed in Mark 10.

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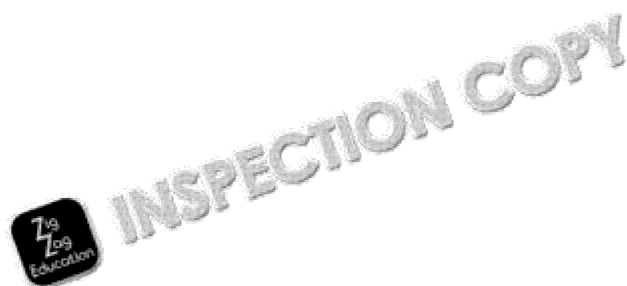
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Theme G: Final Days in Jerusalem

<i>Blasphemy</i>	Saying or doing something offensive against God.
<i>Last Supper</i>	Jesus's final meal with his disciples before his death at the Passover. He shared bread and wine to symbolise his body and blood.
<i>Gethsemane</i>	The garden in which Jesus prayed to God for deliverance before his arrest.
<i>Betrayal</i>	When Judas gave up Jesus to the chief priests in the garden, and then marked him out with a kiss in Mark 14:1-11.
<i>Arrest</i>	When Jesus was taken by an armed crowd, persuaded not to fight back, in Mark 14:12-26.
<i>High Priest</i>	Who Jesus was tried in front of with the other Jewish leaders.
<i>Pilate</i>	The Roman official Jesus was tried in front of in Mark 15:1-15.
<i>Passion</i>	The suffering and death of Jesus.
<i>Empty Tomb</i>	What the women found when they went to prepare spices for burial in Mark 16, and he was not there.
<i>Trial</i>	An event where it is decided whether someone is guilty and worthy of punishment - Jesus had two of the Jewish trials.
<i>Jewish Authorities</i>	Those who tried Jesus in Mark 14, before sending him to Pilate.
<i>Crucifixion</i>	When Jesus was put to death on a cross in Mark 15:20-26.
<i>Burial</i>	What happened to Jesus's body after his death.





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Theme G: Significance

Messiah	The Hebrew word for 'anointed one' – someone who is chosen by God for a special purpose. One was prophesied in the Jewish scriptures.
Christ	The Greek word for 'anointed one' – someone who is chosen by God for a special purpose.
Son of Man	Title given to Jesus which emphasises his humanity and his link to Old Testament prophecy.
Son of God	Title given to Jesus which emphasises his divinity and his relationship with God the Father.
Saviour	Someone who rescues or redeems.
Isaiah	A prophetic book of the Old Testament which speaks of the coming of the Messiah, according to many Christians.
David	A king in the Old Testament from whom Jews believe Jesus descended.
Narrative	A structured version of events within a piece of writing which emphasise certain themes and events.
Son of David	Title referring to Jesus's descent from Old Testament King David.
Teacher	Someone who educates; in Jesus's case, about God and his kingdom.
Miracle Worker	Someone who performs acts which appear to be supernatural in causes.
Historicity	The state of having actually happened or existed rather than being mythical.



Resurrection	When Jesus rose from the dead on the third day
Secular	Not religious.
Contemporary	In this sense, modern or current.
Incarnation	The word from Latin for the Christian belief form that Jesus was God in the flesh.
Sacrament	A practice which many Christians believe is sacred worship of God; a sign of God's grace.
Real Presence	A belief that Jesus is within the Eucharist spirit
Transubstantiation	The process through which Catholics believe the Eucharist become Jesus's body and blood.
Covenant	A promise in Christianity, between God and hum
Eucharist	is known as 'communion'; a practice remember by sharing bread and wine to represent his body



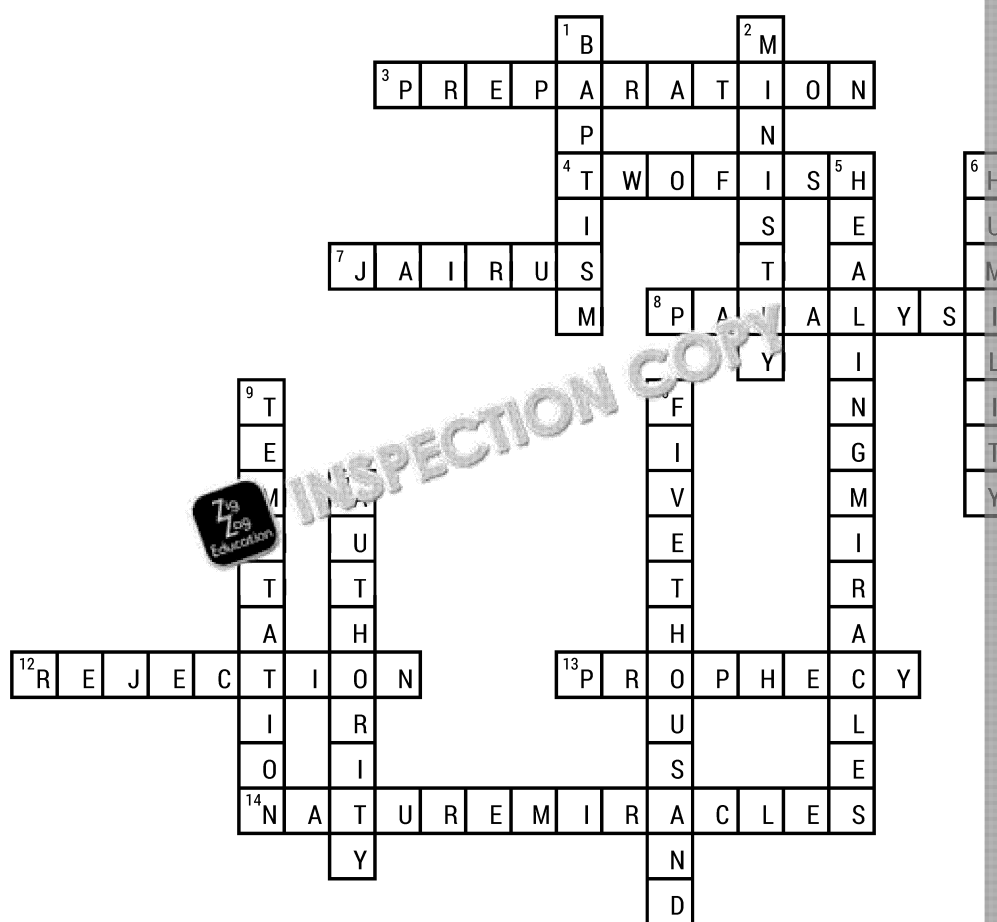
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Theme G: Early Ministry of Jesus



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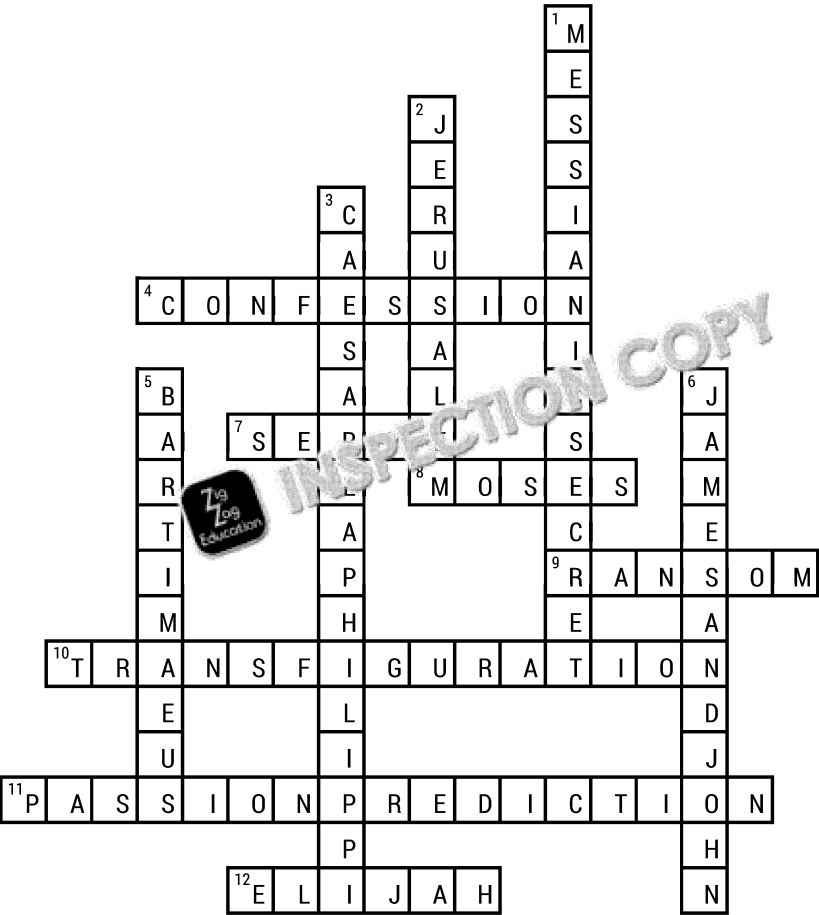
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Theme G: Later Ministry of Jesus

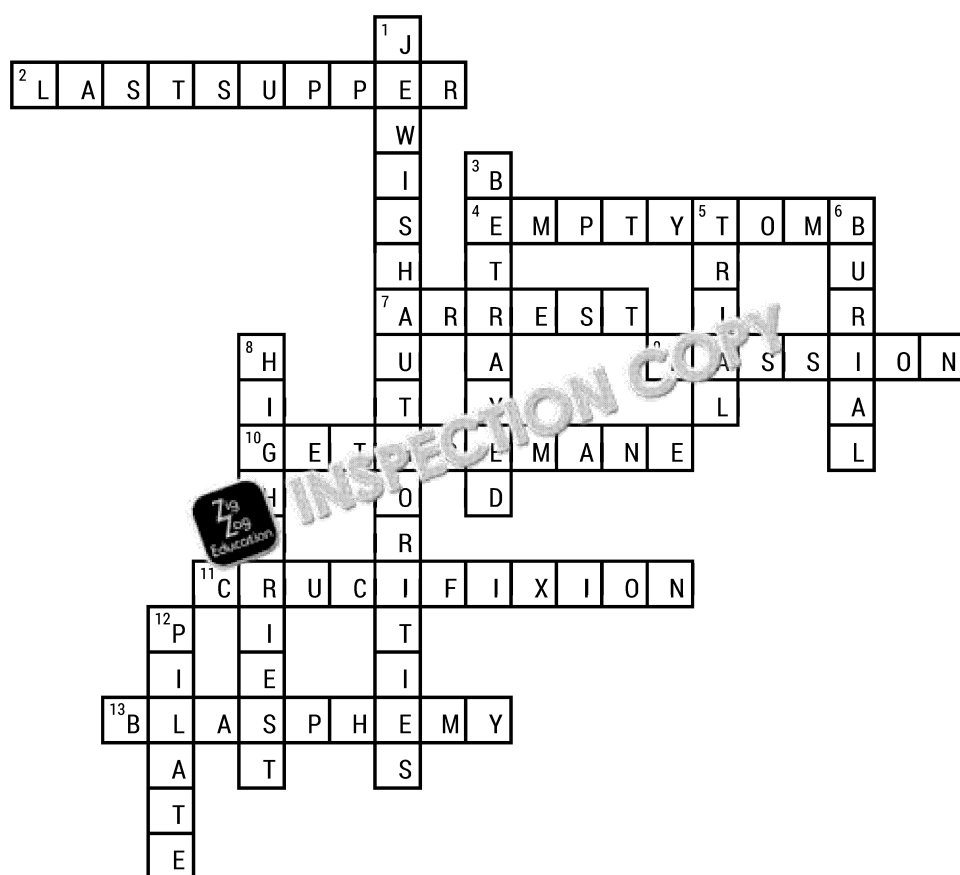


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Theme G: Final Days in Jerusalem



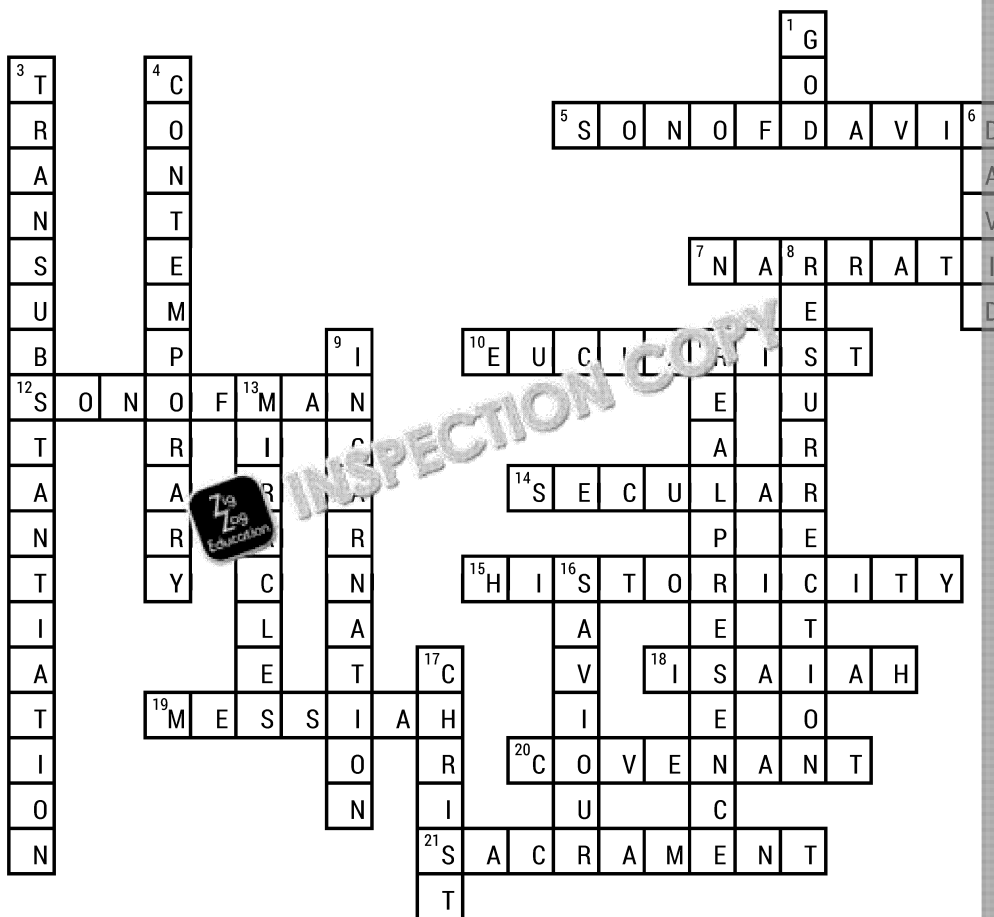
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Theme G: Significance



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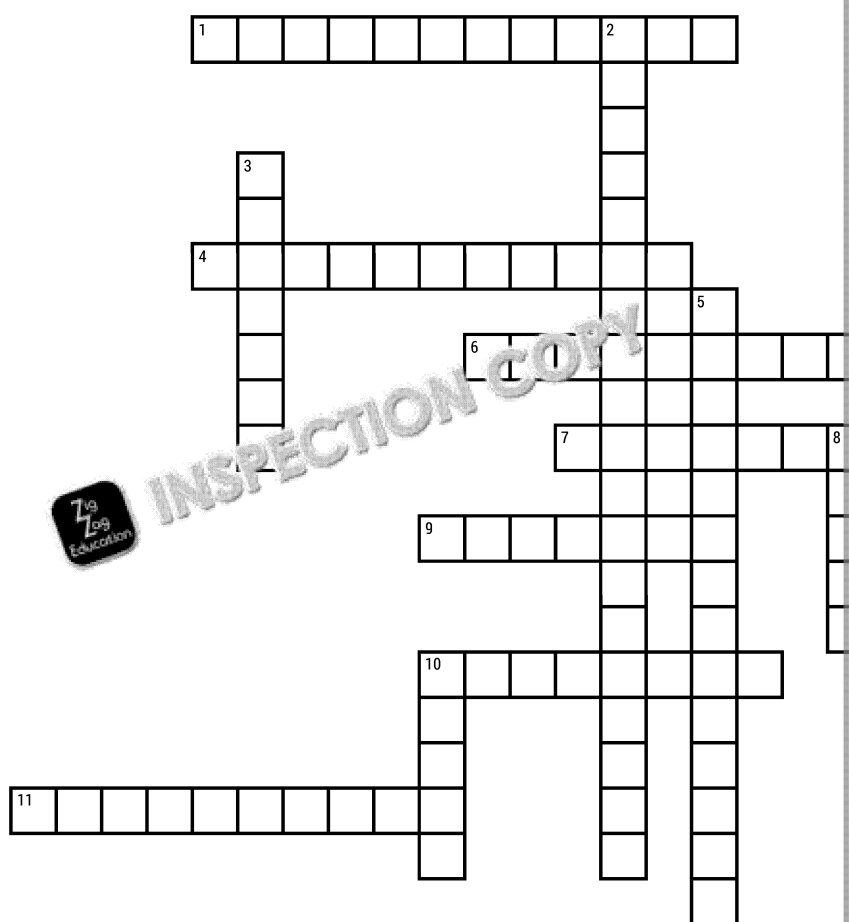
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Theme H: The Kingdom of God



Across

- 1 A phrase that Jesus used which has been interpreted in different ways; as heaven, or a spiritual state on earth. (7,2,3)
- 4 A parable in Mark 4 about crops growing fast and being harvested. (7,4)
- 6 A parable in Mark 4 about a large plant growing from small beginnings. (7,4)
- 7 What Jesus said people should give away in order to gain treasure in heaven. (11)
- 9 Someone who came to Jesus in Mark 10 asking how to gain eternal life, other than by keeping the Jewish commandments. (4,3)
- 10 Who came to Jesus in Mark 10, who Jesus picked up and blessed? (8)
- 11 The idea that the Kingdom of God will exist for those who follow God. (6,4)

Down

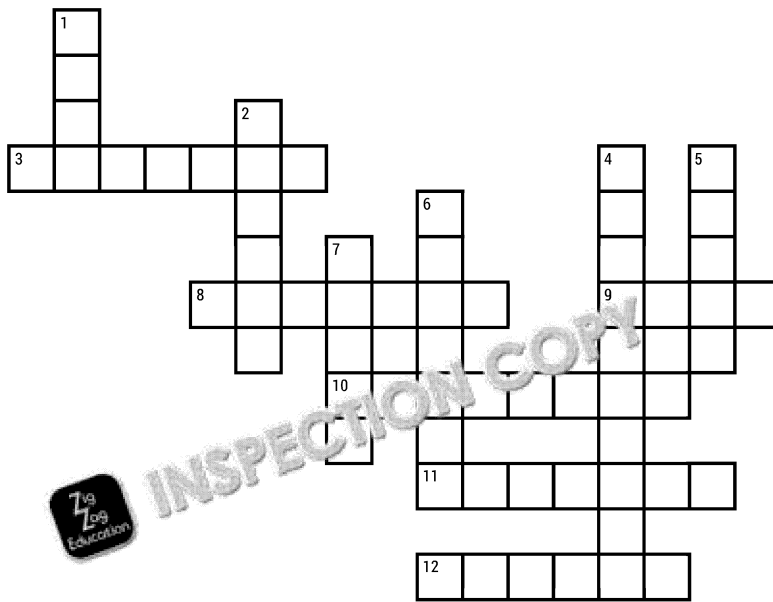
- 2 The duty to love oneself. (8,11)
- 3 A story told by Jesus about a fig tree with no inner meaning. (7)
- 5 The idea that the Kingdom of God is within the world. (7,7)
- 8 Who represents the Kingdom of God about a farmer planting seeds.
- 10 What did Jesus say about the Kingdom of God? (7,7)

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Theme H: Jesus' Relationships with those Disregarded by Society



Across

- 3 Who Jesus says he has come to call in Mark 2. (7)
- 8 A skin disease Jesus cured a man of in Mark 1. (7)
- 9 Who Jesus's disciples thought the woman in Mark 14 should have helped with the ointment instead of Jesus. (4)
- 10 What people in the first century thought was possession by demons (which Jesus cured), is interpreted by some to be _____. (8)
- 11 What is the technical term for a non-Jew? (7)
- 12 What a woman did to Jesus in Bethany in Mark 14, which he said prepared him for his burial. (6)

Down

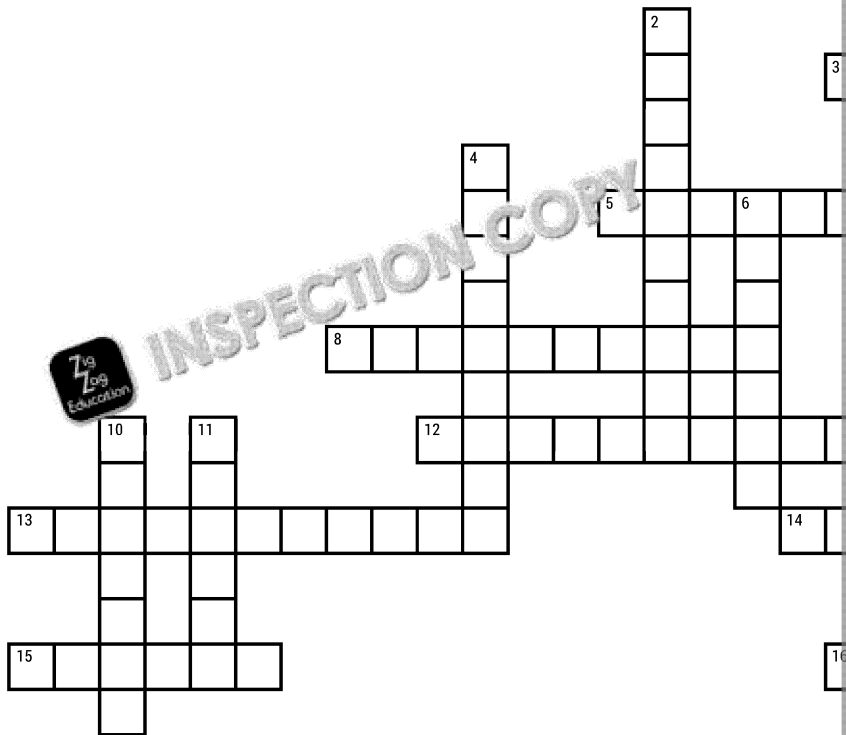
- 1 Which tax collector was Jesus' friend? (5)
- 2 Communication with the dead. 9 is sometimes n _____. (5)
- 4 The characteristic of Jesus' teaching was simple and merciful. (10)
- 5 The person who predicted the destruction of the temple in Mark 12, though Jesus said it would not happen in that generation. (5)
- 6 Something which was forbidden during Lent, which Jesus ate types of food, to show solidarity with the poor. (5)
- 7 The woman in Mark 14 who anointed Jesus with her daughter, even though he said it was too expensive. (5)

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Theme H: Faith and Discipleship



Across

- 3** What Jesus often stressed people should have when he performed miracles, another term for belief. (5)
- 5** The state of following someone and their teachings. (12)
- 8** Spreading the good news of Jesus's life and resurrection with an aim to convert non-Christians. (10)
- 12** Openness and readiness to do something, which the disciples had when they followed Jesus. (11)
- 13** What did Jesus prophesy that Christians would endure because of him in Mark 13? (11)
- 14** To tell people about God and convey an important message. (6)
- 15** Peter _____ Jesus several times in Mark 14. (6)
- 16** In Mark 1 and 2 Jesus _____ his first disciples. (6)

Down

- 1** A dedication or devotion, which Jesus required. (5)
- 2** When Jesus sent his disciples out, he told them to preach to all nations. (9)
- 4** When Jesus was resurrected, he appeared to his disciples. (9)
- 6** An order issued by a superior to be obeyed. (7)
- 7** A word for internal conflict, which Jesus spoke of this on the way to Jerusalem. (7)
- 9** The profession of faith, which Jesus recruited them as. (7)
- 10** A caution against the disownment of Jesus. (7)
- 11** How many disciples did Jesus have in Mark 6? (6)

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In Mark 10, Jesus says that the Kingdom of God belongs to people like these.
Someone who came to Jesus in Mark 10 asking how to gain eternal life, other than by following the commandments.
The duty to love God and love one's neighbour as oneself.
The idea that the Kingdom of God exists currently in the world.
The idea that the Kingdom of God will exist for those who follow God.
What Jesus said it would be easier for a camel to go through, than for the wealthy to enter the Kingdom of God.
What Jesus said people should give away in order to gain treasure in heaven.
Which job role is mentioned in the title of the parable Jesus told in Mark 4 about a fig tree that does not bear fruit.

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<i>Rich Man</i>	
<i>Possessions</i>	
<i>Eye of a Needle</i>	
<i>Growing Seed</i>	
<i>Mustard Seed</i>	
<i>Children</i>	
<i>Greatest Commandment</i>	
<i>Present Reality</i>	
<i>Future Hope</i>	

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Something which some Christians do, especially during Lent, which involves not eating food, to focus on God.

The characteristic Jesus showed when he was loving and merciful.

The person Jesus saves in Mark 7, where gentiles are compared to dogs eating crumbs

The person Jesus saves in Mark 9 who was believed to be possessed by demons.

The person who puts money into the Temple treasury in Mark 12, though she has little

What a woman did to Jesus in Bethany in Mark 14, which he said prepared him for his

When Jesus makes a tax collector one of his disciples in Mark 2.

Who Jesus says he has come to call in Mark 2.

Who Jesus's disciples thought the woman in Mark 14 should have helped with the oil



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ing food, or certain types of	
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	tle.
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	intment instead of Jesus.

<i>Gentile</i>
<i>Anoint</i>
<i>Poor</i>
<i>Man with Leprosy</i>
<i>Call of Levi</i>
<i>Sinners</i>
<i>Greek Woman's Daughter</i>
<i>Epileptic Boy</i>
<i>Widow</i>

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The person who Jesus heals of internal bleeding in Mark 5 when she touches his cloak.
The profession of at least four of Jesus' first followers, reflected in their commissioning.
The state of following someone and their teachings.
To tell people about God and convey an important message.
Treating someone badly, often for their beliefs or status. Christians have often tried to avoid this themselves.
What Jesus often stressed people should have when he performed miracles, another example of the Kingdom of God.
When Jesus directed his closest followers to turn away from the world, telling people to repent, and heal the sick.
When Jesus sent out his disciples in Mark 16, tell them to preach to all the world.
When Jesus summoned his initial followers in Mark 1.2.
When Jesus was taken up to heaven after his resurrection.
When one of Jesus's disciples claimed not to know Jesus several times after Jesus was crucified.

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ak.
n to recruit people for Jesus.
to help those that face this,
term for belief.
alling the sick, in Mark 6.
.
as arrested, in Mark 14.

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<i>Preach</i>
<i>Warning</i>
<i>Faith</i>
<i>Commitment</i>
<i>Persecution</i>
<i>Woman with Haemorrhage</i>
<i>Mission of the Twelve</i>
<i>Peter's Denials</i>
<i>ommission</i>
<i>Ascension</i>
<i>Evangelism</i>

Theme H: The Kingdom of God (Table Fill)

A story told by Jesus which was metaphorical, with an inner meaning.	
Which job role is mentioned in the title of the parable Jesus told in Mark 4 about a farmer and different types of seed.	
A phrase that Jesus used which has been interpreted in different ways; as heaven, or a spiritual state on earth.	
Someone who came to Jesus in Mark 10 asking how to gain eternal life, other than by keeping the Jewish commandments.	
What Jesus said people should give away in order to gain treasure in heaven.	
What Jesus said it would be easier for a camel to get through, than for the wealthy to enter the Kingdom of God.	
A parable in Mark 4 about things growing fast and being harvested.	
A parable in Mark 4 about a large plant growing from small beginnings.	
In Mark 10, Jesus says that the Kingdom of God belongs to people like these.	
The duty to love God and love one's neighbour as oneself.	
The idea that the Kingdom of God exists currently in the world.	
The idea that the Kingdom of God will exist for those who follow God.	

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Theme H: Jesus' Relationships with those Disregarded

The characteristic Jesus showed when he was loving and merciful.	
Something which some Christians do, especially during Lent, which involves not eating food, or certain types of food, to focus on God.	
Communication with God, which Jesus taught in Mark 9 is sometimes necessary for healing.	
A non-Jewish person. These people are compared to dogs receiving food crumbs in Mark 7.	
What a woman did to Jesus in Bethany in Mark 14, which he said prepared him for his burial.	
Who Jesus's disciples thought the woman in Mark 14 should have helped with the ointment instead of Jesus.	
Someone Jesus healed of a disease in Mark 1.	
When Jesus makes a tax collector one of his disciples in Mark 2.	
Who Jesus says he has come to call in Mark 2.	
The person Jesus saves in Mark 7, when gentiles are compared to dogs eating crumbs.	
The person Jesus saves in Mark 9 who was believed to be possessed by demons.	
The person who puts money into the Temple treasury in Mark 12, though she has little.	

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Theme H: Faith and Discipleship (Table Fill)

When Jesus summoned his initial followers in Mark 1 and 2.	
The state of following someone and their teachings.	
The profession of at least four of Jesus' first followers, reflected in their commission to recruit people for Jesus.	
Openness and readiness to do something, which the disciples had when they followed Jesus.	
An order issued by Jesus, telling his disciples what to do.	
To tell people about God and convey an important message.	
A caution against doing something, which Peter's disownment of Jesus is for Christians.	
What Jesus often taught people should have when he performed miracles, another term for a sign.	
A dedication or devotion to something or someone, which Jesus required of his disciples.	
Treating someone badly, often for their beliefs or status. Christians have often tried to help those that face this, and faced this themselves.	
The person who Jesus heals of internal bleeding in Mark 5 when she touches his cloak.	
When Jesus directed his closest followers to travel, telling people to repent, and	

When Jesus directed his closest followers to travel, telling people to repent, and healing the sick, in Mark 6.
When one of Jesus's disciples claimed not to know Jesus several times after Jesus was arrested, in Mark 14.
When Jesus sent out his disciples in Mark 16, telling them to preach to all the world.
When Jesus was taken up to heaven after his resurrection.
Spreading the good news of Jesus's life and resurrection with an aim to convert non-Christians.



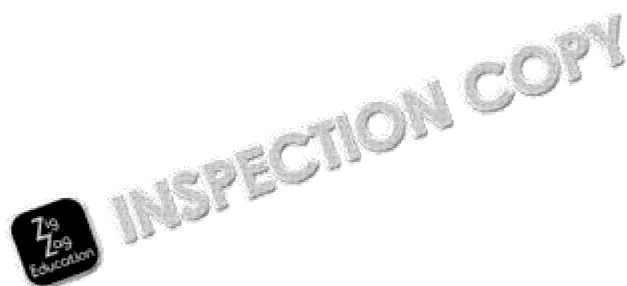
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Theme H: The Kingdom of God

Parable	A story told by Jesus which was metaphorical, w
Sower	Which job role is mentioned in the title of the pa about a farmer and different types of seed.
Kingdom of God	A phrase that Jesus used which has been interpre heaven, or a spiritual state on earth.
Rich Man	Someone who came to Jesus in Mark 10 asking other than by keeping the Jewish commandmen
Possessions	What Jesus said people should give away in orde
Eye of a Needle	What Jesus said it would be easier for a camel to wealthy to enter the Kingdom of God.
Growing Seed	A parable in Mark 4 about crops growing fast an
Mustard Seed	A parable in Mark 4 about a large plant growing
Children	In Mark 10, Jesus says that the Kingdom of God
Greatest Commandment	The duty to love God and love one's neighbour a
Present Reality	The idea that the Kingdom of God exists current
Future Hope	The idea that the Kingdom of God will exist for t





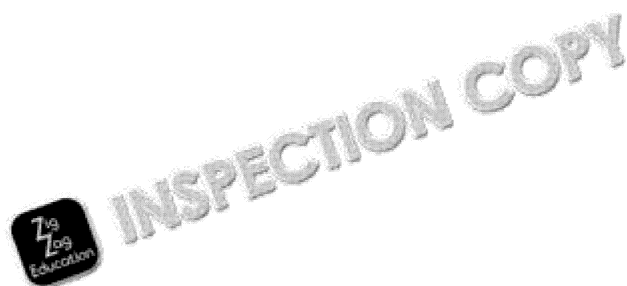
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Theme H: Jesus' Relationships with those Disregarded

Compassion	The characteristic Jesus showed when he was loved
Fasting	Something which some Christians do, especially not eating food, or certain types of food, to focus
Prayer	Communication with God, which Jesus taught in necessary for healing.
Gentile	A non-Jewish person. These people are compared to crumbs in Mark 7.
Anoint	What a woman did to Jesus in Bethany in Mark 14 for his burial.
Poor	Who Jesus's disciples thought the woman in Mark 14 with the ointment instead of Jesus.
Man with Leprosy	The person Jesus heals of a skin disease in Mark 14
Call of Levi	When Jesus makes a tax collector one of his disciples
Sinners	Who Jesus says he has come to call in Mark 2.
Greek Woman's Daughter	The person Jesus saves in Mark 7, when gentiles are eating crumbs.
Epileptic Boy	The person Jesus saves in Mark 9 who was believed to have demons.
Widow	The person who puts money into the Temple treasury when she has little.





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Theme H: Faith and Discipleship

Call of First Disciples	When Jesus summoned his initial followers in M
Discipleship	The state of following someone and their teachi
Fisherman	The profession of at least four of Jesus' first foll commission to recruit people for Jesus.
Willingness	Openness and readiness to do something, which followed Jesus.
Command	An order issued by Jesus, telling his disciples wh
Preach	To tell people about God and convey an importa
Warning	A caution against doing something, which Peter' Christians
Faith	What Jesus often stressed people should have v another term for belief.
Commitment	A dedication or devotion to something or someo his disciples.
Persecution	Treating someone badly, often for their beliefs c often tried to help those that face this, and face
Woman with Haemorrhage	The person who Jesus heals of internal bleeding his cloak.
Mission of the Twelve	When Jesus directed his closest followers to tra and healing the sick, in Mark 6.
Peter's Denials	When one of Jesus's disciples claimed not to kno

Commission

Jesus was arrested, in Mark 14.

When Jesus sent out his disciples in Mark 16, to go and preach the good news to all the world.

Ascension

When Jesus was taken up to heaven after his resurrection.

Evangelism

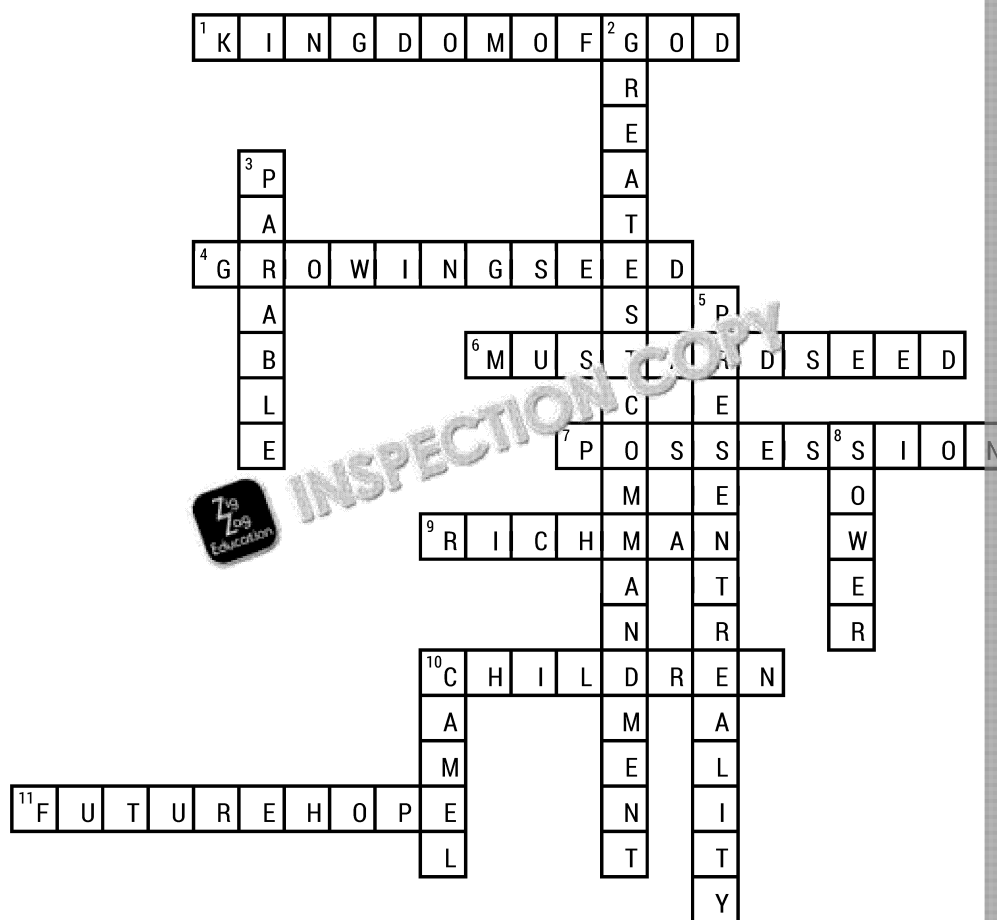
Spreading the good news of Jesus's life and resurrection to convert non-Christians.



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Theme H: The Kingdom of God

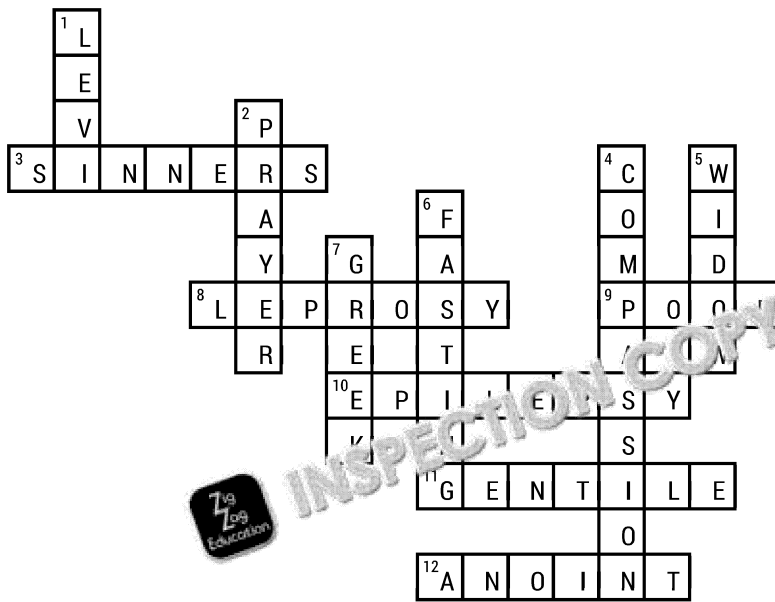


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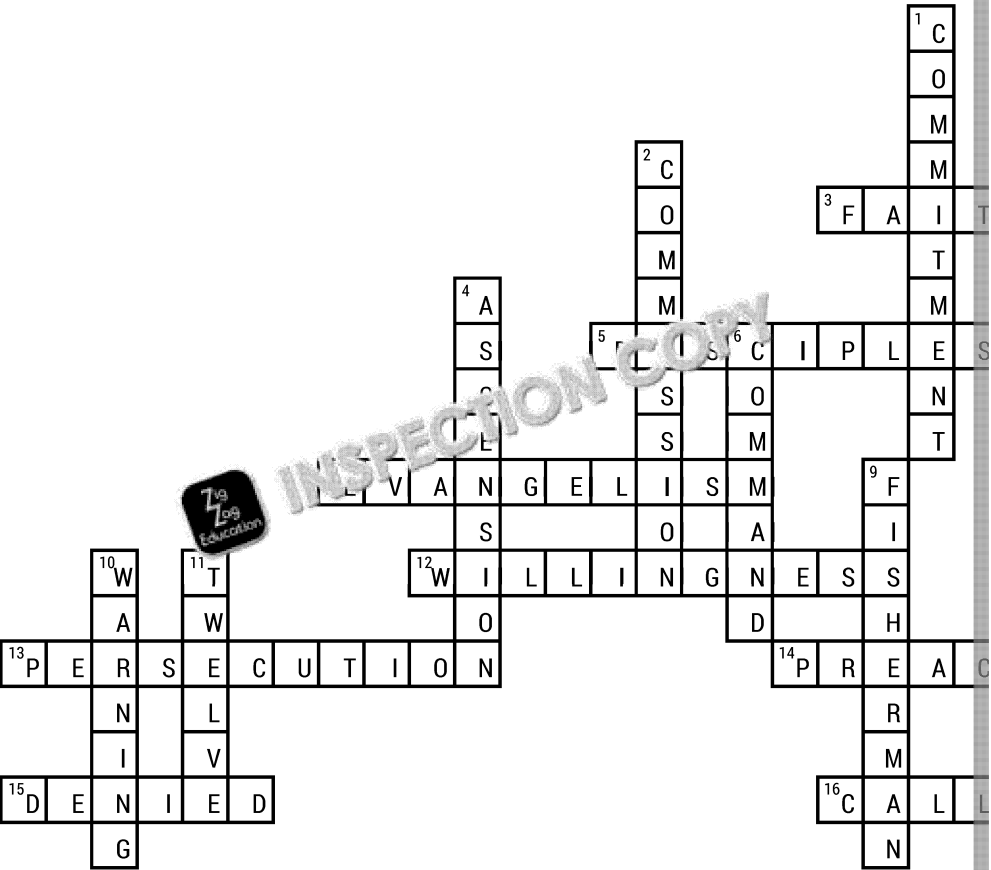
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Theme H: Faith and Discipleship



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