

2016 specification
first exams in 2018 (2017 for AS)



Component 3: Developments in Christian Thought

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Summary of Topics

	Topic Title	Spec Reference
1	Religious Pluralism and Theology	4. Development
2	Religious Pluralism and Society	
3	Gender and Society	5. Society
4	Gender and Theology	
5	The Challenge of Secularism	6. Challenges
6	Liberation Theology and Marx	

Teacher's Introduction

Overview

This resource has been produced to support teaching and learning of the **A Level OCR Year 2 Religious Studies** specification (**H573**) for **Component 3: Christian Thought**. The learning content is covered by the following sets of keywords with matching descriptions, which cover all of the Learning Aims for the topic:

4. Development

- Religious Pluralism and Theology
- Religious Pluralism and Society

5. Society

- Gender and Society
- Gender and Theology

6. Challenges

- The Challenge of Secularism
- Liberation Theology and Marx

For each set, there are a number of different keyword activities on CD designed to give you a range of different options for classroom, homework and revision. This variety enables you to take a different approach to different topics – such as using the **Crosswords** as homework for one topic, and the **Match Up** as a starter for another.

Alternatively, differentiate the activity for a given topic; for example, you might want to give your stronger students the **Crosswords** early on while you start weaker learners on the **Match Up** (where terms and definitions are both available). **Domino** and **Bingo** activities add an element of fun and reinforcement, as well as potential for pair and group work. Finally, the **Flash Cards** come into their own for revision and the **Table Fill** and **Write Your Own Glossary** allow students to test their understanding by correctly filling in keywords or definitions.

For more information about the different activities included, see overleaf →

Digital Format!

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



Providing easy access to the activities are two HTML menus:

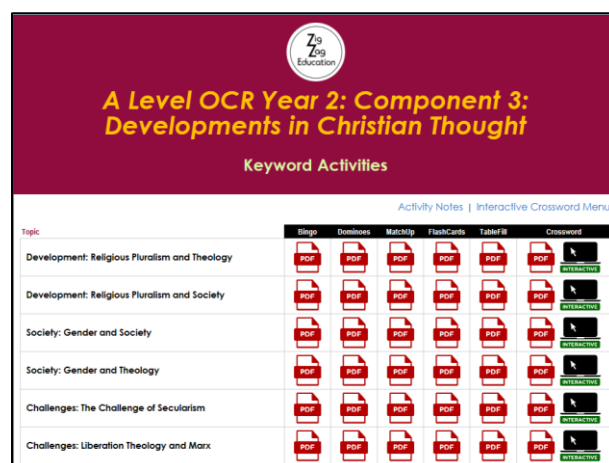
1. Access All Menu



Location: **index.html**

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

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



2. Interactive Crossword Menu



Location: **interactive-crosswords/index.html**

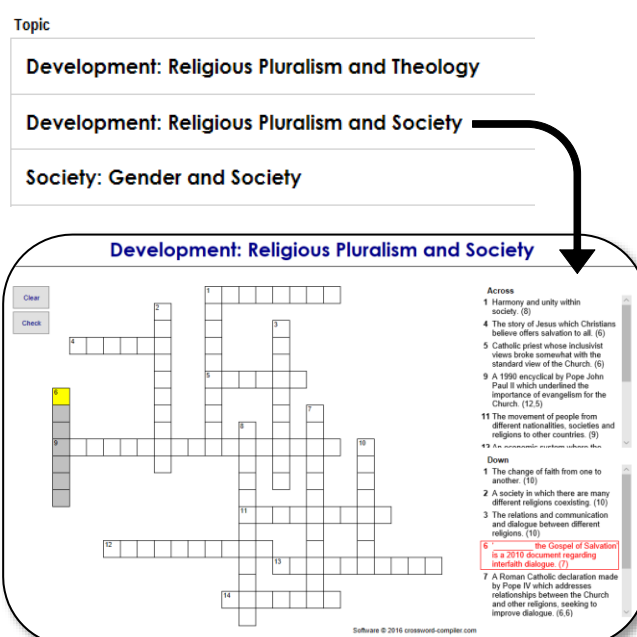
This menu, which can be accessed via the Access All Menu, is included to allow learner access to just the interactive crosswords (without the answers).

Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other RS resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

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

Go to zzed.uk/freeupdates



Activity Types

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

The activities included in this resource are as follows:

Bingo

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

✓ PDF

Crosswords

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

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER



INTERACTIVE

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

Dominoes

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

✓ PDF

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

Match Up

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

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

Flash Cards

These are a helpful revision tool. To make the cards, fold the page in half, then cut each card and stick together so the keyword is on one side and the definition on the other. In addition, students could use these to play a game of pairs. Cut each card in two and place face down on the table.

✓ PDF

Students will then take it in turns to turn over two cards with the aim of matching up a keyword to its definition. Matched-up cards are removed and the game is finished when all the cards have been matched.

Table Fill

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

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

Write Your Own Glossary

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

✓ PDF

Selected Activities and Completed Glossary Page

This sample shows one example of several activities.
The whole resource contains approximately 40 activities –
6 or 7 activities for each of the 6 topics.

The resource covers 106 key terms.

Development: Religious Pluralism and Theology (Table Fill)

The belief that one religion holds true knowledge of salvation, but those of other religions may be saved / have partial insight into this knowledge.	
The belief that only one religion (e.g. Christianity) holds the true knowledge or path to salvation.	
Means 'by Christ alone' and is a Protestant doctrine affirming that salvation can only be achieved through Jesus.	
The belief that no religion has an exclusive claim to true knowledge or salvation.	
Means 'outside of the Church, there is no salvation'; Christian phrase used to affirm the necessity of the Church.	
The view that the Bible is an authentic source of truth about God and the natural world.	
In John 14:6 Jesus is professed as having declared himself as this as well as the Truth and Life.	
The idea that faith in Jesus and God can lead to eternal life and the forgiveness of sins.	
The idea that only those who follow the ideas of this form of Christianity are saved.	
A declaration by the Catholic Church which identifies itself as the only true church of Jesus Christ.	
Theologian who believes that humans cannot know God of their own volition: God chooses whom he reveals himself to and, therefore, offers salvation.	
Bible verse in which Jesus declares, 'I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'	
Theologian who advocates religious pluralism, and that all religions are centred around a source of religious experiences called the Real.	
This is the idea that only Christians of a particular branch of the Church achieve salvation.	
Theologian whose text <i>The Christian Message in a Non-Christian World</i> emphasises the need to convert to Christianity to achieve salvation.	
For theologians such as D'Costa, a place of suffering following death where salvation may be offered to repenting non-believers.	
Shift in scientific opinion in the sixteenth century from the Ptolemaic view of the solar system, to one where Earth revolves around the sun.	

Development: Religious Pluralism and Theology (Match Up)

1	A declaration by the Catholic Church which identifies itself as the only true church of Jesus Christ.
2	Bible verse in which Jesus declares, 'I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'
3	For theologians such as D'Costa, a place of suffering following death where salvation may be offered to repenting non-believers.
4	In John 14:6 Jesus is professed as having declared himself as this as well as the Truth and Life.
5	Means 'by Christ alone' and is a Protestant doctrine affirming that salvation can only be achieved through Jesus.
6	Means 'outside of the Church, there is no salvation'; Christian phrase used to affirm the necessity of the Church.
7	Shift in scientific opinion in the sixteenth century from the Ptolemaic view of the solar system, to one where Earth revolves around the sun.
8	The belief that no religion has an exclusive claim to true knowledge or salvation.
9	The belief that one religion holds true knowledge of salvation, but those of other religions may be saved / have partial insight into this knowledge.
10	The belief that only one religion (e.g. Christianity) holds the true knowledge or path to salvation.
11	The idea that faith in Jesus and God can lead to eternal life and the forgiveness of sins.
12	The idea that only those who follow the ideas of this form of Christianity are saved.
13	The view that the Bible is an authentic source of truth about God and the natural world.
14	Theologian who advocates religious pluralism, and that all religions are centred around a source of religious experiences called the Real.
15	Theologian who believes that humans cannot know God of their own volition: God chooses whom he reveals himself to and, therefore, offers salvation.
16	Theologian whose text The Christian Message in a Non-Christian World emphasises the need to convert to Christianity to achieve salvation.
17	This is the idea that only Christians of a particular branch of the Church achieve salvation.

<i>Inclusivism</i>	
<i>Exclusivism</i>	
<i>Solus Christus</i>	
<i>Pluralism</i>	
<i>Extra Ecclesiam Nulla Salus</i>	
<i>Biblical Realism</i>	
<i>Way</i>	
<i>Salvation</i>	
<i>Calvinist Exclusivism</i>	
<i>Dominus Iesus</i>	
<i>Karl Barth</i>	
<i>John 14:6</i>	
<i>John Hick</i>	
<i>Narrow Exclusivism</i>	
<i>Hendrik Kraemer</i>	
<i>Purgatory</i>	
<i>Copernican Revolution</i>	

Development: Religious Pluralism and Theology (Flash Cards)

The belief that one religion holds true knowledge of salvation, but those of other religions may be saved / have partial insight into this knowledge.

Inclusivism

The belief that only one religion (e.g. Christianity) holds the true knowledge or path to salvation.

Exclusivism

Means 'by Christ alone' and is a Protestant doctrine affirming that salvation can only be achieved through Jesus.

Solus Christus

The belief that no religion has an exclusive claim to true knowledge or salvation.

Pluralism

Means 'outside of the Church, there is no salvation'; Christian phrase used to affirm the necessity of the Church.

***Extra Ecclesiam
Nulla Salus***

The view that the Bible is an authentic source of truth about God and the natural world.

Biblical Realism

In John 14:6 Jesus is professed as having declared himself as this as well as the Truth and Life.

Way

The idea that faith in Jesus and God can lead to eternal life and the forgiveness of sins.

Salvation

The idea that only those who follow the ideas of this form of Christianity are saved.

***Calvinist
Exclusivism***

A declaration by the Catholic Church which identifies itself as the only true church of Jesus Christ.

Dominus Iesus

Development: Religious Pluralism and Theology (Dominoes)

– START –

The belief that one religion holds true knowledge of salvation, but those of other religions may be saved / have partial insight into this knowledge.

Inclusivism

The belief that only one religion (e.g. Christianity) holds the true knowledge or path to salvation.

Exclusivism

Means 'by Christ alone' and is a Protestant doctrine affirming that salvation can only be achieved through Jesus.

Solus Christus

The belief that no religion has an exclusive claim to true knowledge or salvation.

Pluralism

Means 'outside of the Church, there is no salvation'; Christian phrase used to affirm the necessity of the Church.

***Extra Ecclesiam
Nulla Salus***

The view that the Bible is an authentic source of truth about God and the natural world.

Biblical Realism

In John 14:6 Jesus is professed as having declared himself as this as well as the Truth and Life.

Way

The idea that faith in Jesus and God can lead to eternal life and the forgiveness of sins.

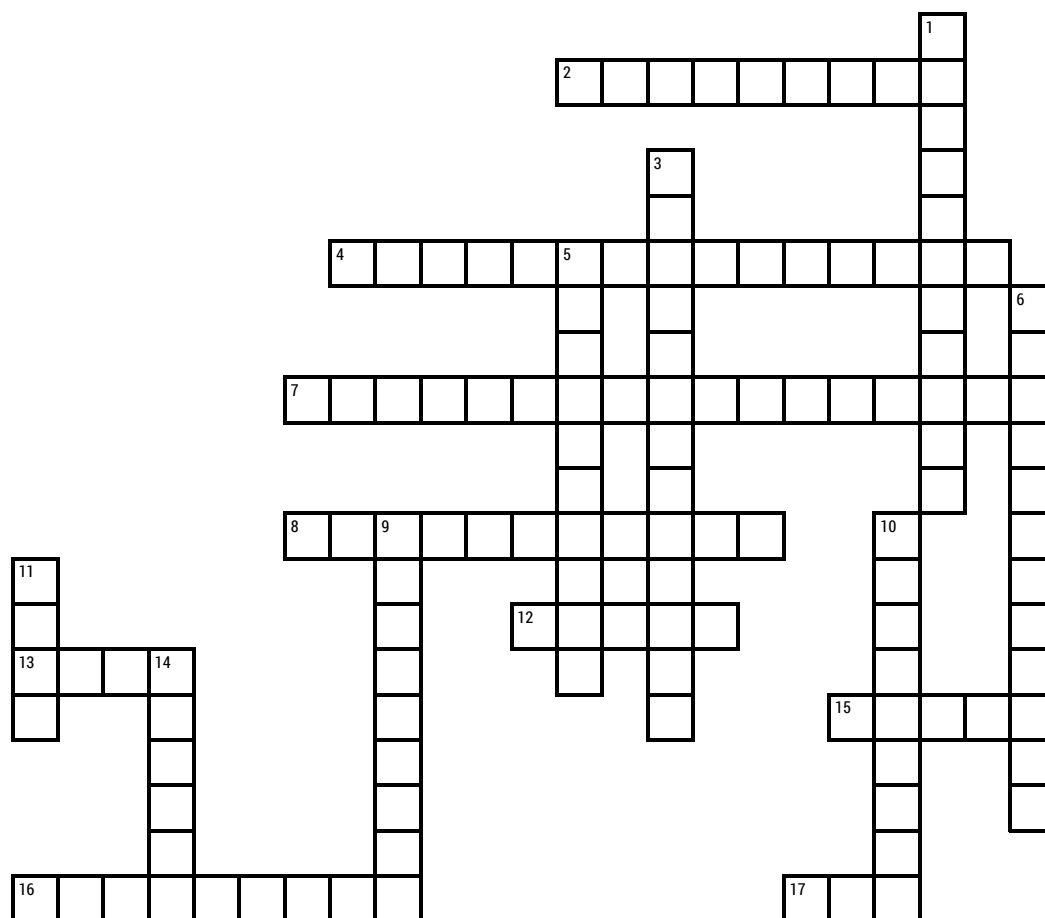
Salvation

The idea that only those who follow the ideas of this form of Christianity are saved.

***Calvinist
Exclusivism***

A declaration by the Catholic Church which identifies itself as the only true church of Jesus Christ.

Development: Religious Pluralism and Theology



Across

- 2** The idea that faith in Jesus and God can lead to eternal life and the forgiveness of sins. (9)
- 4** The view that the Bible is an authentic source of truth about God and the natural world. (8,7)
- 7** This is the idea that only Christians of a particular branch of the church achieve salvation. (6,11)
- 8** The belief that only one religion (e.g. Christianity) holds the true knowledge or path to salvation. (11)
- 12** Theologian who believes that humans cannot know God of their own volition: God chooses whom he reveals himself to and, therefore, offers salvation. (5)
- 13** Theologian who advocates religious pluralism, and that all religions are centred around a source of religious experiences called the Real. (4)
- 15** 'Outside of the church, there is no salvation' / 'Extra Ecclesiam Nulla ____' (5)
- 16** The belief that no religions have an exclusive claim to true knowledge or salvation. (9)
- 17** In John 14:6 Jesus professes to be the ____, the Truth and the Life. (3)

Down

- 1** The belief that one religion holds true knowledge of salvation, but those of other religions may be saved / have partial insight into this knowledge. (11)
- 3** Means 'by Christ alone' and is a Protestant doctrine affirming that salvation can only be achieved through Christ. (5,8)
- 5** Shift in scientific opinion in the sixteenth century from the Ptolemaic view of the solar system to one in which Earth revolves around the Sun. (10)
- 6** A declaration by the Catholic Church which identifies itself as the only true church of Jesus Christ. (7,5)
- 9** The idea that only those who follow the ideas of ____ (a branch of Christianity) are saved. (9)
- 10** For theologians such as D'Costa, a place of suffering following death where salvation may be offered to repenting non-believers. (9)
- 11** ____ 14:6 'Jesus answered, "I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me."' (4)
- 14** Theologian whose text 'The Christian Message in a Non-Christian World' emphasises the need to convert to Christianity to achieve salvation. (6)

Development: Religious Pluralism and Theology (Bingo – Quiz Questions)

Hand out the grids to students and read out the following questions to play a game of Bingo!

Rules reminder:

Students cross off correct answers on their grids. Full row or column = **Bingo!** All squares crossed off = **Full House!**

Question	Answer	Asked
What is the term for the belief that while Christianity has true knowledge of salvation, some other faiths might have partial insight into this?	Inclusivism	<input type="radio"/>
What is the belief which posits Christianity as the only religion which is true?	Exclusivism	<input type="radio"/>
Which phrase means, 'by Christ Alone'?	Solus Christus	<input type="radio"/>
What is the term for the belief that no religion singularly has a claim to total truth or salvation?	Pluralism	<input type="radio"/>
What is the term meaning 'outside of the church, there is no salvation'?	Extra Ecclesiam Nulla Salus	<input type="radio"/>
What is the term for the belief that the Bible is an authentic source of truth about God and the natural world?	Biblical Realism	<input type="radio"/>
Apart from the Truth and the Life, what did Jesus profess to be in John 14:6?	Way	<input type="radio"/>
What do exclusivist Christians believe only Jesus can offer?	Salvation	<input type="radio"/>
What is an example of a narrow view of only people being able to achieve salvation through the belief in one denomination of Christianity?	Calvinist Exclusivism	<input type="radio"/>
Which declaration by the Catholic Church in 2000 identified itself as the sole true church?	Dominus Iesus	<input type="radio"/>
Which Protestant theologian believed that salvation could only be given by God to those whom God chooses?	Karl Barth	<input type="radio"/>
In which Bible passage does Jesus proclaim that 'no one comes to the Father except through me'?	John 14:6	<input type="radio"/>
Who wrote God Has Many Names?	John Hick	<input type="radio"/>
If someone believes that only those who believe in Roman Catholicism can achieve salvation, then what do they believe?	Narrow Exclusivism	<input type="radio"/>
Who wrote The Christian Message in a Non-Christian World?	Hendrik Kraemer	<input type="radio"/>
If someone holds that salvation can be achieved after death in the in-between stage of suffering, where do they believe this takes place?	Purgatory	<input type="radio"/>
What is the term for the change in scientific theory from the Ptolemaic view to the heliocentric model?	Copernican Revolution	<input type="radio"/>

Development: Religious Pluralism and Theology

<i>Inclusivism</i>	The belief that one religion holds true knowledge of salvation, but those of other religions may be saved / have partial insight into this knowledge.
<i>Exclusivism</i>	The belief that only one religion (e.g. Christianity) holds the true knowledge or path to salvation.
<i>Solus Christus</i>	Means 'by Christ alone' and is a Protestant doctrine affirming that salvation can only be achieved through Jesus.
<i>Pluralism</i>	The belief that no religion has an exclusive claim to true knowledge or salvation.
<i>Extra Ecclesiam Nulla Salus</i>	Means 'outside of the Church, there is no salvation'; Christian phrase used to affirm the necessity of the Church.
<i>Biblical Realism</i>	The view that the Bible is an authentic source of truth about God and the natural world.
<i>Way</i>	In John 14:6 Jesus is professed as having declared himself as this as well as the Truth and Life.
<i>Salvation</i>	The idea that faith in Jesus and God can lead to eternal life and the forgiveness of sins.
<i>Calvinist Exclusivism</i>	The idea that only those who follow the ideas of this form of Christianity are saved.
<i>Dominus Iesus</i>	A declaration by the Catholic Church which identifies itself as the only true church of Jesus Christ.
<i>Karl Barth</i>	Theologian who believes that humans cannot know God of their own volition: God chooses whom he reveals himself to and, therefore, offers salvation.
<i>John 14:6</i>	Bible verse in which Jesus declares, 'I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'
<i>John Hick</i>	Theologian who advocates religious pluralism, and that all religions are centred around a source of religious experiences called the Real.
<i>Narrow Exclusivism</i>	This is the idea that only Christians of a particular branch of the Church achieve salvation.
<i>Hendrik Kraemer</i>	Theologian whose text <i>The Christian Message in a Non-Christian World</i> emphasises the need to convert to Christianity to achieve salvation.
<i>Purgatory</i>	For theologians such as D'Costa, a place of suffering following death where salvation may be offered to repenting non-believers.
<i>Copernican Revolution</i>	Shift in scientific opinion in the sixteenth century from the Ptolemaic view of the solar system, to one where Earth revolves around the sun.