



Starters and Plenaries

For GCSE AQA A Religious Studies
Component 1: The Study of Religions
(Christianity)

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been designed to support the learning and teaching of GCSE AQA A Religious Studies Component 1: Christianity. 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.

This resource focuses on the four areas of the specification:

- Beliefs and Teachings
- Practices

The starters and plenaries in this resource are designed to help teachers allow students providing short activities which can be slotted in at the beginning and end of lessons between 5 and 15 minutes to complete, though some could be adapted into a longer time desired (this works best if you have purchased the digital copy of the resource, so desired).

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

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

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

Bible quotations are from the New Revised Standard Version Bible: Anglicized Edition, published by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America. Used by permission.

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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
Key beliefs	Nature of God	1 – Assign the nature of God to the Bible verse which reveals this	S or P	Individual activity
	Problem of Evil	2 – Argue or explain concept to the class	P	A class activity which allows for different levels of ability If spending a few lessons on the problem of evil and suffering, use a couple of cards from each lesson, rather than all in one go. Please cut up cards
	Trinity	3 – Fill in the gaps	P	Individual activity
	Creation	4 – Match quotes to Bible reference	S or P	Can be done alone or in pairs with discussion.
	The Afterlife	5 – True or false	P	Individual activity, worth feeding back
Jesus Christ and Salvation	Jesus: Importance as Incarnate Son of God	6 – Match the sentence beginnings, middles and ends	S or P	Individual activity
	Jesus: Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension	7 – Spider diagram with questions to test understanding	P	Can be done individually (use A3 paper for group work)
	Jesus: Sin and Original Sin	8 – Answer the questions about the video	S	This should be done after the video, although the video can be watched as a class. Time might be needed to load the video.

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Specification Area	Topic	Activity Description	Suggested Use	
Jesus Christ and Salvation	Salvation	9 – Match the term to its description	S	Individual activity
	Jesus: Atonement and Salvation	10 – Tweet the lesson	S or P	Individual activity the class Please photocopy to lesson
	Whole Topic	11 – Assessment	S or P	Individual activity
Worship and Festivals	Worship: Liturgical and Non-liturgical	12 – Fill in the table	S or P	Individual activity
	Private Worship	13 – Fill in the mind map	S or P	Individual activity
	Prayer	14 – Flow chart with reasons and purposes	S	Individual activity
	Sacraments	15 – Describe terms in teams	P	Ideally a class activity groups if desired. Please cut up cards
	Sacraments – Baptism	16 – Correct the mistakes	P	Individual activity
	Sacraments – Eucharist	17 – Fill in the gaps	P	Individual activity
	Pilgrimage	18 – Match the term to its description	S	Individual activity
	Advent and Christmas	19 – Vote with your feet – true or false, explanation required	S or P	A class activity with levels of ability
	Holy Week and Easter	20 – Taboo; describe the terms without using certain words	S or P	A class activity with levels of ability, or Please cut up cards
	Whole Topic	21 – Assessment	S or P	Individual activity

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Specification Area	Topic	Activity Description	Suggested Use	
The role of the church in the local and worldwide community	Local and Global Church	22 – Battleships with questions to test knowledge	S or P	For pairs, but in be fed back to the
	Local and Global Church	23 – Advantages and limitations	S or P	Done individual depending on w has been covered topic is new) –
	Church Growth and Evangelism	24 – Order the stages chronologically	S or P	Done individual depending on w has been covered topic is new)
	Charity	25 – Multiple-choice questions	P	Individual activ
	Whole Topic	26 – Assessment	S or P	Individual activ

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Activity 1 – Nature of God

Christians believe that the Bible tells us a lot about the nature of God, because it is the medium through which God has chosen to reveal himself. Read the Bible verses and the space provided what you think the verses indicate about Christian belief regarding the nature of God. Choose one option from the options given at the bottom of the sheet.

Jesus answered, 'The most important is, "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one"'

– Mark 12:29

a)

So in everything you do, love one another as you love yourselves. This is the love that sums up all the commands; that you love one another. Whoever loves another has fulfilled the law.

– Matthew 22:37-40

b)

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only Son, that whoever believes in him should not perish but have eternal life.

– John 3:16

c)

But Jesus told them, 'With man this is impossible, but with God all things are possible.'

– Matthew 19:26

d)

Oh give thanks to the Lord, for he is good, for his steadfast love endures forever!

– Psalm 107:1

e)

All-loving (benevolent)	All-powerful
Just	Oneness
Completely Good	

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Activity 2 – 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 is omnibenevolent, how does evil help to solve the problem of evil?
3) *What is the problem if God is <i>not</i> all-loving (omnibenevolent)?	4) *What may cause God to cease to believe in himself (omnibenevolent)?
5) *How might the theory that God is <i>not</i> all-powerful (omnipotent) solve the problem of evil?	6) ***What might the Book of Job have to say about the problem of evil?
7) **Explain why free will might solve the problem of evil.	8) **Why could free will does not 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 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 problem of evil.
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 3 – 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 Christian belief. In the early Church, it was believed in God the Father, who was attributed many of the characteristics of God, though it was Jesus who taught Christians to pray to God as _____, and the Church was built on the _____ Testament. Christians followed the teachings of Jesus, and the Holy Spirit had been sent at Pentecost.

However, disagreements arose, and Christians disagreed about Jesus' _____ for a number of years. There were people, such as a priest called Arius, who thought Jesus was _____ to God. However, other people, including a bishop called Athanasius, believed Jesus was God, and should be given _____ status. The Council of _____ was held to discuss the matter. It was agreed that Jesus was one _____ with God.

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

The mainstream _____ and Protestant Churches accept the Nicene Creed, though the beliefs of individual Christians may _____ differ. There were, and are, many Churches which view the Father, Son and Spirit differently. The _____ Church is one of the few which the Catholic Church made to the Creed. The _____ Church did not believe the Spirit came from the _____ as well as the Father.

God the Father is important because Christians believe he created the world. The Son is important because Christians believe that he _____ them from their sins. The Spirit is important because Christians believe that he helps them in their daily lives. The _____ 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 _____ Trinity, are celebrated – Christians celebrate _____ Sunday, Christmas and _____.

Christians often ask prayers in _____ name, and Jesus' words recorded in the Gospels are considered the word of God. _____ Churches place a particular importance on the _____.

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

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Activity 4 – Creation

Match the Bible references to the quotes. Cut and stick! Cut out the references, then cut out the individual quotes and match them up. Circle the two quotes from the Bible (and are made up)!

Genesis 1:1–2 NRSV	'He said, "Who told you that you were not to eat from the tree of which I commanded you not to eat?"
John 1:3	'Through him all things were made; without him nothing was made that has been made'
Genesis 1:3 NRSV	'... and male and female were created in the image of God, exactly the same before God'
Genesis 1:26 NRSV	'Let there be light'
Genesis 1:28 NRSV	'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was God'
Genesis 2:7 NRSV	'God said to them, "Be fruitful and multiply; fill the earth and subdue it; and 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 2:16–17 NRSV	'He was in the world, and the world did not know him...'
Genesis 2:22 NRSV	'In the beginning when God created the earth, the earth was a formless void, darkness was over the face of the deep, while a wind from God swept over the face of the waters.'
Genesis 3:6 NRSV	'... the LORD God formed man from the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living being.'
Genesis 3:11 NRSV	'And the LORD God made Adam a garden and shelter him...'
John 1:1 NRSV	'And God said, "Let us make humankind in our image, according to our likeness..."'
John 1:10 NRSV	'... "You may freely eat of every fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, except the fruit of the tree of life; for whoever eats from it shall live forever. But do not eat from the fruit of this tree, for on the day you eat from it you shall die."
Incorrect!	'And the rib that the LORD God had taken from Adam he made into a woman and brought her to Adam.'
Incorrect!	'So when the woman saw that the tree was good for food and pleasing to the eye, and also desirable for gaining wisdom, she took some of the fruit and ate it. And she gave also from the fruit to her husband, who was with her, and he ate.'

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Activity 5 – The Afterlife

- a) Mark whether the statements about Christian eschatology 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.



Extension: Give three beliefs about the afterlife in a non-Christian religion, making comparisons and contrasts in the exam.

1.
2.
3.

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Activity 6 – 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.

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...	...
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...	... the ...
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...	... d ...
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...	Ch ... the ...



Extension: Write a short answer giving two reasons why Christians' beliefs are important to them. This is good practice for writing exam-style questions.

e.g. **Biblical teaching**

Belief

Importance

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Activity 7 – Jesus: Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension

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

According to the Bible (or tradition):

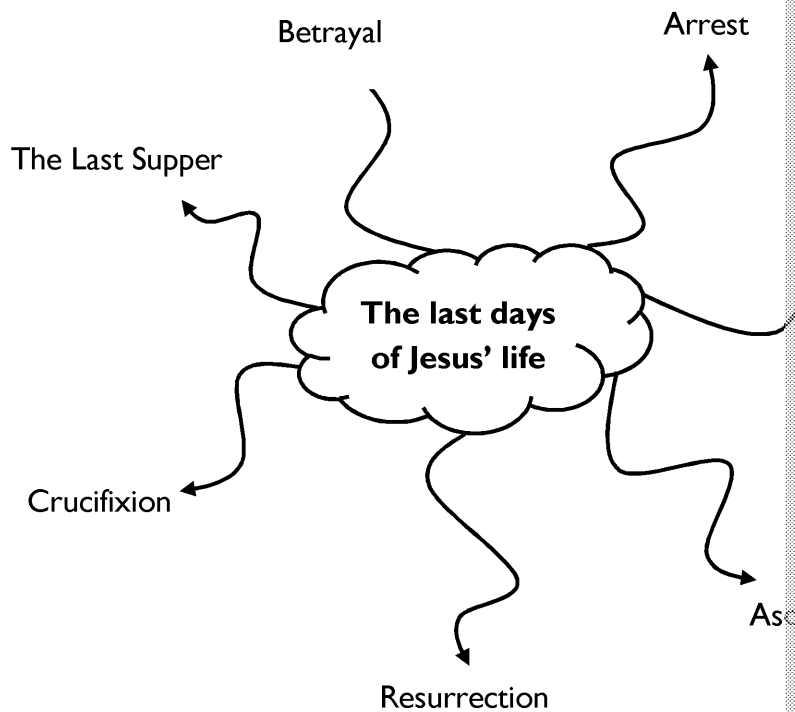
- 1) How many disciples were at the Last Supper?
- 2) Which items of food and drink did Jesus liken to his body and blood?
- 3) What did Jesus do to his disciples' feet?
- 4) Who betrayed Jesus? And how?
- 5) Where was Jesus betrayed?
- 6) In the Gospel of Luke, what does Jesus do to a slave's ear at 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 was on the cross?
- 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)
- 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?



Extension: Add extra useful information which you have learnt to the spider diagram.

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Activity 8 – Jesus: Sin and Original Sin

Your teacher will play you a video ([zzed.uk/9079-sin-salvation](https://www.zzed.uk/9079-sin-salvation)) about the nature of sin and salvation as a result. Pay attention, and answer the questions below using the video.

- 1) What is the definition of sin according to the video?
.....
- 2) What does the video say is the difference between a crime and a sin?
.....
- 3) Who commits sin?
.....
- 4) Which specific group does the video say believes in original sin?
.....
- 5) Which biblical story does the idea of original sin come from?
.....
- 6) What happened in this story? Provide three points.
-
-
-
- 7) What role does the devil play in sin today, according to the video?
.....
- 8) What is free will?
.....
- 9) How does the video suggest Christians wish to use free will?
.....
- 10) Which Bible story does the video use to support the idea of salvation through faith?
.....
- 11) Give the three ways in which the video discusses ways to achieve salvation.
-
-
-

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Activity 9 – Jesus: Salvation

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

Salvation	Some Christians believe that God chose Jesus and in doing so, save. However, this is not true for all Christians, who feel that this leaves him without his salvation. Many Christians hope for a better future.
Law	If Christians are condemned by sin, they have to take the consequences – this is the Law. Christians believe that Jesus achieved this and resurrection (see John 3:10–21 and the Resurrection). Some have argued that people can work towards this and have claimed that God has chosen in advance.
Sin	This is <i>how</i> Jesus redeemed Christians. Some would not be saved, which is why it is important. This is quite varied. Some feel that Jesus' death was a sacrifice which compensated for his death somehow overcame evil for all. Others see any negative power over humans. There are many approaches.
Grace and the Spirit	Jews at the time of Christianity kept the Law from the first five books of the Bible, and tried to please God. Christianity teaches that Jesus did this, and that Christians are now able to live with God through following Jesus instead of the Law. Some follow some of this, but do not believe in the Law.
Atonement	The Christian concept of this in the Vulgate was by St Augustine. He taught that all people were guilty of the Fall in Eden, where humanity had been expelled. St Paul taught that 'the wages of [this] is death' (Romans 6:23 NRSV), but that, through Jesus, God offered forgiveness. Christians feel that personal actions will lead to this. Examples of this.



Extension: Explain two reasons why salvation is important to Christians.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Activity 10 – Jesus: Atonement and Salvation

Tweet the lesson! Sum up what you have learnt about Atonement and Salvation.

Tip: Use a pencil.



A large grid of 20 columns and 4 rows, intended for drawing. The grid is composed of thin, light gray lines. The first row is slightly taller than the other three rows.

2438 RETWEETS



Tweet the lesson! Sum up what you have learnt about Atonement and Salvation.

Tip: Use a pencil.

[illegible]

2438 RETWEETS



Tweet the lesson! Sum up what you have learnt about Atonement and Salvation.

Tip: Use a pencil.

[illegible]

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Activity 11 – Assessment One

Below are some examples of exam-style questions. Answer them to the best of your ability for exam practice!

- 1) Which of the following is not an event in the final days of Jesus?

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| a) Arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane |
| b) The Nativity |
| c) Crucifixion |

- 2) Which of the following did Jesus **not** claim to be?

- | |
|----------------------|
| a) The Way |
| b) The Son of God |
| c) The Final Prophet |

- 3) Give two beliefs about the afterlife in Christianity.

- Basic, applicable and correct detail – 1 mark
- Thorough, applicable and correct detail – 2 marks

- 4) Evaluate the following statement:

‘It is impossible for a Christian to believe in an all-loving, all-powerful God when faced with the problem of evil.’

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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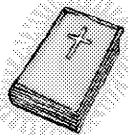
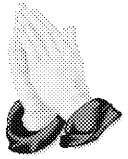





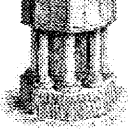
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Activity 12 – Worship: Liturgical and Non-

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 all types of worship. Some will be used in all types of worship; if possible indicate which.
- Explain why the practices are used in worship.

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



Extension: Explain the concepts of liturgical and non-liturgical worship, when they are used, and how they have different significance in different denominations.

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Activity 13 – Private Worship

Use the images provided to fill in the spider diagram with the details of the



What is this?

How is it used?

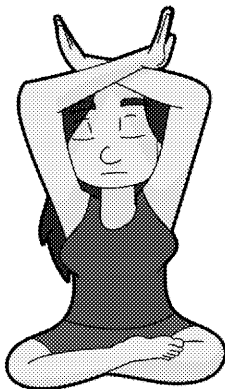
How might this help a Christian worship God in private?

What is this?

How is it used?

How might this help a Christian worship God in private?

Private Acts of Worship



What is this?

How does this work?

How might this help a Christian worship God in private?

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Activity 14 – 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.

A Christian has done something wrong.	
↓	
↓	
	To express
↓	
Thanksgiving	
↓	
	To ask God that pr
↓	
A Christian wants to pray as Jesus taught.	
↓	
↓	
↓	
A Christian wants to pray as Jesus taught.	
↓	
Informal prayer	
↓	

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



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

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Activity 15 – 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

Extra questions for the class:

- What is the meaning of a sacrament?
- 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 for different Churches?

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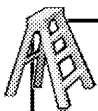
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Activity 16 – Sacraments: Baptism

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

- 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 w
.....
- 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
.....
- 7) The item which contains water for baptism in many churches is called
.....
- 8) This item is usually positioned in the middle of the church to symbolise
.....
- 9) Some Christians believe that unbaptised children will go straight to he
.....
- 10) Once baptised, Christians are said to be members of the 'Body of God
.....



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

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Activity 17 – Sacraments: Eucharist (Com

Complete sentences to test understanding of the Eucharist.

The Eucharist, a celebration of the Last _____, has many names in denominations. Catholics call it _____, and it is also known as Holy Lord's Supper. Some Churches, such as the _____, do not practise the

The Eucharist is practised by a priest, _____, or equivalent or high Methodist Church, which does have lay (non-ordained) preachers, does not Eucharist, though they may assist an ordained minister. In certain Churches must be received from an ordained person, or at least their assistant. In other always, passed from _____ to member. This is common practice in _____.

The part of the service containing the Eucharist is often accompanied by set _____ from the congregation. Different Eucharist services may be at the time in the Church year, or for different religious festivals, especially _____.

In the Church of England, and the Catholic Church, _____ are used instead of normal bread. Many other Churches use standard bread. In the Catholic and wine which is _____ must be consumed, because it has become _____ Churches do this, however. In Orthodox Churches, the bread may be mixed with oil and may be received on a _____.

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

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

Christians receive the Eucharist to remember Jesus' _____ of giving his life so that their sins could be forgiven. In many denominations, the Eucharist is a symbol. The Catholic Church, on the other hand, teaches the doctrine of _____ that, in some mysterious way, the bread and wine become the body and blood.

chalice	Scotland	blessing	Supper
bread	spoon	Mass	symbol
Communion	service	transubstantiation	vicar
sacred	wine	member	blessed
Easter	alcohol	occasions	birth

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Activity 18 – Pilgrimage



Cut out and match the pilgrimage sites, or information about pilgr

Role and purpose of pilgrimage	Here there are shrines to Mary, Jesus' mother, because of an apparition of her here in medieval times. Anglicans, Catholics and Protestants have a presence here, and Christians may have devotion and reverence to Mary.
Importance of pilgrimage	Pilgrimage can be seen as symbolic. A physical journey is supposed to help the pilgrim to travel spiritually closer to God.
Nature of pilgrimage	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 pilgrimages, and Christians want to follow his example.
History of pilgrimage	An island off Scotland. In the 500s it was inhabited by monks who practised evangelism. It now houses a Christian community, and pilgrims can feel part of this, and participate in Christian life and activities.
Iona	A holy pilgrimage site for Catholics which is the site of the apparition had by Bernadette Soubirous, which is now known as Lourdes. It is located in France near the Pyrenees mountains. The spring, the water from which is purported to have miraculous powers.
Lourdes	Pilgrimage usually involves travelling, often to a special place, and often to a place of travel.
Jerusalem	Christians may feel that pilgrimage is a way to revitalise their faith. Sharing in a long-standing Christian tradition may have spiritual value, but for them, participating in Christian pilgrimage is significant.
Walsingham	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' are of great interest.



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

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Activity 19 – 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, or ask the student how they could be corrected.

- 1) Some Christians have a service during Advent called Christingle where the candles 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 1st 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 25th 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 the Romans.
- 10) Traditionally, Christians also fasted during Advent, similar to fasting during Lent.



Extension: Class discussion. Pose the following questions to the class:

- 1) How is Christmas celebrated in by Christians in Britain today?
- 2) How important is the meaning of Christmas to modern Christians?

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Activity 20 – Holy Week and Easter

Round One: Describe events or festivals associated with Holy Week, with a twist: words in the description are also taboo! Get volunteers, give them a card, and then get the class to guess the event. Words in the description are also taboo.

Round Two: Describe the events of Holy Week to the class, explaining the significance of each event and how it has on modern Christians in Great Britain (e.g. how it is celebrated/marked in the church and in faith).

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

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Activity 21 – Assessment Two

Below are some examples of exam-style questions. Answer them to the best of your ability for exam practice!

- 1) Which out of the following options is a liturgical practice?

a) Meditation
b) Communication
c) Reading the Bible

- 2) Which out of the following groups of Christians practise infant baptism?

a) Roman Catholics
b) Methodists
c) Baptists

- 3) Give two details about how the festivals of Easter and Christmas are important to Christians.

- Basic, applicable and correct detail – 1 mark
- Thorough, applicable and correct detail – 2 marks

- 4) Give two examples of how different Christians practise pilgrimage today.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- reach a justified conclusion

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Activity 22 – Battleships – Local and Global

- Pair up with someone with Battleships 2.
- Hide a 1-square, a 2-square and a 4-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. If they guess correctly, their partner will say 'hit!' Whoever sinks the most ships in the time given, wins!

- Give one way that the local church may help the local area.**
The local church may provide youth clubs; activities for the public (including such as lunch clubs; a quiet space for prayer and reflection; members' meetings...)
 - 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; fairness (including both examples of reconciliation); 'pro-life'; equality, such as the end of slavery... also supported and promoted by the global Church...
 - What problems are faced by the persecuted Church?**
Some Christians are not allowed to worship publicly; do not have access to their beliefs in areas where they are a minority...

Your grid

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Guess

	A	B
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

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Activity 22 – Battleships – Local and Global

- Pair up with someone with Battleships 1.
- Hide a 1-square, a 2-square and a 4-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. If they guess correctly, their partner will say 'hit!' Whoever sinks the most ships in the time given, wins!

- Give one way that the local church supports individual believers.**
The local church provides weekly services to help with a Christian's faith; it may provide extra services or facilitate midweek Bible groups; it may send visitors to care homes.
 - Give one way that the local church may help the local area.**
The local church may provide youth clubs; activities for the public (including lunch clubs; a quiet space for prayer and reflection; members may be involved in local projects).
 - How might a local church perform outreach?**
The local church may have youth activities such as a Sunday Club, or Morning Prayer for children and families to join; may run Alpha courses; may hold activities for the community.

Your grid

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Guessing grid

	A	B
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

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Activity 23 – Local and Global Church

Make a list of the advantages and limitations of the local church and the global church, and 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 all denominations.

Local church

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

Global Church

Advantages		Limitations
Each denomination	All denominations	Each denomination



Extension: Give three reasons why the local church helps others and why it works for reconciliation.

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Activity 24 – 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.

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 resources.
	Missionary work to places such as South America and Africa is particularly active. Catholic and Protestant Churches compete for members, including areas which previously 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 with the East, 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 and spread Jesus' message because he commanded them to (Mark 16:7-8).
	After Christianity has become more established, it flourishes in the balance of political power, and where Christian rulers rule. Constantinople moves capital from Rome to Constantinople, Turkey (modern-day Istanbul).



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

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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 offering?
☐ 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 high-income countries
☐ b) in the low-income countries
☐ 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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Activity 26 – Assessment Three

1) Which of the following is the definition of reconciliation?

- | |
|--|
| a) The discussion between two parties |
| b) The resolution between opposing sides |
| c) The ongoing conflict between two opposing sides |

2) Which of the following is remembered during Holy Week?

- | |
|-----------------|
| a) The Passion |
| b) The Nativity |
| c) Advent |

3) What is the difference between the function of the local church and the example of the purpose of each to support your answer.

- 2 marks
- 1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum)

4) Using the example of a UK-based Christian charity, discuss how and why it is part of the Christian faith.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- reach a justified conclusion

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Answers

Activity 1 – Nature of God (Answers)

- a) Oneness of God
- b) Just
- c) All-loving
- d) All-powerful
- e) Completely Good

Activity 2 – Problem of Evil (Answers)

Possible points which should be discussed:

- 1) 4 The problem of evil is a 'problem' because, if God is all-loving, and all-powerful, why does evil and suffering exist?

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. This can help Christians to keep working on their faith.
 - The Book of Job shows that Job had everything, and he had no reason for his suffering. This can be important to help distinguish between genuine faith and a faith based on material things.
 - 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 there will be earthquakes, 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 for help.
- 11) Evil improves our character. You cannot say that someone is good if there is no temptation. 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 sheep and goats that those who were charitable would go to heaven.

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13 and 14) Examples:

- The Bible shows God as loving, especially in the Gospels and New Testament (Psalm 103), so Christians should not doubt God is loving. This means that the God is not all-powerful, or accept some other reason for why he allows evil and suffering.
- The Bible does teach that God is powerful, especially in the Old Testament with his battles, so this might make Christians reluctant to believe he has no power over evil, or accept 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 that happen in the world, showing Job that God does not think in the same way that he does. This is 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, 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. However, God should be a comfort to those suffering – so maybe suffering helps people to turn to God with God.

Activity 3 – Trinity (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 that 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. There were people, such as a priest called Arius, who thought that Jesus was not God. However, other people, including a bishop called Athanasius, believed that Jesus was God. **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 principle. However, individual Christians may **vary**. There were, and are still, some Churches which view the Trinity 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 at the Pentecost (Acts 2:1–13:17).

Belief in the Trinity impacts on worship in a number of ways. The Trinity, and even the Holy Spirit, 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.

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Activity 4 – Creation (Answers)

Genesis 1:1–2 NRSV	‘In the beginning when God created the heavens and the earth, the 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’
John 1:3 NRSV	‘Through him all things were made; without him nothing came into being.’
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; for the earth is under your 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 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 disobeyed my command?”’
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 different functions.’
Incorrect!	‘And the LORD God made plants after he made man, to feed him.’

Activity 5 – The Afterlife (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 other passages.
- 10) False
Catholics believe in purgatory as well as heaven and hell, a place where souls go to be purified before entering heaven.

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- 11) True
- 12) False
Some Christians believe that anyone can enter heaven. Others believe that only through Jesus can we 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 can go to heaven.
- 14) False
Belief in life after death is important to Christians for many reasons, e.g. it may give them hope. Some try to withdraw from normal life to focus on worshipping God as they prepare for afterlife.

Extension examples:

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

Activity 6 – Jesus: Importance and Incarnate Son of God (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 to 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 Christians believe 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 Christians believe they are saved...
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 Christians believe God came in the form of a man and died for us...

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Extension examples:

(In an exam, you would get a mark for each point, and one mark for developing a point. So 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 evidence of God loving them.
- In the Gospels, Jesus told his disciples that they could come to God through him, providing a tangible link between humanity and the divine, so that they can have a relationship with God.
- The Gospels show Jesus as the fulfilment of the Jewish Law, so Christians now have a new law to follow.

Activity 7 – Jesus: Crucifixion, Resurrection, Ascension (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 them to obey his commands.
- 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 if possible.
- The sky went dark for a few hours before Jesus died.
- The curtain in the Temple tore in two.

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Activity 8 – Jesus: Sin and Original Sin (Answers)

- 1) A sin is a moral choice/action which goes against God's wishes or laws.
- 2) While all crimes are illegal, not all sins are – for example, adultery is not illegal, not against the law in the UK.
- 3) All humans sin.
- 4) Roman Catholics.
- 5) The story of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.
- 6)
 - Adam and Eve live in Eden, and are instructed not to eat of the Tree of Knowledge.
 - Adam and Eve are tempted to eat of the tree by the devil, and do so, thus sinning.
 - Therefore, they are separated from God and removed from the Garden of Eden.
- 7) The role the devil plays is in tempting humans to sin.
- 8) Free will is the freedom of humans to make moral decisions about their actions.
- 9) To make free good choices to follow God, with the support of their church, with prayer and, in some cases, gaining salvation.
- 10) The parable of the prodigal son.
- 11) Salvation through Grace, Salvation through Law, Salvation through the Spirit.

Activity 9 – Jesus: Salvation (Answers)

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

Extension examples:

(In an exam, you would get a mark for each point, and one mark for developing a point. So, 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 Jesus died for them, and the consequences.
- It means that they can have a full relationship with God – this was shown by Jesus' death.

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'Some Christians believe that they have to atone for sins by doing good deeds, which are offered freely by Jesus.' (137 characters).

- 1) b
- 2) C – Final Prophet
- 3) Answer should include good explanation of the basic ideas of the afterlife with any of the following ideas:
 - Christians believe that there is an afterlife, and that this is manifested with heaven and hell.
 - Heaven in the Bible has many descriptions. It is described as a pleasant place where there is no more earthly pain and tears. There is common imagery used of a garden, or a feast. Some Christians believe it is a physical place, whereas others believe it is more than a place – a state of unity with God.
 - Many of the ideas of hell within the Bible are descriptive of a place which Christians believe that it is a place of suffering. Others believe it is a place of eternal punishment.
 - Some Christians believe that those who die go to heaven or hell immediately after death, whereas others believe that those who die will not go to their destinations until the Day of Judgement.

4)

<p>Student provides one argument with sufficient justification.</p> <p>Student provides multiple different points/arguments both for and against, justification for each point made.</p> <p>OR multiple interlinking arguments for one position, sufficiently justified.</p> <p>Justified and relevant arguments which interlink with each other.</p> <p>Excellent argumentation, interlinking justified arguments, including position against which lead to a thought-out conclusion.</p>
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<p>Points and justification for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students should show in this answer awareness of the problem of evil. This is the idea that it is hard to reconcile an idea of an all-knowing, all-powerful, benevolent God when suffering exists. The argument posits that should God possess all these qualities, then it should not be possible for suffering to exist, as he would have the desire and power to stop it. The idea of natural evil specifically as being an argument against the existence of God – surely a good God would not allow earthquakes to take place? Students should demonstrate a knowledge of the difference between natural evil and human evil (evil as a result of moral choices made by human beings). 	<p>Points and justification for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas that suffering exists in a world that is good – the world could be better for sin. Awareness of the fact that people suffer due to natural evil is the fault of the world. Awareness of biblical texts that allow to argue the Christian view of evil should be based on the Book of Job. Ideas that suffering exists in a world that is good – the world has a greater purpose in bettering our lives, therefore, is a more ultimately good world. Ideas of suffering as a result of moral choices made by human beings.
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Activity 12 – Worship: Liturgical and Non-liturgical (Answers)

Practice	When used?	Why?
Reading the Bible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal or informal worship Group or individual worship 	The Bible is significant because it holds God's teaching. Churches may use it to highlight particular teachings and themes, in formal and informal worship and groups and individuals may use it for their own guidance. Protestant Churches feel that the Bible is particularly important.
Prayer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal or informal worship Group or individual worship 	Talking to God helps Christians to have a relationship with him. They can pray for many reasons: praise God, confess their sins and ask for forgiveness, pray for others, give thanks, and other reasons. Church prayers may follow a structure but personal prayer can take any form.
Hymns/Songs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More likely in formal worship More likely in group worship 	Singing is another way of talking to God, praising him, reflecting on religious themes and ideas, celebrating or repenting. Generally done in a more structured way than individual worship but not exclusively.
Focusing on icons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More likely in formal worship Group or individual worship 	Some Churches focus on icons as a way of expressing devotion, as a way of communing with God and the saints. This is more common in Orthodox Churches.
Sermon/Talk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More likely in formal worship Group worship 	A more structured talk may be given in formal worship to teach, or to encourage reflection on one's faith, or a religious theme. In a more informal setting, a religious talk may also be more informal.
Eucharist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal worship Group worship (Also many non-liturgical churches) 	A sacrament, the Eucharist is performed to remember Jesus' sacrifice and the resulting forgiveness for Christians. In many Churches this is seen as symbolic but the Catholic Church believes in transubstantiation: that Christ is physically sacrificed in the Mass.
Meditation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More likely in informal worship Often in individual worship 	More likely to be in informal worship but could be in formal worship. May take the place of a talk, with individuals performing private contemplation, for example on an image, an idea or their lives.
Baptism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal worship Group worship 	A sacrament, practised to welcome Christians into the Church formally, to signify new birth in Christ.

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Extension example:

Liturgical worship is worship where there is a set pattern (and style). Non-liturgical structure.

Liturgical worship is good if people want to be familiar with the format, and can be types of worship (e.g. praise and confession) are included. This can make it good for worship is good for spontaneous worship, and so this can make it very suitable for

Liturgical worship is particularly important within the Catholic Church because of liturgical worship and the Catholic Church teaches that these are important ways of liturgical worship is particularly important in Pentecostal Churches, because they are Spirit, and may want to worship as they feel moved by the Spirit (including in church planning in advance.

Activity 13 – Private Worship (Answers)

- 1) **What is this?** A rosary, which is a string of beads usually with a crucifix attached.
How is it used? Primarily used by Roman Catholics, usually during the saying of the Lord's Prayer. A Catholic will hold onto the rosary to focus while saying the words of the Lord's Prayer.
How might this help a Christian worship God in private? This will potentially help a Christian focus during these prayers, to have something which will prompt them on the words of the Lord's Prayer. The crucifix on the necklace will remind Christians of their belief in Jesus and his sacrifice.
- 2) **What is this?** This is prayer.
How is it used? Prayer is the method through which Christians believe they can communicate with God. Some view it as talking to God.
How might this help a Christian worship God in private? This will help a Christian focus on praising him in prayer, by thanking him and affording them a time to reflect on his goodness for the good things they believe he has done in their lives. It also will help a Christian feel closer to God as they believe that by praying they are communicating with God.
- 3) **What is this?** This is meditation.
How is it used? Meditation is used as a method of focusing on God. It is a form of prayer where you try to isolate yourself from what is going on to focus on God. Some might meditate on a scripture, or on a piece of worship music, or on a religious image such as the Crucifixion.
How might this help a Christian worship God in private? This will help a Christian focus on setting aside time to focus on God completely. It helps Christians to get deeper into the scriptures or songs and gain a deeper understanding of who God is to them.

Activity 14 – Prayer (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 ask God for help. To ask God to help with a problem or prayer with a need
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 Anglican. The Lord's Prayer Various purposes, including praise, thanksgiving, and faith
A Christian just wants to talk to God. Informal prayer To build a relationship with God	A Christian wants to ask God for something. Request To ask God for something

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Extension examples:

- Set prayers are specific prayers which have the same words or the same structure if they communicate key ideas, and sometimes if they have authority, e.g. the Lord's Prayer) or the Church. Catholics may feel that these are more important and should pray prayers taught by the Church which express particular points.
- Informal prayer is prayer which does not necessarily have a set structure and is not 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 feel that it is important for a Christian's relationship with God to be personal.

Activity 15 – Sacraments (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 then eaten 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 and a cross, as 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) who love each other, often intending that they will have children.

Confirmation – Many Churches practise this without recognising it as a sacrament, 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 it is a sacrament.

Ordination – Most Churches practise this in some sense, though the Quakers are an exception. When someone becomes a type of church leader, in order to dedicate their lives further to God, this is called ordination, and is a sacrament in many churches.

Penance – Key in the Catholic Church as a sacrament. Asking for forgiveness, often through confession, 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:

- A Sacrament is the means by which some Christians believe they can have the grace of God. These can be rituals, such as communion.
- 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 the 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 can be seen as important moments in a Christian's life, committing to God.

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Activity 16 – Sacraments: Baptism (Answers)

- 1) Roman Catholics practise infant baptism, by anointing the child's head with oil and immersion baptism.
- 2) In the Baptist Church, baptism is practised when the Christian is mature enough, 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 converts to 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 River Jordan.
- 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 entering the Church.
- 9) Some Christians believe that unbaptised children will not go to heaven if they die.
- 10) Once baptised, Christians are said to be members of the 'Body of Christ'.

Extension examples:

Features:

- Parents and godparents are asked to make promises to raise the child in the Christian faith.
- Children are baptised with water from a font, a receptacle at the front of the church which 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 Jesus.
- The family is presented with a candle to remind them that Jesus is their guide.

Activity 17 – Sacraments: Eucharist (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, like the **Salvation Army**, do not practise the Eucharist.

The Eucharist is practised by a priest, **vicar**, or equivalent or higher ordained person. Churches that do not have lay (non-ordained) preachers, does not let them preside over the Eucharist. In certain Churches the **bread** and wine must be received from the priest or their assistant. In others, it is occasionally, or always, passed from **member** to member. This is the case in the Church of **Scotland**.

The part of the service containing the Eucharist is often accompanied by set words, sung or read from 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 instead of bread. 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 **communion cup**. This can vary between denominations and churches, and different methods may be used in the same church. In the Methodist Church **non-alcoholic** wine is used, because alcohol is not allowed on Methodist Church premises.

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In the Catholic Church, someone must have a special First Communion **service** before they can receive the Eucharist. 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 us. Some believe that sins could be forgiven. In many denominations, the Eucharist is seen as **symbolic**. The Catholic Church, on the other hand, teaches the doctrine of **transubstantiation**, where it is believed that, in some Churches, the bread and wine become the body and blood of Jesus.

Activity 18 – Pilgrimage (Answers)

Role and purpose of pilgrimage	Pilgrimage can be seen as symbolic. A physical journey, possibly to a holy site, 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 pilgrims feel closer to God.
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 for centuries. Many pilgrims visited sites where Jesus lived, or Rome, where he was believed to have been buried. In Western Christianity, Jesus also went on pilgrimage (Luke 22:15), and Christians are encouraged 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.
Lourdes	A holy pilgrimage site for Catholics which is the site of a vision of the Virgin Mary to Bernadette Soubirous, which is now known as The Sanctuary of Our Lady. It is located in France near the Pyrenees mountains. It is also the site of a shrine which is purported to have miraculous healing powers.
Jerusalem	The place where Jesus did some of his teaching, and where he was crucified and buried. Christians may come here to walk where Jesus walked and to pray. Sites such as the last 'Wailing' wall of the Temple may be of interest.
Walsingham	Here there are shrines to Mary, Jesus' mother, because a woman was believed to have appeared to her here in medieval times. Anglicans, Catholics and others have a presence here, and Christians may come here to pray.

Extension example:

- Catholics may go on pilgrimage because they believe that certain pilgrimage sites have special significance. 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 and to reflect on their faith.

Activity 19 – Advent and Christmas (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 weeks of 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 three outer candles symbolise God's people, the prophets, John the Baptist, and Mary, Jesus' mother. The candles are in different colours.

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- 5) True – Advent is a time of preparation for Christians before Christmas.
Example extra fact: Many Christians attend Advent courses and/or carol services, and what he achieved for Christians.
- 6) False – No one knows for certain when Jesus was born, even the year. One extra fact about Christmas on 25th December is that there was already a pagan winter festival.
- 7) True – According to the Gospels, the birth of Jesus was signified by a new or old star.
Example extra fact: The wise men are said to have followed this star; King Herod was perturbed 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 in Lent.
Example extra fact: It was thought that fasting during Advent would make Christians more ready to anticipate Christ's symbolic coming more readily.

Activity 20 – Holy Week and Easter (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 condemnation, 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 no death.

- 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 up 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, 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 Last Supper, 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, not just 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 others 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 not believe in transubstantiation, but in the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist.

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

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

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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 and death
- Easter – Jesus' resurrection, sometimes Jesus' command to his disciples to evangelise

Activity 21 – Assessment Two (Answers)

- 1) B
- 2) A – Roman Catholics
- 3) In order to get two marks, students should demonstrate an understanding of
 - Easter: For modern Christians, Easter is one of the most important times of the year. It is the start of Easter Week, which is a solemn week in which the final days of Jesus are remembered. Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday and Good Friday. Easter Sunday remembers the resurrection of Jesus following the remembrance of his crucifixion on Good Friday. While Good Friday is a day of mourning and remembering Christ's death, Easter Sunday is a celebration of his resurrection. It is a celebration of hope.
 - Christmas: For modern Christians, Christmas is a time of celebration and joy. It is a time to remember the birth of Jesus. Often Christians will attend church services both on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Reading of the Bible will take place at these services. It is a time to remember the gift of Jesus to humanity, and to thank God for this. It is a time to represent love for others, especially giving to those in need, as this reflects the gift Christians believe Jesus gave to the world.
- 4) 4 marks can be awarded in total
 - 1 mark should be awarded for a simple point.
 - 2 marks should be awarded for a developed point.

Students should first demonstrate a knowledge of what pilgrimage is, and the modern forms of pilgrimage – for example, Lourdes and Iona.

Students should show awareness that a pilgrimage is a journey to a specific location, usually a holy place. Pilgrimages happen in a variety of different forms.

- Lourdes: This is located near the Pyrenees mountains in France. It was the location of the apparition of the Virgin Mary by St Bernadette, and is the location of a spring the water from which is believed to have healing powers. Many travel there now to see the shrine to the Virgin Mary and to receive healing for ailments. A large number of miraculous healings are reported to have taken place here.
- Iona: This is a Scottish Island which is the location of an ecumenical Christian community. It is a pilgrimage which is not focused on Lourdes is, but rather on the pilgrims having the opportunity to live in a community and reflect on their lives and faith.

Activity 22 – Battleships – Local and Global Church

Answers on student activity sheets.

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Activity 23 – Local and Global church (Answers)

Possible examples:

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

Global Church		
Advantages		
Each denomination	All denominations	Each denomination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global Church can choose which positions to endorse so that Christians have a guide on what to think about certain issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global Church has more monetary resources to achieve its goals, and to help struggling (including persecuted) churches and Christians. 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). 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. Different churches can work together to help and support each other (ecumenism). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global Church has many projects which are not necessarily involved in small projects which can be run by each church. 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 of the Church.

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Extension examples:

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

Activity 24 – Church Growth and Evangelism (Answers)

Number	Events
1	Jesus' early followers evangelise locally, for example, at Pentecost because those who have experienced Jesus' resurrection are fairly confident in his message because he commanded them to (Mark 16:9–20).
2	Jesus' followers and early apostles spread out and evangelise further afield. St Paul goes to India; 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, following their 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 areas of political stability, balance of political power, and where Christian rulers rule. Constantinople becomes capital from Rome to Constantinople, Turkey (modern-day Istanbul).
4	Christianity spreads in the West. Especially because of the schism between the East and West, Catholics want a Western Christian empire.
5	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 resources.
6	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.
7	Charismatic and Pentecostal Christianity become increasingly popular in the 20th century, leading to equal, if not greater, numbers of Christians in the southern hemisphere than the northern hemisphere.
8	Current-day evangelism takes place locally and on a larger scale. Churches and individuals to spread Christianity send missionaries to countries which have low numbers of Christians, or to areas where Christianity is outlawed or Christian persecution with poverty.

Activity 25 – Charity (Answers)

- 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 gave only a portion.
- 5) Blackmail
- 6) In low income countries
- 7) Providing technology
- 8) To eradicate poverty

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Activity 26 – Assessment Three (Answers)

- 1) b
- 2) A – The Passion
- 3) The local church is the church probably most easily described as those who gather in a church building. One of the functions of this is to look after and support individual members in a pastoral way. The global Church is the worldwide church which consists of all Christians regardless of the denomination of their local church. One of this functions is to support discussion of ideas, or mobilise more worldwide evangelism.
- 4)

Student provides one argument with sufficient justification.

Student provides multiple different points/arguments both for and against, justification for each point made.

OR multiple interlinking arguments for one position, sufficiently justified.

Justified and relevant arguments which interlink with each other.

Excellent argumentation, interlinking justified arguments, including position against which lead to a thought-out conclusion.

Points and justification for

- The example given of a Christian charitable organisation could include any of the following: Christian Aid, Tearfund, CAFOD. A student could point towards the number of Christian charities as being demonstrative of the importance of charity within Christianity.
- Many of these organisations target eradicating poverty on a global scale, as well as helping those most in need.
- Student should demonstrate knowledge that charity is an important part of Jesus' teaching, as he spoke favourably throughout the Gospels about those who practise charitable giving, such as the account of the widow at the temple who gave all she had even though it was only one small coin.
- Christians view charity as something that they do for God and Jesus by serving other people as a result of the teaching in Matthew 25:40 which states 'Whatever you do for the least of these, you do so for me'.
- Some Christians believe that the reward for charity within life is eternal life after death.
- Christians believe they should follow the example of Jesus, and Jesus is recorded throughout the Gospels as having practised healing, and helping those most in need in society. Therefore, it is an important facet of following Jesus' example for Christians to practise charitable giving, through giving of either money or time.

Points and justifica

- Some students interpretations 'love thy neighbor' as involvement with Christian might be attempting to be more than globally as being within

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