

**2016 specification**  
first exams in 2018



# Starters and Plenaries

## Paper 2: Christianity

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# Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been designed to support the learning and teaching of Edexcel A GCSE Religious Studies Christianity – short course. All areas of the specification are covered, with different activities providing a way into new topics or allowing students to reinforce and consolidate their learning. Some activities can be done individually, others in groups or with the entire class, and there is flexibility to adapt this.

## Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

This resource focuses on the two areas of the specification:

- Beliefs and Teachings
- Practices

The starters and plenaries in this resource are designed to help teachers allow students to learn continuously by providing short activities which can be slotted in at the beginning and end of lessons. Each activity should take between 5 and 15 minutes to complete, though some could be adapted into a longer main-lesson activity if desired (this works best if you have purchased the digital copy of the resource, so that activities can be altered as desired).

A plan of the activities and teacher's notes are provided at the beginning of the resource to give guidance on how to teach the content. Answers, or possible answers, are included at the end of the resource to help with student or teacher marking, and in some cases it may be helpful to distribute these as revision resources.

This resource should be informative and educational, and hopefully also enjoyable for students. It should support teachers with a base which they can build on when teaching additional content and skills.

The Christianity in this specification covers over 2,000 years' worth of events and ideas, and this resource should cover an appropriate number of relevant areas in a sufficient level of detail, ideally piquing the students' interest and giving them insight into different perspectives and interpretations.

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February 2018

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\* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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## Topic Coverage

For many of these it will be useful for the students to have some knowledge of the topics

Specification Area	Topic	Activity Description	Suggested Use	Notes
Beliefs and Teachings	Trinity	1 – Fill in the gaps	P	Individual activity
	Creation	2 – Match quotes to Bible reference	S or P	Can be done alone or with groups
	Creation	3 – Hot Potato to test students' understanding of Christians' understanding	S or P	*Keep a copy of the grid so you can refer to it when they come up.  Please cut up cards prior to lesson.  Note: This activity has the potential to be used at a certain point, or use at the beginning of the same lesson.
	Jesus: Importance as Incarnate Son of God	4 – Match the sentence beginnings, middles and ends	S or P	Individual activity
	Jesus: Nature as Incarnate Son of God	5 – Colour-code Bible quotes for Jesus' humanity or divinity	S	Can be done alone or with groups. It will be good to feed back to the class.
	Jesus' Last Days	6 – Spider diagram with questions to test understanding	P	Can be done individually or in groups (or for groups).
	Jesus' Last Days	7 – Order the events	P	Can be done alone or with groups. It will be good to feed back to the class.
	Salvation	8 – Match the term to its description	S	Individual activity
	Eschatology	9 – True or false	P	Individual activity, though it may be good to feed back to the class.

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Specification Area	Topic	Activity Description	Suggested Use	Notes
Beliefs and Teachings	Problem of Evil	10 – Argue or explain concept to the class	P	A class activity which allows for discussion and debate  If spending a few lessons on the problem of evil, suffering, you could always use these cards at the start and end of each lesson to discuss them all in one go.  Please cut up cards prior to lesson
	Problem of Evil	11 – Unjumble words and explain	S or P	Individual activity
Practices	Worship	12 – Odd one out	S	Done individually or in groups (if the information has been covered in the topic is new)
	Worship	13 – Table to test understanding of worship practices	P	Done individually or in groups (if the information has been covered in the topic is new)
	Sacraments – general	14 – Describe terms in teams	P	Ideally a class activity, could be done in groups if desired.  Please cut up cards prior to lesson
	Sacraments – Baptism	15 – Correct the mistakes	P	Individual activity
	Sacraments – Eucharist	16 – Fill in the gaps	P	Individual activity
	Prayer	17 – Flow chart with reasons and purposes	S	Individual activity
	Pilgrimage	18 – Match the term to its description	S	Individual activity
	Pilgrimage	19 – Tweet the lesson	S or P	Individual activity, but with feedback  Please photocopy and cut up cards

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Specification Area	Topic	Activity Description	Suggested Use	Notes
Practices	Advent and Christmas	20 – Vote with your feet – true or false, explanation required	S	A class activity which allows for ability
	Holy Week and Easter	21 – Taboo; describe the terms without using certain words	S or P	A class activity which allows for ability, or could be done in groups Please cut up cards prior to lesson
	Church Growth and Evangelism	22 – Order the stages chronologically	S or P	Done individually or in groups (the information has been covered, topic is new)
	Local and Global Church	23 – Battleships with questions to test knowledge	S or P	For pairs, but interesting answers from the class.
	Local and Global Church	24 – Advantages and limitations	S or P	Done individually or in groups (the information has been covered, topic is new) – feed back to the class
	Charity	25 – Multiple-choice questions	P	Individual activity

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## Activity 1 – Trinity

Fill in the gaps in the statements about Christian beliefs about the Trinity, and how beliefs about the Trinity impact on worship.

The idea of the \_\_\_\_\_ has not always been fixed in Christianity. Early Christians believed in God the Father, who was attributed many of the characteristics of the \_\_\_\_\_ God, though it was Jesus who taught Christians to follow \_\_\_\_\_, and his portrayal of God built on the \_\_\_\_\_ who followed the teachings of Jesus, and believed that the \_\_\_\_\_ had

However, disagreements arose, and Christians disagreed about Jesus' \_\_\_\_\_ status. This went on for a number of years. There were people, such as a priest called Arius, who believed that Jesus was \_\_\_\_\_ to God. However, other people, including a bishop called Athanasius, believed that Jesus was God, and should be given \_\_\_\_\_ status. The Council of \_\_\_\_\_ was called in 325 CE to discuss the matter. It was agreed that Jesus was \_\_\_\_\_ with God the Father.

The Nicene Creed was finished after the Council of Constantinople. It was agreed that the Trinity – Father, \_\_\_\_\_ and Spirit – were three distinct \_\_\_\_\_, but they were one substance; one God. This is important because Christianity is a \_\_\_\_\_ religion.

The mainstream \_\_\_\_\_ and Protestant Churches accept the Nicene Creed, but some Churches which view the Father, Son and Spirit differently. The \_\_\_\_\_ Church disagrees with a qualification which the Catholic Church made to the Creed. The \_\_\_\_\_ Church did not agree that the Holy Spirit came from the \_\_\_\_\_.

God the Father is important because Christians believe he created the world. The Son is important because Christians believe that he \_\_\_\_\_ them from sin. The Spirit is important because Christians believe that he helps them in their daily lives. This was reportedly all at Jesus' \_\_\_\_\_ (Matthew 3:13–17).

Belief in the Trinity impacts on worship in a number of ways. The Trinity, and the Father, Son and Spirit, are celebrated – Christians celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday, Christmas and Pentecost.

Christians often ask prayers in \_\_\_\_\_ name, and Jesus' words \_\_\_\_\_ are considered the word of God. \_\_\_\_\_ has a particular importance on the Holy Spirit.

Son	Jesus'	Catholic	Orthodox	religion
Jewish	divine	Orthodox	saved	
Father	inferior	Gospels	baptism	
Trinity	Pentecostal	substance	Trinity	

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## Activity 2 – Creation

Match the Bible references to the quotes.



Cut and stick! Cut out the references section as a whole, then cut out the quotes and match them up. Circle the two quotes which are not from the Bible.

## Genesis 1:1–2 NRSV

## Genesis 1:3 NRSV

## Genesis 1:26 NRSV

## Genesis 1:28 NRSV

## Genesis 2:7 NRSV

Genesis 2:16–17  
NRSV

## Genesis 2:22 NRSV

## Genesis 3:6 NRSV

## Genesis 3:11 NRSV

John 1:1 NRSV

John 1:10 NRSV

Incorrect!

Incorrect!

'He said, "Who told you that? Have you eaten from the tree that I commanded you not to eat from?"

'... and male and female  
his eyes, exactly the

‘Let there be light

'In the beginning was  
with God, and

'God said to them, fill the earth and subdue every living thing

'He was in the world  
being through him.

'In the beginning was the Word, and the earth, the darkness covered the deep. The wind from God [or Spirit] moved over the face of the

‘... the LORD God  
on the ground, and  
breath of life...’

'And the LORD God said, I will make man, to feed and sub-

'And God said, "Let us make man in our own image, accordi

'... 'You may freely  
garden; but the tree  
and evil you shall not

'And the rib that took from the man he made it into the man'

'So when the woman came for food... she took some and she also gave some with her, and he ate.'

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## Activity 3 – Creation

Hot Potato! Sit students in a circle and get them to throw, or pass, an object between them. When the object is passed, pick a card from the middle.

- The first time a card comes up, students must say whether the card reflects a literal or metaphorical view of Creation.
- The second time the card comes up, they must give a reason why Christians might hold that view.
- The third time the card comes up, students must say why this understanding of Creation is important.

Please keep a copy of the grid so you can tick the cards off as they come up, and keep a record of the results.

1 God made the world in seven days.	1 God made the world in seven days.	1 G
2 God made Adam and Eve as the first ever people.	2 God made Adam and Eve as the first ever people.	2 G
3 Eve was responsible for Adam eating the forbidden fruit.	3 Eve was responsible for Adam eating the forbidden fruit.	3 E
4 God threw Adam and Eve out of the Garden of Eden.	4 God threw Adam and Eve out of the Garden of Eden.	4 G
5 God set Creation in motion, so that everything would develop in stages.	5 God set Creation in motion, so that everything would develop in stages.	5 C tha
6 God created a process of evolution which would produce humans.	6 God created a process of evolution which would produce humans.	ev
7 Jesus and the Spirit were with God at Creation.	7 Jesus and the Spirit were with God at Creation.	7 J
8 Jesus is the Word of God.	8 Jesus is the Word of God.	8 J
9 Humans became separated from God through how they acted.	9 Humans became separated from God through how they acted.	9 H C
10 Something about human nature separates humans from God.	10 Something about human nature separates humans from God.	10 S s

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## Activity 4 – Jesus: Importance as Incarnate

Complete the sentences to show which biblical teaching links to which belief about the person of Jesus as the incarnate Son of God, and why this is important to Christians.

You can cut up the statements and stick them into the correct order.



**Extension:** Write a short answer giving **two** reasons why Christians believe the incarnation is important to them. This is good practice for writing an answer to a question.

E.g. Biblical teaching → Belief → Importance to Christians

Biblical teaching	Belief	
At Jesus' baptism, and the Transfiguration, God speaks from heaven and says that he is 'well pleased' with Jesus, and that Jesus is his Son (Matthew 3:17 and 17:5 NRSV)...	...so Christians believe that Jesus is God...	im c bel
When Jesus healed the paralysed man who was let down through the roof, he says that he can heal and forgive sins (Mark 2:10–12)...	... so Christians believe that they can come to God through Jesus...	C th by
In examples such as the centurion and the Samaritan woman, Jesus is kind to and heals non-Jews (Luke 7, John 4)...	... so Christians believe that through Jesus they have been saved...	
Jesus claims that he is the 'way' to God (John 14:6 NRSV)...	... so Christians believe that Jesus is God's Son...	... the
Jesus was crucified, and the Gospels tell of his resurrection, and his claim that his death fulfilled the Law and paved the way for forgiveness (Luke 23–24)...	... so Christians believe that Jesus has God's authority...	the
Jesus is described as the Word of God, who existed before Creation. He is believed to be God in the flesh (John 1:1–18, 1 Timothy 3:16)...	... so Christians believe that God chose to extend salvation to everyone...	be th

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## Activity 5 – Jesus: Nature as Incarnation

Choose a colour for the Bible quotes which emphasise Jesus' human nature (his likeness to other humans; his frailty and mortality), and another for the ones which emphasise his divinity (his holiness, and godliness).



**Extension:** Write a short paragraph using some of the 'divinity' quotes. How have Christians interpreted Jesus to be the incarnation of God.

*'Then Jesus summoned his twelve disciples and gave them authority over unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to cure every disease and every sickness.'* (Matthew 10:1 NRSV)

*'Jesus said to him, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me."'* (John 14:6 NRSV)

*'On the following day, when they came from Bethany, he was hungry...'* (Mark 11:12 NRSV)

*'... he was in the stern, asleep on the cushion...'* (Mark 4:38 NRSV)

*'Simon Peter answered, "You are the Messiah, the Son of the living God."'* (Matthew 16:16 NRSV)

*'Jesus said to them, "Very truly, I tell you, the Son can do nothing on his own, but only what he sees the Father doing; for whatever the Father does, the Son does likewise."'* (John 5:19 NRSV)

*'... Jesus, tired out by his journey...'* (John 4:6 NRSV)

*'... Jesus rebuked the unclean spirit, healed the boy, and gave him back to his father'* (Luke 9:42 NRSV)

*'... he breathes'*

*'But when the disciples saw him on the lake, they were terrified.'* (John 6:16 NRSV)

*'While he was still speaking, his mother and his brothers stood outside' (Matthew 12:46)*

*'And he was transfigured before them, and his face shone like the sun, and his clothes became dazzling white.'* (Matthew 17:2 NRSV)

*'Jesus began to weep'*

*'"Father, if you are willing, take this cup from me; yet not my will, but yours be done." ... In his agony he sweated drops of blood.'* (Luke 22:42 NRSV)

*'Without any doubt, the Christian religion is great: He is God in flesh...' (1 Timothy 3:16)*

*'And Jesus came and gave him authority in heaven and on earth to bind and loose on earth, and whatever is bound on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatever is loosed on earth shall be loosed in heaven.'* (Matthew 18:18 NRSV)

*'... Did you not know that I was with you in the Father's house?'* (John 8:14 NRSV)

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## Activity 6 – Jesus’ Last Days (Questions)

Write the answers to these questions on the spider diagram overleaf. Write in full sentences.



**Extension:** Add extra useful information which you have learnt.

According to the Bible (or tradition):

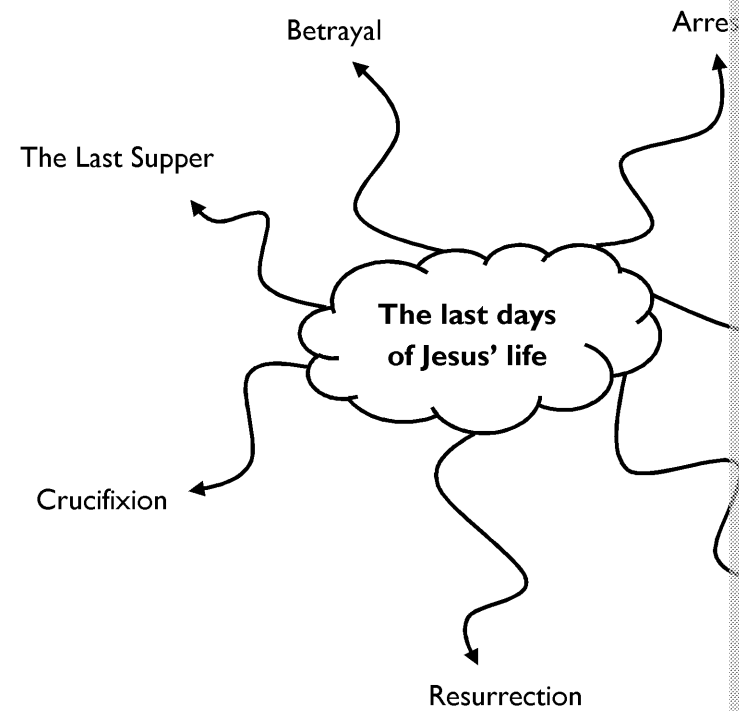
- 1) How many disciples were at the Last Supper?
- 2) Which items of food and drink did Jesus liken to his body and blood?
- 3) What did Jesus do to his disciples’ feet?
- 4) Who betrayed Jesus? And how?
- 5) Where was Jesus betrayed?
- 6) In the Gospel of Luke, what does Jesus do to a slave’s ear at his arrest?
- 7) Which three groups or individuals did Jesus stand trial in front of?
- 8) Who did Pontius Pilate free instead of Jesus?
- 9) What did Pilate do before handing Jesus over to be crucified? What did he have Jesus do?
- 10) What did the Roman soldiers do with Jesus’ clothes when he was crucified?
- 11) What day was Jesus resurrected on?
- 12) Who saw Jesus first after his resurrection? (There are different accounts in different Gospels)
- 13) Who doubted that Jesus had risen?
- 14) What did Jesus tell his disciples to do after he had been resurrected?
- 15) When do Christians celebrate the Ascension?

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## Activity 6 – Jesus' Last Days Sp



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## Activity 7 – Jesus’ Last Days

- Number the events of Jesus’ last days described in Matthew’s Gospel in order.
- Then decide which of these match to which understandings of the person of Jesus (write the appropriate letter or letters).

- |   |                                                                                                            |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | Jesus came to fulfil prophecies in the Old Testament.                                                      |
| B | Jesus came so that people/Christians might be forgiven, and to mark a new boundary between people and God. |
| C | Jesus did not act on his own, but spoke to God.                                                            |
| D | Jesus was humble and accepted punishment.                                                                  |
| E | Jesus was not an ordinary human being / he was divine.                                                     |
| F | Jesus came so that everyone might know God.                                                                |

Number	Event
	<i>Jesus is crucified.</i>
	<i>Jesus sends out his disciples to preach.</i>
	<i>Jesus is arrested.</i>
	<i>Jesus is flogged.</i>
	<i>Jesus is tried before Pilate.</i>
	<i>Jesus tells the twelve that he will be betrayed.</i>
	<i>Jesus is betrayed by Judas.</i>
	<i>Jesus appears after his resurrection.</i>
	<i>An angel reports Jesus’ resurrection.</i>
	<i>Jesus prays in Gethsemane.</i>
	<i>Judas accepts money from the priests to betray Jesus.</i>
	<i>Jesus eats bread and drinks wine with his disciples and tells them he is ‘poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins’ (Matthew 26:28).</i>
	<i>The Temple curtain tears in two.</i>
	<i>Jesus is tried before the Jews.</i>

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## Activity 8 – Salvation

Draw lines to match the word to Christian relevance and interpretations.

**Salvation**

Some Christians believe that God gives us this upon, and in doing so, save us. Others, with some Christians, who feel that we are powerless in their salvation. Many believe this when baptised.

**Law**

If Christians are condemned by the Law, they must not have to take the consequences. This is important. Christians believe that Jesus died through his death and resurrection (Acts 4:8–12). Some thinkers have worked towards this themselves; God has chosen in advance who can be saved.

**Sin**

This is how Jesus redeemed Christians. Without this, Christians would not be saved. Some Christian views on this are quite different. Jesus achieved this because his death compensated for sin. Others think that he overcame evil forces so that there is now power over humans. There are many different views.

**Grace and the Spirit**

Jews at the time of Christianity believed that the Law derived from the first five books of the Bible was in order to please God. Christians believe that Jesus came to replace or fulfil this, and that we can experience a relationship with God through the Holy Spirit instead. However, Christians also believe that we are not saved through the Law.

**Atonement**

The Christian concept of this is influenced by St Augustine. He believed that we are born with it, since the Fall in Eden. We become separated from God. St Paul says 'For the wages [this] is death' (Romans 6:23 NIV). God chooses to give us life. Most Christians believe that our actions which go against God are forgiven.



**Extension:** Explain **two** reasons why salvation is important to Christian practice.

.....

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## Activity 9 – Eschatology

- a) Mark whether the statements about Christian eschatology and non-religious beliefs about life after death are true or false.
- b) Correct the false ones with your knowledge. (Make notes on the back.)

1)	In John's Gospel, Jesus raises a man called Lazarus from the dead.
2)	In Matthew's Gospel, Jesus says that people will be judged at the end of time and split into sheep and cows.
3)	No one except Jesus raises people from the dead in the New Testament.
4)	Jesus' resurrection from the dead gives Christians hope that there will be life after death for them.
5)	Jesus taught that his believers would have eternal life.
6)	Jesus compared judgement to a bride being late to her wedding.
7)	Jesus tells his disciples that he will go to prepare a place for them in heaven.
8)	In Matthew 25 Jesus says that everyone will go to heaven, no matter what.
9)	All Christians believe that they will enter the afterlife immediately after dying.
10)	All Christians believe in heaven and hell, and nothing in between.
11)	For a long time, the Catholic Church taught that giving money to the Church could speed up a person's entry into heaven.
12)	All Christians believe that anyone can enter heaven.
13)	Belief in life after death does not affect Christians' lives.
14)	Belief in life after death is not important to Christians.
15)	Christianity has been used as a form of social control.
16)	There is scientific evidence which proves life after death.
17)	People have pretended to come back from the dead.
18)	Life after death cannot really exist – people only believe in it to comfort themselves.



**Extension:** Give three beliefs about the afterlife in a non-Christian religion that would be useful for making comparisons and contrasts in the exam.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

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## Activity 10 – Problem of Evil

Pick students from the class, or ask for volunteers.

- Give them a prompt card (which prompts an explanation and/or argument). This can be done at random, or give more able students more difficult cards.
- Get them to explain or argue to the class.
- Adjust as necessary – you can add extra cards.

1) **Explain the problem of evil.	2) *If God were <i>not</i> all-powerful, would this help to solve the problem of evil?
3) *What is the problem if God is <i>not</i> all-loving (omnibenevolent)?	4) *What may happen if God is all-loving but <i>not</i> all-powerful?
5) *How might the theory that God is <i>not</i> all-powerful (omnipotent) solve the problem of evil?	6) ***What responses to the problem of evil does this theory offer?
7) **Explain why free will might solve the problem of evil.	8) **Why could it be argued that free will <i>cannot</i> solve the problem of evil?
9) **Why might the laws of nature need to be taken into consideration in the problem of evil?	10) **Expand on the link between the laws of nature and the problem of evil.
11) **Expand on the link between the problem of evil and moral character. (Hint: value of soul-making)	12) **Expand on the link between the problem of evil and moral character.
13) *Give a biblical teaching which reflects on the problem of evil and explain its relevance. (Hint: Psalm 103 or 119)	14) **Give a biblical teaching which reflects on the problem of evil and explain its relevance.

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## Activity 11 – Problem of Evil

- Unjumble the words and phrases.
- Explain the concept, or how it links to the problem of evil and solution.

	Word or phrase	
het rbopmel fo vlie		
tnrulaa neuifgsr		
rlamo ffrengius		
ptmnontioe		
evlobnetne		
hractyi		
leav fo olus kianmg		
refe liwl		
yrpare		
hte ookb fo bjo		



**Extension:** *'Solutions to the problem of evil and suffering are successful'*

Argue for and against this statement. You must refer to Christian teaching and reach a conclusion which follows from your argument.

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## Activity 12 – Worship

Circle the odd one out in each group! Write a sentence explaining why it's odd and/or why the items would be used in worship.



**Extension:** Note three points about worship practices in a non-Christian religion. This will be useful for making comparisons and contrasts in the exam.

**Bible • Pews • Prayers**

**Hymn book • Order of service**

**Cross •**

**Stained-glass windows**

**Bible readings • Sermon/Talk • Prayers**

**Songs • Private Bible study • Eucharist**

**Bible study**

**Meditation**

**Bread • Wine • Oil**

**Fruit • Water**

**Thanksgiving**

**Adoration •**

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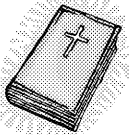
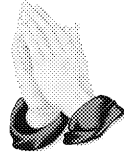





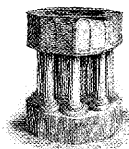
## Activity 13 – Worship

Fill in the table.

- Decide whether the practices would be used in liturgical and/or non-liturgical worship, whether they are formal and/or informal, and whether they are likely to be used in individual worship. Some will be used in all types of worship; if possible, explain why.
- Explain why the practices are used in worship.



**Extension:** Explain the concepts of liturgical and non-liturgical worship, and how practices are used at different times and have different significance in different contexts.

Practice	When used?	
<b>Reading the Bible</b> 		
<b>Prayer</b> 		
<b>Hymns/Songs</b> 		
<b>Focusing on icons</b> 		
<b>Sermon/Talk</b> 		
<b>Eucharist</b> 		
<b>Meditation</b> 		
<b>Baptism</b> 		

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## Activity 14 – Sacraments

Divide the class into two teams. Get someone from the first team to describe a sacrament in 30 seconds. If the first person in their team to guess gets it wrong, hand it over to the second team. Which team guesses the most!

**Eucharist**

**Baptism**

**Anointing the sick with oil**

**Marriage**

**Confirmation**

**Ordination**

**Penance**

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**Extra questions for the class:**

- Which Churches acknowledge all these as sacraments?
- Which two sacraments do most Protestant Churches acknowledge?
- What is the role of the sacraments in Christian life? Does this differ?

## Activity 15 – Sacraments, Baptism

Correct the statements about baptism. They all have mistakes! If relevant, add differences between denominations.



**Extension:** Write down as many features of infant baptism as you can in 5 minutes! This will help you revise the facts needed to write exam answers.

- 1) Roman Catholics practise full-immersion baptism.  
.....
- 2) In the Baptist Church, baptism is practised during infancy.  
.....
- 3) Baptism symbolises Jesus' death for the forgiveness of sins, which is why it is called 'baptism'.  
.....
- 4) Methodists practise only infant baptism.  
.....
- 5) Quakers baptise their members when they choose.  
.....
- 6) If Christians want to be baptised with 'special' water, a popular source is the River Jordan.  
.....
- 7) The item which contains water for baptism in many churches is called the lectionary.  
.....
- 8) This item is usually positioned in the middle of the church to symbolise the presence of God.  
.....
- 9) Some Christians believe that unbaptised children will go straight to heaven if they die.  
.....
- 10) Once baptised, Christians are said to be members of the 'Body of God'.  
.....

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## Activity 16 – Sacraments, Eucharist

Complete sentences to test understanding of the Eucharist.

The Eucharist, a celebration of the Last \_\_\_\_\_, has many names in different denominations. Catholics call it \_\_\_\_\_, and it is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ and the Lord's Supper. Some Churches, such as the \_\_\_\_\_, do not use bread and wine.

The Eucharist is practised by a priest, \_\_\_\_\_, or equivalent of a priest. The Methodist Church, which does have lay (non-ordained) preachers, does not practise the Eucharist, though they may assist an ordained minister. In certain Churches, bread and wine must be received from an ordained person, or at least their assistant, occasionally, or always, passed from \_\_\_\_\_ to member. This is the practice of the Church of \_\_\_\_\_.

The part of the service containing the Eucharist is often accompanied by setting \_\_\_\_\_ from the congregation. Different Eucharist services may be held \_\_\_\_\_ depending on the time in the Church year, or for different religious festivals.

In the Church of England, and the Catholic Church, \_\_\_\_\_ are used instead of normal bread. Many other Churches use standard bread. In the Catholic Church, bread and wine which is \_\_\_\_\_ must be consumed, because of the doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ . Not all Churches do this, however. In Orthodox Churches, the bread is mixed in with the \_\_\_\_\_, and may be received on a \_\_\_\_\_.

Wine may be taken from a single \_\_\_\_\_ (or more than one) \_\_\_\_\_ smaller, individual glasses. This can vary between denominations and churches. \_\_\_\_\_ may be used on different \_\_\_\_\_ in the same church. In the Methodist Church, only wine is used, because \_\_\_\_\_ is not allowed on Methodist Churches.

In the Catholic Church, someone must have a special First Communion \_\_\_\_\_ before they receive Mass, but many other Churches give the Eucharist from \_\_\_\_\_ when someone chooses to receive it.

Christians receive the Eucharist to remember Jesus' \_\_\_\_\_ of himself for the sake of Christians, so that their sins could be forgiven. In many denominations, the Eucharist is a \_\_\_\_\_ . The Catholic Church, on the other hand, teaches the doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_, where it is believed that, in some mysterious way, the bread and wine become the body and blood of Jesus.

<i>chalice</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i> blessing</i>	<i>Supper</i>
<i>bread</i>	<i>spoon</i>	<i>Mass</i>	<i>symbol</i>
<i>Communion</i>	<i>service</i>	<i>transubstantiation</i>	<i>vicar</i>
<i>sacred</i>	<i>wine</i>	<i>member</i>	<i>bles</i>
<i>Easter</i>	<i>alcohol</i>	<i>occasions</i>	<i>bird</i>

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## Activity 17 – Prayer

Prayer is communication with God. Complete the flow chart with a reason for prayer, the type of prayer they would use, and the purpose of this form of prayer for you. If you have studied another type of prayer, complete the spare flow chart.



**Extension:** What is the difference between set prayer and informal prayer? Which might be seen as important? Why might either be considered more important?

A Christian has done something wrong.	
↓	
↓	
	To express love
<hr/>	
↓	
Thanksgiving	
↓	
	To ask God to help prayer will
<hr/>	
A Christian wants to pray as Jesus taught.	
↓	
	The
↓	
<hr/>	
↓	
Informal prayer	
↓	

**Hint:** The types of prayer which are missing are: Adoration, Confession, Intercession

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## Activity 18 – Pilgrimage



Cut out and match the pilgrimage sites, or information about pilgrimages, with the descriptions.



**Extension:** Give a reason why Catholics may go on pilgrimage. Give a reason why Protestants may go on pilgrimage.

<b>Role and purpose of pilgrimage</b>	Here there are shrines to Mary, Jesus' mother, because of the apparition of her here in medieval times. Anglicans, Catholics and Protestants have a presence here, and Christians may come to show reverence to Mary.
<b>Importance of pilgrimage</b>	Pilgrimage can be seen as symbolic. A physical journey is supposed to help the pilgrim to travel spiritually closer to God.
<b>Nature of pilgrimage</b>	Pilgrimage is an ancient tradition, and has been prominent in Christianity for centuries. Many pilgrims visited sites where Jesus lived, or where he was crucified, in early Western Christianity. Jesus also went on pilgrimage, and Christians want to follow his example.
<b>History of pilgrimage</b>	An island off Scotland. In the 500s it was inhabited by monks who were involved in evangelism. It now houses a Christian community, and pilgrims come to feel part of this, and participate in Christian life and activities.
<b>Iona</b>	A pilgrimage site in France. It houses a monastic society of monks from different denominations and many countries. Many pilgrims come here. They come together for prayer, singing and study, and for spiritual renewal.
<b>Taizé</b>	Pilgrimage usually involves travelling, often to a special place, and often for a special purpose. It is a journey of faith and devotion.
<b>Jerusalem</b>	Christians may feel that pilgrimage is a way to revitalise their faith. Sharing in a long-standing Christian tradition may have spiritual value. Some Protestants have rejected the idea that pilgrimage is significant.
<b>Walsingham</b>	The place where Jesus did some of his teaching, and where he was crucified and resurrected. Christians may come here to walk where he walked, and feel physically closer to him. Sites such as the last 'Wailing Wall' in Jerusalem are of great interest.

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## Activity 19 – Pilgrimage

Tweet the lesson! Sum up what you have learnt about pilgrimage, or one p  
characters! Tip: Use a pencil!



## Twitter

@

[illegible]

2438 RETWEETS



Tweet the lesson! Sum up what you have learnt about pilgrimage, or one of the characters! Tip: Use a pencil!



## Twitter

@

[illegible]

2438 RETWEETS



Tweet the lesson! Sum up what you have learnt about pilgrimage, or one of the characters! Tip: Use a pencil!



## Twitter

@

[illegible]

2438 RETWEETS

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## Activity 20 – Advent and Christmas

Let the class vote with their feet for this activity – are the statements true or false?

- Establish an area where students should go for True, and another for False.
- If they're true, ask one student for an extra fact, or further explanation. If false, ask the student how they could be corrected.

- 1) Some Christians have a service during Advent called Christingle where the candles are lit to symbolise Jesus being the Light of the World.
- 2) Christmas celebrates Jesus coming into the world, God coming down to earth.
- 3) The first day of Advent is 1<sup>st</sup> December.
- 4) Churches often have an Advent wreath with four candles around the outside.
- 5) Advent is a time of preparation for Christians before Christmas.
- 6) Jesus was definitely born on 25<sup>th</sup> December.
- 7) According to the Gospels, the birth of Jesus was signified by a new or bright star.
- 8) According to the Gospels, Jesus and his parents were visited by shepherds.
- 9) According to the Gospels, Jesus' parents fled with him to Libya to escape Herod.
- 10) Traditionally, Christians also fasted during Advent, similar to fasting during Lent.

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## Activity 21 – Holy Week and Easter

Describe events or festivals associated with Holy Week, with a catch – certain words are off limits. Students work in groups of 4-5 volunteers, give them a card, and then get the class to guess the answers. Answers are also taboo.



**Extension:** Get students to give the significance of an event or festival associated with it (not taboo) after the class has guessed.

<p><b>Triumphal Entry</b></p> <p>Jesus, donkey/ass/mule/animal, back, Jerusalem, palm, wave</p>	<p>celebrate/celebration</p>
<p><b>Last Supper</b></p> <p>eat/ate, drink, bread, wine, disciples/friends, body, blood</p>	<p>Crucifixion</p> <p>Jesus, died, cross</p>
<p><b>Resurrection</b></p> <p>rose, Jesus, died, third day, crucifixion</p>	<p>Good Friday</p> <p>Jesus, died, cross</p>
<p><b>Maundy Thursday</b></p> <p>Last Supper, eat/ate, drink, bread, wine, disciples/friends, body, blood, Jesus</p>	<p><b>Table-turn</b></p> <p>Jesus, angry</p>
<p><b>Foot-washing</b></p> <p>water, towel, disciples, feet</p>	<p>Easter</p> <p>bread, wine, body, blood</p>
<p><b>Palm Sunday</b></p> <p>Jesus, donkey/ass/mule/animal, back, Jerusalem, palm, wave, triumphal entry</p>	



**Extension:** In two minutes try to write down all the celebrations and which Gospel events they commemorate. This will help you write exam answers.

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## Activity 22 – Church Growth and Evangelism

Order the stages of Church growth and evangelism, and the reasons for success. You can number them, or cut and stick them.



**Extension:** Give three ways – local, national, and global – in which evangelism is important to Christians. Then explain why evangelism is important to Christians.

Number	Events
	Charismatic and Pentecostal Christianity become increasingly popular, leading to equal, if not greater, numbers of Christians in the southern and northern hemispheres.
	Western powers such as Spain and Portugal begin to expand their empires. The purpose of the evangelism is mainly to gain loyal subjects, territories, and wealth.
	Missionary work to places such as South America and Africa is particularly active. Catholic and Protestant Churches compete for members, including in remote areas seek to take their faith to new places.
	Jesus' followers and early apostles spread out and evangelise further. St Peter goes to Rome; St Paul is converted in Syria and travels to Rome. The Christians wish to spread Christianity as far as possible, fulfilling their mission from Jesus which they can fulfil with the help of the Holy Spirit.
	Current-day evangelism takes place locally and on a larger scale. Churches to spread Christianity send missionaries to countries which have low numbers of Christians, or to areas where Christianity is outlawed or Christianity is associated with poverty.
	Christianity spreads in the West. Especially because of the schism between Catholics and Protestants, Catholics want a Western Christian empire.
	Jesus' early followers evangelise locally, for example, at Pentecost. Churches spread because those who have experienced Jesus' resurrection are fairly confident. Churches spread Jesus' message because he commanded them to (Mark 16:7-9).
	After Christianity has become more established, it flourishes in the balance of political power, and where Christian rulers rule. Constantinian capital from Rome to Constantinople, Turkey (modern-day Istanbul).

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## Activity 23 – Battleships 1 – Local and

- Pair up with someone with Battleships 2.
- Hide a 1-square, a 2-square and a 3-square battleship on your grid.
- Take it in turns to ask the other person a question from your sheet. Suggested answers are given below the questions for checking. Questions can be used multiple times (there are multiple answers).
- If someone answers a question well, they can try to sink one of the opponent's battleships by guessing a square, e.g. C4. Guessing one square of a battleship sinks it. Whoever sinks the most ships in the time given, wins!

### Questions:

- 1a) Give one way that the local church may help the local area.

*The local church may provide youth clubs; activities for the public (including elderly and marginalised) such as lunch clubs; a quiet space for prayer and reflection; members may help at soup kitchens...*

- 1b) Give a way that the global Church works to change the world for the better.

*The global Church may campaign for, and speak out about, peace; fair welfare for the poor (these are both examples of reconciliation); 'pro-life'; equality, such as the end of racism... Many charities are also supported and promoted by the global Church...*

- 1c) What problems are faced by the persecuted Church?

*Some Christians are not allowed to worship publicly; do not have access to Bibles; face abuse for their beliefs in areas where they are a minority...*

	A	B
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

	A	B
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

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## Activity 23 – Battleships 2 – Local and

- Pair up with someone with Battleships 1.
- Hide a 1-square, a 2-square and a 3-square battleship on your grid.
- Take it in turns to ask the other person a question from your sheet. Suggested answers are given below the questions for checking. Questions can be used multiple times (there are multiple answers).
- If someone answers a question well, they can try to sink one of the opponent's battleships by guessing a square, e.g. C4. Guessing one square of a battleship sinks it. Whoever sinks the most ships in the time given, wins!

### Questions:

- 2a) Give one way that the local church supports individual believers.

*The local church provides weekly services to help with a Christian's faith; provides fellowship; may provide extra services or facilitate midweek Bible groups; it may send visitors to sick individuals...*

- 2b) Give a reason that the global Church is important to Christians.

*Christians may feel comforted to be part of a global family; may be glad that many other Christians know Jesus; Christians across the world provide individuals with more people who may be able to answer questions that relate to their problems...*

- 2c) How might a local church perform outreach?

*The local church may have youth activities such as a Sunday Club, or Messy Church to encourage children and families to join; may run Alpha courses; may hold activities in the community...*

	A	B
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

	A	B
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

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## Activity 24 – Local and Global Church

Make a list of the advantages and limitations of the local church and the global church, and consider what they can and cannot do for Christians, and for the world.

Consider these in the case of a single denomination, and also in the case of multiple denominations.



**Extension:** Give three reasons why the local church helps others. How can the Church work for reconciliation.

### Local church

Advantages		Limitations
One church	All churches (in the local area)	One church

### Global Church

Advantages		Limitations
Each denomination	All denominations	Each denomination

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## Activity 25 – Charity

Answer the multiple-choice questions about charity within Christianity, and

- 1) What, according to 1 Corinthians 13, is more important than charity?  
☐ a) Hope  
☐ b) Faith  
☐ c) Love  
☐ d) Penitence
- 2) According to Matthew 25, when Christians do charity for others, who do they do it for?  
☐ a) God  
☐ b) Jesus  
☐ c) Themselves  
☐ d) No one
- 3) According to Matthew 25, what is the reward for being charitable?  
☐ a) Eternal life  
☐ b) Treasure in heaven  
☐ c) Satisfaction  
☐ d) Others' charity to you
- 4) According to Mark 12, what was Jesus' reaction to the widow giving a small amount of money?  
☐ a) It was good that she gave, but the others who gave more were better.  
☐ b) There was no point; what she gave was worth hardly anything.  
☐ c) Because she gave all she had, in God's eyes she gave more than the others.  
☐ d) Every offering, whatever size, is worth the same to God.
- 5) Which of these is not a way that Christian Aid tries to raise money?  
☐ a) Asking for monthly donations  
☐ b) Holding Christian Aid Week, where envelopes are distributed door-to-door  
☐ c) Having a catalogue of Christmas presents, where the money goes to Christian Aid  
☐ d) Blackmail
- 6) Christian Aid does the majority of its work with people...  
☐ a) in the developed world  
☐ b) in the developing world  
☐ c) who are Christians  
☐ d) who can pay them back
- 7) Which of these is not one of Christian Aid's main project areas?  
☐ a) Helping refugees  
☐ b) Emergencies, such as natural disasters  
☐ c) Providing technology  
☐ d) Working to combat disease
- 8) What is Christian Aid's main aim?  
☐ a) To eradicate disease  
☐ b) To evangelise  
☐ c) To make money  
☐ d) To eradicate poverty

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# Answers

## Activity 1 – Answers

The idea of the **Trinity** has not always been fixed in Christian belief. In the Early Church, God the Father, who was attributed many of the characteristics of the **Jewish** God, was the God Christians to pray to God as **Father**, and his portrayal of God built on the **Old Testament** teachings of Jesus, and believed that the **Holy Spirit** had been sent at Pentecost.

However, disagreements arose, and Christians disagreed about Jesus' **relationship** with God the Father for a number of years. There were people, such as a priest called Arius, who thought that Jesus was not **divine**. However, other people, including a bishop called Athanasius, believed that Jesus was **divine** status. The Council of **Nicaea** was called in 325 CE to discuss the matter. It was agreed that Jesus was of the same **substance** with God the Father.

The Nicene Creed was finished after the Council of Constantinople. It was agreed that God the Father, **Son** and Spirit – were three distinct **persons**, though all were one substance because Christianity is a **monotheistic** religion.

The mainstream **Catholic** and Protestant Churches accept the Nicene Creed, at least in part, though individual Christians may **vary**. There were, and are still, some Churches which vary differently. The **Orthodox** Church disagrees with a qualification which the Catholic Church accepted. The **Orthodox** Church did not agree that the Holy Spirit came from the **Son** as well as the Father.

God the Father is important because Christians believe he created the world. God the Son is important because Christians believe that he **saved** them from their sins. The Holy Spirit is important because Christians believe that he helps them in their daily lives. The three persons were reportedly mentioned in the Bible (Matthew 3:13–17).

Belief in the Trinity impacts on worship in a number of ways. The Trinity, and even the individual persons, are celebrated – Christians celebrate **Trinity Sunday**, Christmas, Easter and Pentecost.

Christians often ask prayers in **Jesus'** name, and Jesus' words recorded in the **Gospel**. **Pentecostal** Churches place a particular importance on the Holy Spirit.

## Activity 2 – Answers

Genesis 1:1–2 NRSV	'In the beginning when God created the heavens and the earth, the earth was a void and darkness covered the face of the deep, while a wind from God swept over the face of the waters.'
Genesis 1:3 NRSV	'Let there be light'
Genesis 1:26 NRSV	'And God said, "Let us make humankind in our own image, after our likeness; let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over every living creature that moves on the ground."'
Genesis 1:28 NRSV	'God said to them, "Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth and subdue it; have dominion over every living thing..."'
Genesis 2:7 NRSV	'... the LORD God formed man from the dust on the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life...'
Genesis 2:16–17 NRSV	'... You may freely eat of every tree in the garden; but the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat...'
Genesis 2:22 NRSV	'And the rib that the LORD God had taken from the man he had formed, the LORD God made into a woman and brought her to the man'
Genesis 3:6 NRSV	'So when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was a delight to the eyes, and that the tree was to be desired to make one wise, she took of its fruit and ate; and she also gave some to her husband, who was with her, and he ate.'
Genesis 3:11 NRSV	'He said, "Who told you that you were naked? Have you eaten of the fruit of the tree of which I commanded you not to eat?"'
John 1:1 NRSV	'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.'
John 1:10 NRSV	'He was in the world, and the world came into being through him, yet the world did not know him.'
Incorrect!	'... and male and female were created equal in his eyes, except for their parts.'
Incorrect!	'And the LORD God made plants after he made man, to feed him.'

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### Activity 3 – Answers

Literal	Reasons for believing	Implications
God made the world in seven days.	Some Christians think that the Bible is the exact word of God and should be taken literally, so this includes Creation. Why couldn't an all-powerful God create the world in six days?	If the Creation is very powerful, it could be completely different theories are more likely.
God made Adam and Eve as the first ever people.	Exact word of God. There is no reason that God couldn't make humans as they are now.	If humans are created by God, they may see God, rather than just a creator.
Jesus and the Spirit were with God at Creation.	Both Genesis and John 1. Genesis talks about the Spirit moving, and John 1 says that Jesus was with God before Creation.	Emphasises that the Trinity were present at Creation, showing that the Trinity is eternal.
God threw Adam and Eve out of the Garden of Eden.	St Augustine's theology taught that Adam and Eve had literally fallen from God's grace, and God had punished them.	St Augustine taught that humans can only be saved by God's grace, not by their own merit. Extension: Adam's falliness thus viewed negatively.
Eve was responsible for Adam eating the forbidden fruit.	Some theologians such as St Augustine emphasised the parts of Adam and Eve in the Fall.	Some branches of Christianity view women in a more negative light, drawing men to sin.

Metaphorical	Reasons for believing	Implications
God set Creation in motion, so that everything would develop in stages.	Bible criticism implies that the Creation narratives were not written to be taken literally.	God is literally a process for Creation.
God created a process of evolution which would produce humans.	This is what science suggests, and there is no reason that God cannot use science.	Science does not contradict faith.
Jesus is the Word of God.	John 1 especially refers to Jesus as the Word of God, but Jesus is not literally a 'word'.	God creates the world through the Word, and Christians can be completely united with God.
Humans became separated from God through how they acted.	Humans are not in constant, direct and indisputable contact with God. If God created humans to live as he wanted, it is probably something which humans have done which separates humans from God.	Some Christians believe that God is more positive and close to humans, and that humans try to do his will, moving closer to God.
Something about human nature separates humans from God.	If there was not a literal 'Fall', then something about the way humans are means that they are separated from God.	If the problem is human nature, then work on becoming more like God is to be. If Eve did this, this removes the blame from women in Christianity.

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# Activity 4 – Answers

Biblical teaching	Belief	
At Jesus' baptism, and the Transfiguration, God speaks from heaven and says that he is 'well pleased' with Jesus, and that Jesus is his Son (Matthew 3:17 and 17:5 NRSV)...	... so Christians believe that Jesus is God's Son...	... and they believe
When Jesus healed the paralysed man who was let down through the roof, he says that he can heal and forgive sins (Mark 2:10–12)...	... so Christians believe that Jesus has God's authority...	... and in Jesus
In examples such as the centurion and the Samaritan woman, Jesus is kind to and heals non-Jews (Luke 7, John 4)...	... so Christians believe that God chose to extend salvation to everyone...	... and duty achieve
Jesus claims that he is the 'way' to God (John 14:6 NRSV)...	... so Christians believe that they can come to God through Jesus...	... and the Christian Jesus can
Jesus was crucified, and the Gospels tell of his resurrection, and his claim that his death fulfilled the Law and paved the way for forgiveness (Luke 23–24)...	... so Christians believe that through Jesus they have been saved...	... and the Christian they and
Jesus is described as the Word of God, who existed before Creation. He is believed to be God in the flesh (John 1:1–18, 1 Timothy 3:16)...	...so Christians believe that Jesus is God...	...and because of the earth there

## Extension examples:

(In an exam, you would get a mark for each point, and one mark for developing a two developed reasons would get you the maximum 4 marks for a 4-mark question)

Believing that Jesus was the incarnation of God is important to Christians because

- In the Gospels, Jesus showed people love, and if he is God, this provides Christians with a tangible link between humanity and the divine, so that they can believe that God loves them.
- In the Gospels, Jesus told his disciples that they could come to God through him, which provides a tangible link between humanity and the divine, so that they can believe that God loves them.
- The Gospels show Jesus as the fulfilment of the Jewish Law, so Christians can believe that God loves them.

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## Activity 5 – Answers

Human nature	Divine nature
'Jesus began to weep' (John 11:35 NRSV)	'Then Jesus summoned them authority over unclean spirits and to cure every disease' (Matthew 10:1 NRSV)
'... Jesus, tired out by his journey...' (John 4:6 NRSV)	'And Jesus came and sat in the heaven and on earth has no equal' (John 1:18 NRSV)
'While he was still speaking to the crowds, his mother and his brothers were standing outside' (Matthew 12:46 NRSV)	'Jesus said to them, "We do nothing on his own; the Father is doing; for what the Father does likewise."'" (John 5:19 NRSV)
'... he was in the stern, asleep on the cushion...' (Mark 4:38 NRSV)	'Simon Peter answered him, "You are the Christ, the Son of the living God."'" (Matthew 16:16 NRSV)
'On the following day, when they came from Bethany, he was hungry...' (Mark 11:12 NRSV)	'... Did you not know that I was in the house?' (Luke 2:49 NRSV)
'"Father, if you are willing, remove this cup from me; yet not my will but yours be done." ... In his anguish he prayed more earnestly, and his sweat became like great drops of blood...' (Luke 22:42–44 NRSV)	'But when the disciples saw this, they were terrified...' (Luke 22:38 NRSV)
'... he breathed his last' (Luke 23:46 NRSV)	'And he was transfigured before them, and he shone like the sun, and his clothes became white' (Matthew 17:2 NRSV)
	'... Jesus rebuked the unclean spirit and gave him back to his master' (Mark 16:17 NRSV)
	'Jesus said to him, "I am the life. No one comes to the Father except through me."'" (John 14:6 NRSV)
	'Without any doubt, the Father is greater: He [God] was revealed in the flesh' (1 John 4:19 NRSV)

### Extension example:

Jesus and his disciples refer to him as the 'Son' of God. As in Jewish belief there was a special relationship to God that was interpreted as that Jesus was a human incarnation who had the power to heal and cast out demons, and performed other miraculous feats, which a human would not be able to do without God's power. One way of interpreting this is that they experience an immaterial and transcendent God, but they could experience God in the flesh. The Father could be experienced through God incarnate, because they're both God.

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## Activity 6 – Answers

- 1) There were 12 disciples at the Last Supper.
- 2) Jesus likened his body to bread, and his blood to wine.
- 3) Jesus washed his disciples' feet.
- 4) Judas betrayed Jesus with a kiss. Peter also betrayed Jesus by denying him three times.
- 5) Jesus was betrayed in the Garden of Gethsemane.
- 6) In the Gospel of Luke, Jesus heals a slave's ear after one of his disciples cuts it off.
- 7) Jesus stood trial before the Jewish Council; Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor.
- 8) Pilate freed Barabbas, who had been in prison for insurrection and murder.
- 9) Pilate washed his hands before handing Jesus over to be crucified. He had 'Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews' written above the cross.
- 10) The Roman soldiers cast lots (gambled) for Jesus' clothes.
- 11) Jesus was resurrected on a Sunday.
- 12) Jesus was seen by Mary Magdalene (sometimes with other women) in most of the Gospels. In the Gospel of Luke, he is seen by Simon Peter and the two on the road to Emmaus (and it is these).
- 13) Thomas doubted that Jesus had risen.
- 14) Jesus told his disciples to make other disciples, baptise them and teach his teachings.
- 15) Christians celebrate the Ascension of Jesus 39 days after Easter.

### Extension examples:

- Jesus told his disciples that he would be betrayed.
- Jesus prayed to God in the Garden of Gethsemane to save him from death.
- The sky went dark for a few hours before Jesus died.
- The curtain in the Temple tore in two.

## Activity 7 – Answers

Number	Event
1	Judas accepts money from the priests to betray Jesus.
2	Jesus tells the twelve that he will be betrayed.
3	Jesus eats bread and drinks wine with his disciples and tells them that his blood is 'poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins' (Matthew 26:28).
4	Jesus prays in Gethsemane.
5	Jesus is betrayed by Judas.
6	Jesus is arrested.
7	Jesus is tried before the Jews.
8	Jesus is tried before Pilate.
9	Jesus is flogged.
10	Jesus is crucified.
11	The Temple curtain tears in two.
12	An angel reports Jesus' resurrection.
13	Jesus appears after his resurrection.
14	Jesus sends out his disciples to preach.

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## Activity 8 – Answers

<b>Salvation</b>	If Christians are condemned by sin, this is <i>what</i> means they do not have this is why it is important. Christians believe that Jesus achieved this resurrection (see John 3:10–21 and Acts 4:8–12). Some thinkers have argued towards this themselves; others have claimed that God has chosen in
<b>Law</b>	Jews at the time of Christianity kept this. A lot of it was derived from the Bible, and Jews kept it in order to please God. Christianity teaches that to fulfil this, and that Christians are now able to experience a relationship following Jesus instead. However, Christians also follow some of the laws that saved through it.
<b>Sin</b>	The Christian concept of this in the West was extremely influenced by the idea that all people were born with it, since the Fall in Eden, where humans fell from God. St Paul taught that 'the wages of [this] is death' (Romans 6:23). Jesus, God chooses to give us life. Most Christians feel that people who are examples of this.
<b>Grace and the Spirit</b>	Some Christians believe that God chooses who to bestow this upon. However, this is not popular with some Christians, who feel that they are powerless in their salvation. Many Christians hope to receive this as a gift.
<b>Atonement</b>	This is <i>how</i> Jesus redeemed Christians – without this Christians would not be saved. It is important. Christian views on this are quite varied. Some feel that his death was a sacrifice which compensated for sin. Others think that he overcame evil forces so that they no longer had any negative power. There are varied approaches.

### Extension examples:

(In an exam, you would get a mark for each point, and one mark for developing a point. Two developed reasons would get you the maximum 4 marks for a 4-mark question.)

Salvation is important to Christians because:

- It means that they no longer need to fear death and going to hell because of their sins, and the consequences.
- It means that they can have a full relationship with God – this was shown when Jesus died.

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## Activity 9 – Answers

- 1) True
- 2) False  
Jesus said that people would be split into sheep and goats at judgement.
- 3) False  
People other than Jesus do raise people from the dead in the New Testament. Jesus raised Eutychus from the dead after he fell out of a window (Acts 20).
- 4) True
- 5) True
- 6) False  
Jesus compared judgement to a bridegroom being late to a wedding, and some were prepared with extra provisions.
- 7) True
- 8) False  
Jesus says that those who feed the hungry and thirsty, welcome the stranger, and visit prisoners will go to heaven, and that others will not.
- 9) False  
Some Christians believe in the immortality of the soul, and entering the afterlife. Jesus telling the robber on the cross that he would be in paradise that day (Luke 23:43) refers to the resurrection of the body at the end of time, and this is emphasised in several Catholic teachings.
- 10) False  
Catholics believe in purgatory as well as heaven and hell, a place where souls are purified before entering heaven.
- 11) True
- 12) False  
Some Christians believe that anyone can enter heaven. Others believe that only those who believe in Jesus can enter heaven. John 14:6, where Jesus says that people can only come to the 'Father' through him.
- 13) False  
Belief in life after death affects Christians' lives in many ways – they may try to live better so that they will go to heaven when they die, and some try to convert others so that they will go to heaven.
- 14) False  
Belief in life after death is important to Christians for many reasons, e.g. it may give them comfort in times of grief, some try to withdraw from normal life to focus on worshipping God as they prepare for the afterlife.
- 15) True
- 16) False  
There is not any scientific proof of life after death, but many religious people's accounts, including Jesus' resurrection, provide evidence for life after death (see the Bible).
- 17) True
- 18) False  
Just because many people do not find belief in life after death to be a comfort does not mean it does not really exist – it might, or might not.

### Extension examples:

- Buddhists believe that people are reborn after death.
- Buddhists believe that they can achieve liberation from the cycle of rebirth.
- Buddhists believe that earning good karma will help them to achieve a better rebirth.

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## Activity 10 – Answers

Possible points which should be discussed:

- 1) The problem of evil is a 'problem' because, if God is all-loving, and all-powerful, why is there evil and suffering?  
Either:
  - he is not all-loving; he does not care about evil and pain
  - he is not all-powerful; he is loving and wants to stop evil, but cannot
  - God is all-loving and all-powerful, yet he allows evil
- 2) If God was not all-loving and did not care about creation, he might not have created it.
- 3) Christians want to believe that their God is loving; the Bible and Jesus taught that. If they deny this would start to undermine Christianity.
- 4) If people start to believe that God is not all-loving, or all-powerful, this may lead to a loss of faith if they cannot accept that God does not have these characteristics.
- 5) If God is not all-powerful, he might still care about humans but be unable to stop evil. This allows Christians to believe in a benevolent God while explaining evil and suffering.
- 6)
  - The Book of Job shows that Job has a deeper relationship with God after his trials, which can help Christians to keep working on their faith.
  - The Book of Job shows that Job had everything, and he had no reason not to believe in God. His suffering can be important to help distinguish between genuine faith and superficial faith.
  - The Book of Job shows that it was easier for Job to be a good person when he was prosperous, and suffering help to show whether people really are good, or will cease to be good when they are suffering.
  - The Book of Job shows that people do not know what God knows, and God's ways are beyond human understanding, so maybe humans should not try to solve the problem of evil.
- 7) It is more loving for God to give humans free will than to make them puppets who cannot choose to do evil.
- 8)
  - It might be more loving to give people the semblance of free will and stop suffering.
  - Free will does not account for natural suffering.
- 9) There may be necessary evils for physical laws to work: the way physics works means that things will happen, and the way biology works means that there will be viruses, etc.
- 10) Evil tests faith; without difficulties, people could not build as deep a personal relationship with God by praying to God for help.
- 11) Evil improves our character. You cannot say that someone is good if there is no test. Hard times to test moral character. Hicks' vale of soul-making theory argues that God allows evil to develop their soul through trial.
- 12) Without evil and suffering, there would be no opportunities for charity, for helping others, and being charitable is important to Christians, especially as Jesus taught in the parable of the good Samaritans that those who were charitable would go to heaven.
- 13 and 14) Examples:
  - The Bible shows God as loving, especially in the Gospels and New Testament (e.g. Psalm 103), so Christians should not doubt God is loving. This means that if God is not all-powerful, or accept some other reason for why he allows evil.
  - The Bible does teach that God is powerful, especially in the Old Testament where God goes into battle, so this might make Christians reluctant to believe he has no power, needing another reason for why he allows evil.
  - In the Book of Job, God tells Job how different he is from Job, and all the things God is doing in creating the world, showing Job that God does not think in the same way as humans, questioning God's plan.
  - The Psalms show that the ways of God are beyond human understanding.
  - The Psalms show that, while some of the psalmists may believe they have been helped by God, they believe that God has helped them, when they asked him for help.
  - Psalm 119 suggests that God may allow evil and suffering as a just punishment for sin, but that God should be a comfort to those suffering – so maybe suffering helps to develop a deeper relationship with God.

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## Activity 11 – Answers

Word or phrase	How it links
The problem of evil	The problem of evil is that, if God is benevolent and omnipotent, why is there evil? He should want to stop it, and be able to.
Natural suffering	Natural suffering is suffering caused by the natural world, or by human choice. Earthquakes, illness, spontaneous forest fires and any other suffering without human design counts.
Moral suffering	Suffering as the result of human choice and action. The causes range from shouting at someone to sexual assault.
Omnipotent	All-powerful. God in Christianity is seen to be all-powerful, and able to stop evil and suffering.
Benevolent	Loving. God in Christianity is seen to be loving, and all-loving, and would want to stop evil and suffering.
Charity	Without any evil or suffering on any level, there would be no need to practise charity and help others, as no one would be hungry or poor, or there is suffering so that Christians can help others.
Vale of soul-making	John Hick argued that God did not make humans complete, but that they learn on perfecting their souls, which they could not do without suffering. Humans choose to have faith in God themselves.
Free will	One solution to the problem of evil is that God gave humans free will, and there is moral suffering. However, this does not help with the problem of natural suffering. Some argue it would be more loving not to have free will and to prevent suffering.
Prayer	Prayer is an important link between Christians and God. If there was no God, Christians would not be able to build their relationship with God, and talking to him about their problems.
The Book of Job	The Book of Job shows that God's ways are not human ways and that humans cannot fully be able to understand his reasons. It also shows that Job developed a deeper relationship with him, after his trials, and that suffering can improve moral character.

**Extension:** This is good exam practice. You might get a similar question for 12 marks. Here are some example points.

Points and justification for:

- It is more loving for God to allow humans free will than to force them to be good, as there is moral suffering, as humans choose to disobey God and hurt others.
- There may be things which God cannot do, for example, make natural laws that would never suffer – for instance, where there were no earthquakes or viruses. This would prevent moral suffering.
- There is merit in saying that suffering can improve moral character, and that humans can have stronger relationships with God, through prayer – the Book of Job shows that Job was good, and the existence of suffering allows people to do charity. These things may allow suffering.

Points and justification against:

- The free will solution to the problem of evil and suffering does not explain natural suffering, as earthquakes (for example) are not caused by human action.
- Christianity does teach belief in an all-powerful God – the Bible has God performing many miracles. Having to alter God's nature to solve the problem of evil is not satisfactory. Also, surely a God who could raise humans from the dead could prevent evil, so this does not solve the problem of moral suffering.
- People can be good, have relationships with God, and help others without suffering. This does not explain why evil and suffering are necessary, and it seems like a better way for these things to happen.

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## Activity 12 – Answers

### Group 1 – Pews

All the others are items which might be read by the congregation during a service or the order of worship.

The Bible is significant because it holds God's teaching; praying is significant because Christians have a relationship with him; singing hymns is another way of talking about themes, and celebrating God's love; and orders of service help the congregation to

### Group 2 – Microphones

All the others are items which might be focal points during, before and after worship. Many churches focus on a cross, or crucifix, to remind them of Jesus' death and resurrection. People of the wonder of creation; icons, stained-glass windows and other art are used in different churches. Some Protestant Churches may reject them to a large extent, or see them as extravagance. In Anglican churches, art may serve to remind Christians of biblical stories. In Orthodox churches, art may serve as a focus for devotion.

### Group 3 – Bible study

The others are aspects which you might find in a more formal service. Private Bible study is done individually, or as part of a Bible study group.

Many churches give some sort of sermon or talk as part of worship to help the congregation grow in their faith and/or teach them something. Certain Churches, such as the Quakers, do not have a sermon until they feel moved to speak by the Holy Spirit. The Eucharist is a prominent part of many church services, and it is significant, as it reminds Christians of Jesus' sacrifice for them. The Salvation Army do not practise the Eucharist.

### Group 4 – Yoga

Others are significant things you might find as part of individual or informal group worship. Bible study, prayer and meditation may be practised in smaller groups and more informally. Some churches incorporate Eucharist, a talk or singing. Meditation may replace a talk in a more informal service. Christians may reflect on a religious theme, or about how to make positive change in the world. Worship can take place at any time, and groups may meet in between church services.

### Group 5 – Fruit

The others may all be used as part of sacraments.

Bread and wine are used in the sacrament of the Eucharist, and water is used in the sacrament of baptism. Oil is significant in welcoming a Christian into Christianity and the Church formally. Some churches use oil with oil for various reasons, including blessing them, and to symbolise cleansing or healing.

### Group 6 – Placation

The others are all names of different types of prayers.

Christians pray prayers of adoration to express how amazing God is, and their love for him. They pray for sins to receive forgiveness, thank him for everything he has done for them to be good. They pray for others, in the hope of helping their fellows and making the world a better place. They pray the Lord's Prayer, which different denominations may include in their worship, and for various other reasons.

### Extension examples:

- Many Jews will say three lots of daily prayers.
- For Orthodox Jewish services men and women sit separately.
- Some Jews (mainly Orthodox men) wear tallit and tefillin for worship (a prayer shawl and phylacteries containing Torah quotes).

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# Activity 13 – Answers

Practice	When used?	
Reading the Bible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liturgical or non-liturgical worship</li> <li>Formal or informal worship</li> <li>Group or individual worship</li> </ul>	The Bible is significant because Churches may use it to highlight themes, in formal and informal worship. Individuals may use it for personal reflection. Churches feel that the Bible is important.
Prayer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liturgical or non-liturgical worship</li> <li>Formal or informal worship</li> <li>Group or individual worship</li> </ul>	Talking to God helps Christians connect with him. They can pray to confess their sins and ask for forgiveness, give thanks, and other reasons. Prayer can follow a structure, but people often pray spontaneously.
Hymns/Songs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liturgical or non-liturgical worship</li> <li>More likely in formal worship</li> <li>More likely in group worship</li> </ul>	Singing is another way of expressing faith and reflecting on religious themes. It can be done in formal or informal worship, repenting. Generally done in formal or group worship, but not in individual worship, but not in individual worship.
Focusing on icons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liturgical or non-liturgical worship</li> <li>More likely in formal worship</li> <li>Group or individual worship</li> </ul>	Some Churches focus on icons as a way of devotion, as a way of connecting with saints. This is more common in Eastern Orthodox Churches.
Sermon/Talk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liturgical or non-liturgical worship</li> <li>More likely in formal worship</li> <li>Group worship</li> </ul>	A more structured talk may be given to teach, or to encourage reflection on a religious theme. In a more informal setting, a talk may also be more informal.
Eucharist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liturgical worship</li> <li>Formal worship</li> <li>Group worship</li> <li>(Also many non-liturgical churches)</li> </ul>	A sacrament, the Eucharist commemorates Jesus' sacrifice and the resurrection. Christians believe that through the Eucharist, they receive the body and blood of Christ. In many Churches, the Catholic Church believes that Christ is physically sacrificed.
Meditation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More likely in non-liturgical worship</li> <li>More likely in informal worship</li> <li>Often in individual worship</li> </ul>	More likely to be in informal or individual worship. May take the form of individuals performing personal prayer, for example on an image, an icon, or a statue.
Baptism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liturgical worship</li> <li>Formal worship</li> <li>Group worship</li> </ul>	A sacrament, practised to signify the beginning of a new life in Christ. In many Churches, baptism is performed formally, to signify the beginning of a new life in Christ.

## Extension example:

Liturgical worship is worship where there is a set pattern (and style). Non-liturgical worship is more spontaneous and less structured.

Liturgical worship is good if people want to be familiar with the format, and can be used in a variety of types of worship (e.g. praise and confession) are included. This can make it good for formal worship. Liturgical worship is good for spontaneous worship, and so this can make it very spontaneous at any time.

Liturgical worship is particularly important within the Catholic Church because so many Catholics practice liturgical worship and the Catholic Church teaches that these are important ways of worship. Liturgical worship is particularly important in Pentecostal Churches, because they believe in the Holy Spirit, and may want to worship as they feel moved by the Spirit (including in church services planned in advance).

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## Activity 14 – Answers

Possible descriptions:

**Eucharist** – It involves the sharing of bread and wine to symbolise the body and blood of Jesus, and forgiveness of sins. Different churches use different types of bread and wine, which is either consumed or passed between church members.

**Baptism** – Symbolises entry into the Church, and being born again in Jesus. Some churches baptise infants, while others wait until the person is old enough to choose for themselves. It involves water, which was used in what happened to Jesus in a river, performed by his cousin John.

**Anointing the sick with oil** – This is given to help someone feel better. It may be used to help people feel stronger, or to make them feel at peace. This is not practised in as many churches as the others.

**Marriage** – The only ‘sacrament’ which members of all Churches may be encouraged to practise. Some churches do not recognise it as a sacrament. The joining of two people (usually a man and a woman) in a legal union to love each other, often intending that they will have children.

**Confirmation** – Many Churches practise this without recognising it as a sacrament, but it is especially in Churches which practise infant baptism. In some Churches, Christians are confirmed until after this. It is similar to baptism in Churches such as the Baptist Church, where baptism is only practised once.

**Ordination** – Most Churches practise this in some sense, though the Quakers are an exception. It is when someone becomes a type of church leader, in order to dedicate their lives further to God and their spiritual journey.

**Penance** – Key in the Catholic Church as a sacrament. Asking for forgiveness, often through prayer, and performing certain actions, such as praying, and saying set prayers a certain number of times, to make up for their sin.

**Extra questions examples:**

- The Catholic Church and Orthodox Churches acknowledge all of these as sacraments.
- Most Protestant Churches acknowledge baptism and the Eucharist as sacraments.
- Catholics feel that the role of sacraments is to communicate God’s grace. They believe that sacraments are a way of communicating with God. Some Protestants feel that sacraments are a way of showing their commitment to God. Some of the sacraments of the Catholic Church are baptism and marriage – these are important moments in a Christian’s life and are often practised with a spouse.

## Activity 15 – Answers

- 1) Roman Catholics practise infant baptism, by anointing the child’s head with oil, while other churches practise immersion baptism.
- 2) In the Baptist Church, baptism is practised when the Christian is mature enough to make their own choice, usually from the teenage years onwards.
- 3) Baptism symbolises being born again in Jesus, and receiving salvation, which is a gift from God.
- 4) Methodists practise infant baptism and full-immersion baptism; Methodists baptise children baptised until they make their own choice, and equally adult convert baptism.
- 5) Quakers do not practise baptism, not finding sacraments significant.
- 6) If Christians want to be baptised with ‘special’ water, a popular source is the Jordan River, where Jesus was baptised.
- 7) The item which contains water for baptism in many churches is called the font.
- 8) This item is usually positioned at the entrance to the church to symbolise entry into the church.
- 9) Some Christians believe that unbaptised children will not go to heaven if they die before they are baptised.
- 10) Once baptised, Christians are said to be members of the ‘Body of Christ’.

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**Extension examples:****Features:**

- Parents and godparents are asked to make promises to raise the child in the faith.
- Children are baptised with water from a font, a receptacle at the front of the church. The font symbolises people entering into the global Church.
- The child has water poured over their head.
- The child is signed with the cross on their forehead to show they belong to the Church.
- The family is presented with a candle to remind them that Jesus is their light.

**Activity 16 – Answers**

The Eucharist, a celebration of the Last **Supper**, has many names in different Christian churches. Some call it **Mass**, and it is also known as Holy **Communion**, and the Lord's Supper. Some churches, such as the **Salvation Army**, do not practise the Eucharist.

The Eucharist is practised by a priest, **vicar**, or equivalent or higher ordained person. In some churches, such as the Methodist Church, does have lay (non-ordained) preachers, does not let them preside over the Eucharist. In the Catholic Church, an ordained minister. In certain Churches the **bread** and wine must be received from the minister. In others, it is occasionally, or always, passed from **member** to member. In the Church of **Scotland**.

The part of the service containing the Eucharist is often accompanied by set words or hymns. In some churches, the congregation. Different Eucharist services may be performed depending on the denomination or for different religious festivals, especially **Easter**.

In the Church of England, and the Catholic Church, **wafers** are usually, if not always used. Many other Churches use standard bread. In the Catholic Church, any bread used must be consumed, because it has become **sacred**. Not all Churches do this, however. In the Methodist Church, bread may be mixed in with the **wine**, and may be received on a **spoon**.

Wine may be taken from a single **chalice** (or more than one in a large church), or from a cup. This can vary between denominations and churches, and different methods may be used by the same church. In the Methodist Church **non-alcoholic** wine is used, because alcohol is not permitted on Methodist Church premises.

In the Catholic Church, someone must have a special First Communion **service** before receiving the Eucharist. In other Churches give the Eucharist from **birth**, or from when someone chooses to receive it.

Christians receive the Eucharist to remember Jesus' **sacrifice** of giving his life to save the world. It could be forgiven. In many denominations, the Eucharist is seen as **symbolic**. The Methodist Church, on the other hand, teaches the doctrine of **transubstantiation**, where it is believed that, in some churches, the wine become the body and blood of Jesus.

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## Activity 17 – Answers

A Christian has done something wrong. Confession To ask forgiveness	A Christian is aware of their sin. To express love and repentance
A Christian is grateful for something. Thanksgiving To thank God for everything	A Christian wants to grow in faith. In prayer To ask God to help with prayer will
A Christian wants to pray as Jesus taught. The Lord's Prayer To pray as God wishes Christians to pray, and to praise God, confess, and ask for what they need	Catholic and Protestant Christians The Lord's Prayer Various purposes, including expressing faith
A Christian just wants to talk to God. Informal prayer To build a relationship with God	A Christian wants to grow in faith. Request for help To ask God for help

### Extension examples:

- Set prayers are specific prayers which have the same words or the same structure. They are important if they communicate key ideas, and sometimes if they have authority from Jesus (the Lord's Prayer) or the Church. Catholics may feel that these are important. Christians should pray prayers taught by the Church which express particular beliefs.
- Informal prayer is prayer which does not necessarily have a set structure or be written in advance. Christians can use these to talk to God about personal issues, helping Christians to build a personal relationship with God. Many Protestants find it important if they feel that it is important for a Christian's relationship with God.

## Activity 18 – Answers

Role and purpose of pilgrimage	Pilgrimage can be seen as symbolic. A physical journey, possibly long and difficult, is supposed to help the pilgrim to travel spiritually closer to God.
Importance of pilgrimage	Christians may feel that pilgrimage is a way to revitalise their faith. Sharing in a long-standing Christian tradition may have value. Some Protestants have rejected the idea that certain places have special significance. For them, participating in Christian community can make pilgrimages important.
Nature of pilgrimage	Pilgrimage usually involves travelling, often to a special site.
History of pilgrimage	Pilgrimage is an ancient tradition, and has been prominent in Christianity. Many pilgrims visited sites where Jesus lived, or Rome, which was the centre of Western Christianity. Jesus also went on pilgrimage (Luke 22:15) to follow his example.
Iona	An island off Scotland. In the 500s it was inhabited by monks. It now houses a Christian community, and Christians may visit to pray and participate in Christian life and activities.
Taizé	A pilgrimage site in France. It houses a monastic society with members from many denominations and many countries. Many pilgrims here are drawn together for prayer, singing and study, among other activities.
Jerusalem	The place where Jesus did some of his teaching, and where many Christians may come here to walk where Jesus walked and pray. Sites such as the last 'Wailing' wall of the Temple may be of particular interest.
Walsingham	Here there are shrines to Mary, Jesus' mother, because a woman was believed to have an apparition of her here in medieval times. Anglicans, Catholics and others have a presence here, and Christians may come here to pray and participate in Christian life and activities.

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## Extension example:

- Catholics may go on pilgrimage because they believe that certain pilgrimages are important, for example, if there has been a vision of a saint, or it is significant in the history of the church.
- Protestants may go on pilgrimage because the time can be used to worship God.

## Activity 19 – Answers

Example:

Pilgrimage is an important practice for Christians who make a journey and travel to a holy place for prayer and devotion.

## Activity 20 – Answers

- 1) False – Some Christians have a service during Advent called Christingle where an **orange** is used to symbolise Jesus being the Light of the World.
- 2) True – Christmas celebrates Jesus coming into the world, God coming down to earth.  
Example extra fact: Jesus is often called Immanuel (God with us).
- 3) False – The first day of Advent is **four Sundays before Christmas**, so that there are four Sundays in Advent.
- 4) True – Churches often have an Advent wreath with four candles around the circle.  
Example extra fact: The candle in the middle symbolises Jesus; in one interpretation the other three symbolise God's people, the prophets, John the Baptist, and Mary, Jesus' mother.
- 5) True – Advent is a time of preparation for Christians before Christmas.  
Example extra fact: Many Christians attend Advent courses and/or carol services during this time, and what he achieved for Christians.
- 6) False – No one knows for certain when Jesus was born, even the year. One explanation for why Christmas on 25<sup>th</sup> December is that there was already a pagan winter festival on this day.
- 7) True – According to the Gospels, the birth of Jesus was signified by a new or bright star.  
Example extra fact: The wise men are said to have followed this star; King Herod was disturbed by the star.
- 8) False – According to the Gospels, Jesus and his parents were visited by shepherds.
- 9) False – According to the Gospels, Jesus' parents fled with him to Egypt to escape Herod, mirroring the exodus from Egypt in reverse.
- 10) True – Traditionally, Christians also fasted during Advent, similar to fasting during Lent.  
Example extra fact: It was thought that fasting during Advent would make Christians more ready to anticipate Christ's symbolic coming more readily.

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## Activity 21 – Answers

Possible descriptions and extension answers:

**Triumphal Entry:** The saviour of humanity entered the place where he was going to die, and people saluted him with plants.

- This is often referred to in order to juxtapose Jesus' popularity with his coming death a week later. He was humble as he rode on a donkey, not a horse.

**Easter:** The festival where Christians appreciate that someone came back from not being dead.

- This is the most important festival of the Christian year, and celebrates Jesus' resurrection and his followers eternal life.

**Last Supper:** Jesus shared food and liquid with people he knew.

- This shows that Jesus knew he was going to die, and was prepared to give his life.

**Crucifixion:** The man Pilate tried was sentenced to hang from a piece of wood.

- Jesus died in a humiliating way to save humanity.

**Resurrection:** After someone was killed, he came back again.

- Jesus came back from the dead, which shows that God has the power to overcome death.

**Good Friday:** Commemorates that Christians were saved from sin because someone died.

- Celebrates the sacrifice Jesus made: that God died. Celebrates that the Temple was destroyed, symbolising the end of separation between God and humanity.

**Maundy Thursday:** Remembers what happened before the Crucifixion, in celebration of the Last Supper.

- Celebrates the Last Supper. Services often incorporate foot-washing, as well as the prophecy that he would give his body and blood for his followers.

**Table-turning in the Temple:** Someone entered the house of God and wrecked the tables.

- This is placed earlier in John's Gospel, and shows that God desires devotion over ritual.

**Foot-washing:** Jesus got on his knees and cleaned the ends of people's legs.

- Shows that Jesus served his disciples and did not want to be a king ordering them to follow him. He wanted to help others.

**Eucharist:** A sacrament which remembers what God gave up to forgive humans' sins.

- An important sacrament, because it remembers Jesus' sacrifice. Catholics do it every Sunday, and it is confirmed.

**Palm Sunday:** This celebrates when someone went somewhere and people were overjoyed.

- Remembers the Triumphal Entry. Palm crosses may be given out in church on this day.

**Extension:**

- Palm Sunday – the Triumphal Entry and Jesus throwing the traders out of the temple.
- Maundy Thursday – the Last Supper, foot-washing, sometimes Jesus' betrayal.
- Good Friday – sometimes Jesus' betrayal, arrest and trial; Jesus' crucifixion.
- Easter – Jesus' resurrection, sometimes Jesus' command to his disciples to go and preach.

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## Activity 22 – Answers

Number	Events
1	Jesus' early followers evangelise locally, for example, at Pentecost. Christianity spreads quickly because those who have experienced Jesus' resurrection are fairly convinced of his message because he commanded them to (Mark 16:9–20).
2	Jesus' followers and early apostles spread out and evangelise further. St Peter goes to Rome; St Paul is converted in Syria and travels greatly to Rome. The Christians wish to spread Christianity as far as possible, by fulfilling the mission from Jesus which they can fulfil with the help of the Holy Spirit.
3	After Christianity has become more established, it flourishes in the Eastern Roman Empire, where it has the balance of political power, and where Christian rulers rule. Christianity spreads from Rome to Constantinople, Turkey (modern-day Istanbul).
4	Christianity spreads in the West. Especially because of the schism with the Eastern Church, Catholics want a Western Christian empire.
5	Western powers such as Spain and Portugal begin to expand their empires. The main purpose of the evangelism is mainly to gain loyal subjects, territory and wealth.
6	Missionary work to places such as South America and Africa is partly motivated by the fact that Catholic and Protestant Churches compete for members, including areas which have never been reached. Areas seek to take their faith to new places.
7	Charismatic and Pentecostal Christianity become increasingly popular in the 20th century, leading to equal, if not greater, numbers of Christians in the southern and northern hemisphere.
8	Current-day evangelism takes place locally and on a larger scale. Churches and individuals who want to spread Christianity send missionaries to countries which have low numbers of Christians, or to areas where Christianity is outlawed or Christians are persecuted or in poverty.

### Extension examples:

- Local – Ministers/Christians going into schools
- National – The Alpha Course
- Global – Overseas missionary work

Evangelism is important to Christians because Jesus told his followers to evangelise and teach. Many Christians want others to know God and Jesus because they feel that non-Christians will not go to heaven, and want to convert them for this reason. This is important to the Church, as it needs to maintain membership to carry out its work.

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## Activity 24 – Answers

Possible examples:

Local church		
Advantages		
One church	All churches (in the local area)	One church
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It can assess the needs of its individual members, provide for their personal worship needs and provide a community for them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is able to evangelise the local community, and provide activities and groups for them.</li> <li>It can make sure that local individuals who are sick are visited and tailor its services to ensure the well-being of individuals.</li> <li>It can link with other local churches (ecumenism), and other local organisations, such as schools, to provide services such as education.</li> <li>It can use its voice and resources to help with local issues, to help the public, or take a stand on local political issues.</li> <li>It can work on projects, for example to build a church in a developing country.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One local church may not provide the particular support which a particular Christian needs, if it is not equipped to provide it, or it is not something it provides for its other members (for example, a particular style of worship).</li> <li>It may not have all the people it requires to carry out certain roles and so may suffer (for example, if there is no one who can do its accounts).</li> </ul>

Global Church		
Advantages		
Each denomination	All denominations	Each denomination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The global Church can choose which positions to endorse so that Christians have a guide on what to think about certain issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The global Church has more monetary resources to achieve its goals, and to help struggling (including persecuted) churches and Christians.</li> <li>The voice of the global Church may have more impact on political issues, such as equality and environmental issues, as governments will be more inclined to listen to a larger organisation (it can help to reconcile conflict and inequality).</li> <li>It may be easier for Christians to find likeminded Christians, or Christians who have had similar struggles outside of their local area, who can support their faith.</li> <li>Different churches can work together to help and support each other (ecumenism).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The global Church has many projects, so is not necessarily as involved in small projects which might be run by each church.</li> <li>The global Church may endorse beliefs or points which are not in accordance with those of its members, if they are not well represented at higher levels in the Church.</li> </ul>

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**Extension examples:**

- Compassion
- Jesus' teaching to help and reconcile others
- Hope of heavenly reward

**Activity 25 – Answers**

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- 1) Love
- 2) Jesus
- 3) Eternal life
- 4) Because she gave all she had, in God's eyes she gave more than the rich who
- 5) Blackmail
- 6) in the developing world
- 7) Providing technology
- 8) To eradicate poverty

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