

Topic on a Page for GCSE AQA B

Component 1: Catholic Christianity

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A3 Subtopic Posters with Activities.....	12 pages
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Answers	9 pages

Teacher's Introduction


This resource covers the following content of the GCSE AQA B: Component 1: Catholic Christianity specification:

- 3.1.1 Creation
- 3.1.2 Incarnation
- 3.1.3 Triune God, Mission and Prayer
- 3.1.4 Redemption: Ransomed, Healed, Restored, Forgiven
- 3.1.5 Church and the Kingdom of God
- 3.1.6 Eschatology: Christian Life, Death and Eternity

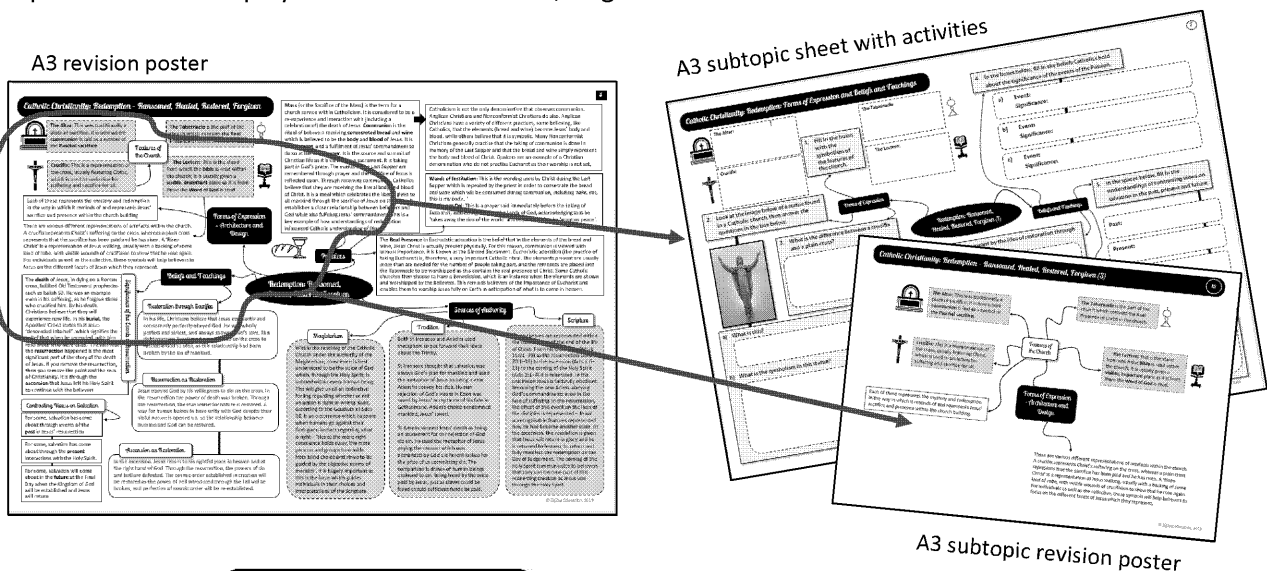
Remember!

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

Theme content is split into five sections as follows:

1. **A4 teacher information pages.**
2. **Six A3 revision posters**, between them covering the six subtopics, which are labelled as so: **1** to **6**
These posters are intended as a summary of all Christianity material, focusing on the main points rather than the detail, so that all important areas are covered without going into too much depth.
3. **Twelve A3 subtopic sheets with activities.** Each of these sheets covers half a subtopic (Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teachings are covered on the (a) pages, while Sources of Authority and Practices are covered on the (b) pages) and provides write-on activities for students to complete. Answers are provided on the A4 subtopic revision posters and in the A4 answer pages. These are labelled with numbers inside white circles **12** which match the numbering of the subtopics on the revision posters for easy reference. Exam-style questions in the activity sheets are marked by a pencil icon: 
4. **Twenty-four A4 subtopic revision posters.** These provide answers for the main activities given in the A3 subtopic activity sheets. As revision posters, these can be used as a summary for each area, and have enough space for teacher or student annotation. These are labelled with numbers inside black circles: **24**
5. **A4 answers to activity page questions.** These pages provide answers to the questions not covered on the A4 subtopic revision posters.

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



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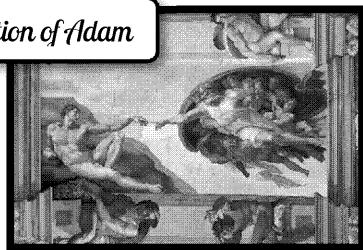
As a whole, the resource can be used to help students to revise at the end of a topic/subtopic, or before a test or an exam. Different styles and layouts are used to make the information interesting and to help the students engage with the information in a productive way.

June 2019

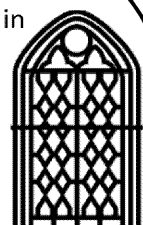
Catholic Christianity: Creation

Michelangelo's *The Creation of Adam*

This painting by Michelangelo makes up part of his painting of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. It demonstrates various Catholic ideas about God. It demonstrates the good nature of creation communicated in Genesis. It shows the reliance of humans on God for their existence. The meeting of the hands symbolises for many the importance of the relationship between God and human beings. The placement of God as being above man and angels, with Adam on the ground, symbolises the elevation of God.



Pictures and art allow artists to express their emotions in ways which they might struggle to communicate through words.



For comparison, the nineteenth-century stained glass window by Jean-Baptiste Capronnier (in the church of Brussels) depicts the account of creation from Genesis 2, whereas *The Creation of Adam* is more ambiguous – it could be either from Genesis 1 or Genesis 2. There are representations of both the Tree of Life and the snake. God is represented as visually similar, as in *The Creation of Adam*, but are represented as being smaller, representing the subservience of human beings to God's greater power.

The Environment

Catholics believe that the world is both created and sustained by God; it is a gift given to human beings. Nothing about the environment should be neglected. Catholics should show their love for God by looking after the world. Through being environmentally friendly they will also be loving their neighbour by stewarding Earth for future generations. This fulfils both the greatest and second greatest commandments underlined by Jesus – to love God and to love your neighbour.

CAFOD

CAFOD stands for the **Catholic Agency For Overseas Development**. It is a Catholic charity aimed at providing aid **internationally** as well as promoting sustainability from a base of Catholic values.

CAFOD displays many **Catholic teachings**. Its emphasis on **sustainability** (using resources in the world at a rate at which they can be replaced) reflects the responsibility to care for the world. The approach of **stewardship** is characteristic of Pope Francis' '**bottom-up**' narrative, which stresses the needs of the poor and **need** is **more important**. This, he argues, will help promote **sustainability**. Interaction is key too, as listening to other people and having ideas to help make the planet more sustainable is key to moving forward.

CAFOD has been helping those in the UK to be more environmentally aware, as well as funding and facilitating projects such as the **Beyond 2015** initiative (supported by the **UN Sustainable Development Goals 2015**) and **MONLAR** in Sri Lanka, which educated Sri Lankan farmers on sustainable farming skills.

Forms of Expression: Art

God's **transcendence** is shown by his words s
there be X' would create X. Only his words ar

God's **omnipotence** is shown through his ability to create anything (even out of nothing). Everything in creation was described as "very good" and therefore could be said to contain any imperfection.

God at the centre puts God at the centre of the world, and importantly the order of the world. His power and goodness are shown through the creation of the world.

The Nature of God

There are a variety of beliefs about the nature of God revealed within the stories of creation, including transcendence, omnipotence and God's place as creator.

Beliefs and



Sources of Al

Magisterium

The apostles are believed to be guided by the Holy Spirit of the Church, in order to decide the word of God.

The Magisterium is the sum of the people who followed the Pope, being guided by the Holy Spirit within the Catholic Church and the bishops. It is through their authority, believed to be the guidance of the Holy Spirit, that the Church is interpreted. Historically, the Church has had a positive relationship with the scientific community.

Many prolific scientists have been believing Catholics, e.g. St. Augustine, Baptiste Lamarck and Francis Crick and Mendel. In the Second Vatican Council (1962–1965), the Magisterium affirmed the interrelated support of science and religion.

Practices

Catholics who wish to look after the environment may:

- on a local level, put solar panels on their churches, recycle what they can and aim to reduce their personal carbon footprint
- on a national level, have awareness of pollution and involvement in promoting environmental friendly policies
- on a global level, we all oppose damaging policies



If methodical investigation within every branch of learning is carried out in a genuinely scientific manner and in accord with moral norms, it never truly conflicts with faith
Gaudium et Spes 36

Catholic Christianity: Incarnation

Ichthys is the fish symbol used by the early persecuted Church to signify their meeting places. It is the Greek word meaning 'fish', but also functions as an acronym which conveys Christian ideas about God and the nature of Jesus.



Alpha and omega are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. They represent the eternal nature of God, and the participation of God in all things from the very beginning to the end of time. In Revelation 1:8 it is written "I am the Alpha and Omega" says the Lord God, who is and was and is to come, the Everlasting One.



Chi-rho is a symbol made up of the two letters of Christ in Greek. Chi is the letter X, and the rho is P. It functions as a symbol of Jesus' death.



Influence of the Incarnation

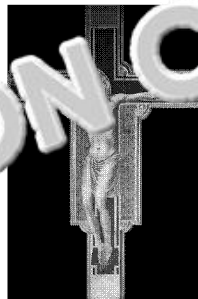
- Because God took on the limitations of human beings, it would then be considered okay to represent God in a limited way – in a human way.
- We do not know for sure what Jesus looked like, so any representations may portray different ideas.
- Some people disagree and would equate using works of art in worshipping God with idolatry, which is prohibited in one of the Ten Commandments.
- It is impossible to represent accurately an infinite deity in finite stone or paint.

Magisterium

The underlying teaching of the Magisterium is that Jesus is fully man and fully God. As the Verbum 4 states, 'Jesus Christ, the Word made flesh, was sent to men'. This frames Jesus as being both fully God and fully man. An apostolic exhortation by Pope Benedict XVI (Verbum Domini 12) it is argued that God intentionally limited himself by becoming man in order to be able to communicate his messages with the limited understanding of humankind. He undertook the very human experience of death, facilitating the salvation of humankind.

Forms of Expression - Symbol and Incarnation

Fourteenth-century painted cross by Giotto de Bondone



This is a representation of a cross, known as the crucifix. This is a representation of Jesus on the cross. It is used to remind Catholics of the sacrifice made by Jesus on the cross, so that sins could be forgiven. Depictions differ depending on the sentiment wished to be conveyed – for example, the suffering of Jesus is often emphasised by the use of blood or the showing of wounds to emphasise the idea of the suffering endured by Jesus for all.

Grace

Grace is the term for the divine favour which binds not only the human to God. It is the source and sustenance of human life and cannot be earned as it is a gift. It is a momentary experience of grace which binds humans and cannot be earned as it is a gift. It is the reality as God and man are united in the person of Christ is infused into the whole of creation in this way.

Practices

The Catholic Church teaches that the human body is sacred and, therefore, fetuses qualify for the same status. Matthew 1:27 teaches that human beings are made in the image of God and this gives them inherent dignity. Therefore, Catholics would view abortion as a violation of said dignity and rights. They believe it to be wrong. A baby, they argue, is human throughout the stages of gestation. Catholics may feel prompted to oppose abortion as they feel it is wrong for the unborn.

Images

Incarnation

Sources of Authority

'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven' – Matthew 5:1-12
'Truly I tell you, just as you did it to one of the least of these who are members of my family, you did it to me' – Matthew 25:35
'Do not think I have come to abolish the law or the prophets; I have come not to abolish but to fulfil' – Matthew 5:17

Tradition

In the writings of St. Irenaeus, the concept of the Incarnation is presented as the fulfilment of many of the promises of the Old Testament. Irenaeus posited Jesus as the point at which God can meet humanity. He argues (as John 1 teaches) that Jesus has been with God since the beginning (the beginning of creation). The Son has historically spoken through his role as the Word through the prophets. It is through Jesus that humans are able to receive God's grace, as well as get knowledge of what God is like. Jesus is also considered to be a perfect example of what the perfect human being should act like: 'the glory of God is a human being, fully alive'.

Scripture

Jesus in the context of being believed to be God incarnate is important scripturally. Firstly, he is believed to be the fulfilment of the law – the manifestation of God's promises from the Old Testament and prophecies such as Isaiah 53.

He also is believed to have shed light on the understanding of the law. The Old Law (the Old Testament) was revealed so that humans could come to know God's will. Jesus came to instruct further – e.g. people were not only prohibited from committing adultery, but also from lustful thoughts. Jesus also emphasised the importance of the love and care of neighbours. The Beatitudes (Matthew 5:1-12) and the parable of the sheep and goats (Matthew 25:1-46) are two key passages in this regard.

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Catholic Christianity: Triune God, Mission and Prayer

Each of these forms of worship are influential for believers as they enable connection with God in different ways. They also influence differently depending on the situation – contemporary worship songs would work better for personal worship rather than a Mass service, where Mass settings such as the Gloria or Sanctus might be possible.

Plainchant is a very old form of worship; it uses very few notes and is usually sung without music. It is usually sung in Latin, and is also known as Gregorian chanting.

Traditional hymns are songs used historically by Catholics, usually sung accompanied by organ music. Before the 1960s these were only sung in devotional services.

Contemporary worship songs are sung in modern times. They often use more modern wording and instruments such as electric guitars and drums.

Mass settings are parts of music which are sung during a Mass. They include examples such as the Alleluia and the Gloria (see right).

Musical worship is a common way that Catholics worship God, giving him glory. It can help worshippers to connect with God, and reflect upon their relationship with God.

Psalms are sacred songs to God. One of the books in the Old Testament is known as the Psalms, and contains many songs written by David to God.

Gloria is a hymn of praise and thanksgiving, a hymn of angels. It is usually sung after the opening prayer from the Mass of the Eucharist.

Gloria (meaning 'praise God') is used during the Mass service before the Bible reading and also at the special Easter vigil to remember the resurrection.

Sanctus is sung immediately prior to the Eucharistic prayer. It is based on Isaiah 6:1–3 and expresses the holiness of God.

Mystery of faith is sung immediately after the consecration of the bread and wine. The wording states belief that transfiguration has happened.

Liturgy is the term which means any rituals which take place during communal worship, such as a church service. In Catholicism there are specific acclamations used during liturgical worship such as **Eucharist**, which are listed in the boxes below.

Beliefs and

Influence

Christians believe that part in the Trinity that of God in their lives are charitable, according to **Caritas**, written by St Paul in 1905, they 'see the Church is called to love of God expressed through the medium of the Trinity and this is la through the medium and evangelism.

Even though the gospel they about the disc the Chris shar

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The Triune God, Mission and Prayer

Forms of Expression - Music and the Glory of God

Magisterium

The main interaction between the Magisterium and the Trinity is the guiding power of the Holy Spirit intended to guide their interpretation and judgement. This guided the councils of Nicea (325 CE) and Constantinople (381 CE) to debate about Jesus' status as God's Son. The question was surrounding the Arian heresy regarding whether or not Jesus was eternal. The council of Nicea, therefore, found that the Son was also eternal and was eternally begotten of the Father. The two are one, coexisting. The council in Constantinople found that the Holy Spirit is included as the third person in the Trinity. The council declared the Holy Spirit to be the giving force of life, and that it is one with, proceeds and should be worshipped alongside the Father and the Son. It is the voice of the Holy Spirit, they argue, that spoke to the biblical prophets. Thus, the doctrine of the Trinity in the Magisterium was formed.

Tradition

St Augustine's view has traditionally been very influential on ideas of the Trinity. His understanding of the triune God is rooted in 1 John 4:16, which states that 'God is love'. In order to have love as a concept, three facets must be involved – the lover, the subject of love and the love shared between the two. Catherine LaCugna (1952–1997) understood the Trinity slightly differently. She thought the key to understanding the Trinity was not the traditional 'God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit' but the love shared between the three persons through his own life and love for people in their lives. The emphasis is on the more relational action of God, which LaCugna argues is demonstrated through Jesus' sacrifice on the cross, which she argues was an action necessary in order to bring humankind back into a relationship with God.

LaCugna's understanding of the Trinity is more of an outward-focused understanding, whereas Augustine's was more inward.

Sources of Authority

Scripture

The doctrine of the Triune God is found multiple times in the Bible. In **Mark 1:9–11** at the occasion of Jesus' baptism, all three persons of the Trinity are present, and the Father–Son relationship between God the Father and Jesus is also cemented. **Galatians 4:6–7** also speaks about the relationship of the children of God (humans) with the Son and the Holy Spirit. It uses the word 'Abba' which translates more closely to the word 'daddy', suggesting a more intimate relationship with God the Father available through Jesus.

Practices

Baptism

Baptism is the practice of submerging or sprinkling water on the forehead to signify their new life in Christ. It was practised by Jesus. All Christians consider baptism as a belief – an outward sign of an inward faith. Catholic churches practise paedobaptism of infants by sprinkling water on the head of the individual. The Catholic Church all baptisms are by immersion, as is practised in Baptist churches. All baptism, regardless of the practice, is declared in the name of the Holy Spirit and is a sign of the individual's desire to participate in the Trinity as

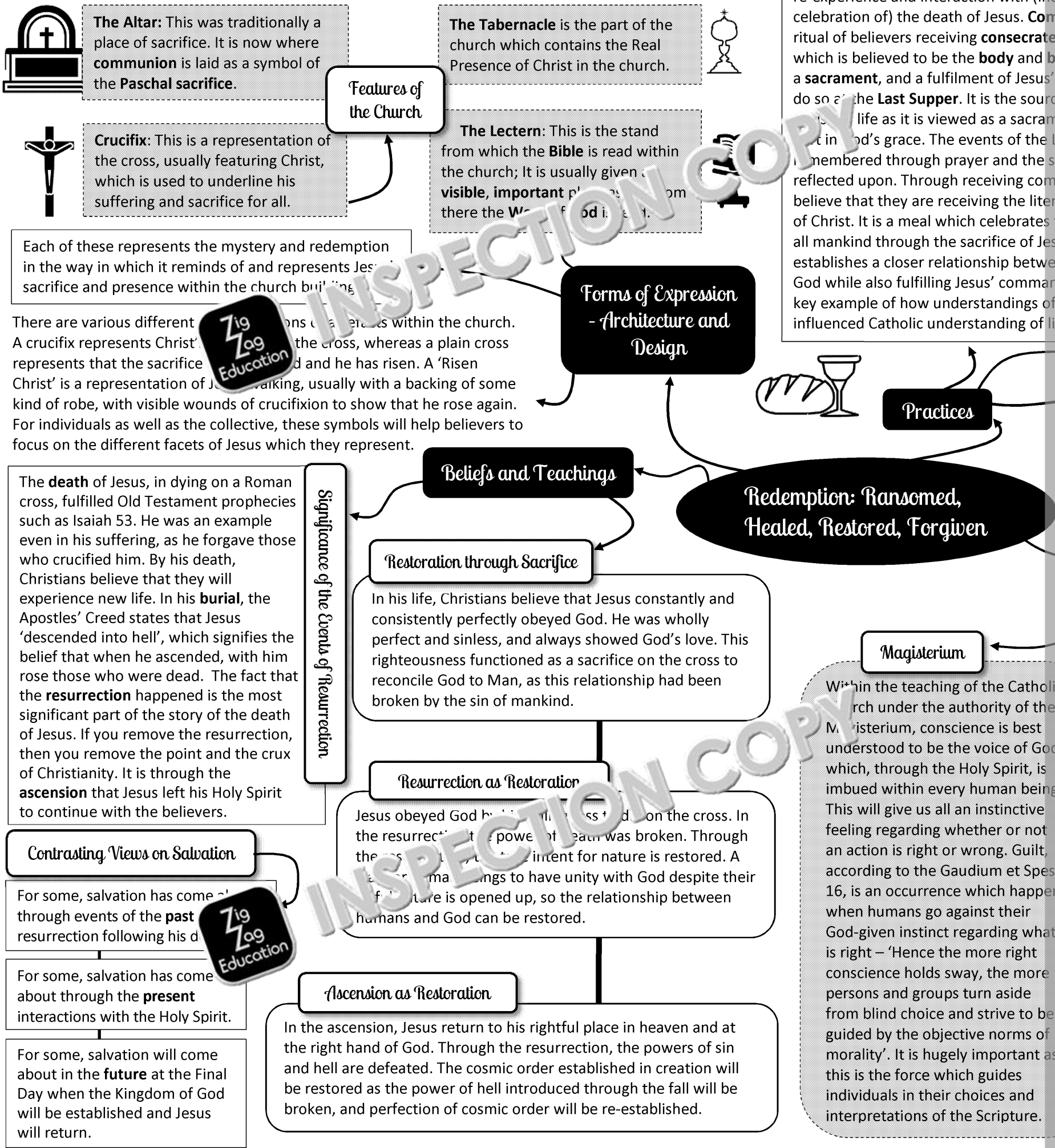
The water used in baptism is considered symbolic of

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Catholic Christianity: Redemption - Ransomed, Healed, Restored, Forgiven



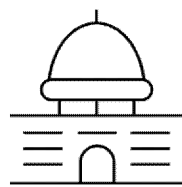
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Catholic Church: Church and the Kingdom of God

Pilgrimage is a religious journey, usually to a holy land, such as to Jerusalem where Jesus lived. It is a dramatised journey, as believers are able to walk exactly where Jesus walked. There, they might visit important sites such as Jesus' tomb, or towns where he is known to have taught. It gives observers a link to the scriptures in a physical way, as well as an opportunity to refresh their faith. Many will walk the Via Dolorosa, which is the street along which Jesus carried his cross to the crucifixion. This is also a form of the Stations of the Cross.



Pilgrimage

Lourdes is a holy site, where St Bernadette famously had a vision of the Virgin Mary. There is a church and a spring there, which has been the site of many miraculous healings for which no scientific explanation has been found.

Walsingham is a shrine in Norfolk where Richeldis de Faverches had a vision, resulting in the building of Slipper Chapel which is now a site of pilgrimage for many British Catholics.

Rome is the home of the Vatican, the central place of Catholic faith. It is the home of the Pope. It is so because St Peter ventured to Rome to preach the Good News and the successive Popes are considered to have succeeded St Peter.

Those who love a brother or sister whom they have not seen must love God whom they have not seen' 1 John 4:19. This teaching underlines to Catholics that loving others is of utmost importance. Everyone is considered to be a brother or sister – everyone is a neighbour. The help that they provide to their neighbour is divided into three categories: local, national and global care. For example, local care is practised by St Vincent de Paul society, which aims to care for prisoners, the sick and the lonely within its locality. National care would be manifested in organisations such as Caritas Social Action Network, which aims to develop 'social action in the UK'.

Drama is a method of artistic expression, which can be used in prayer. Some Catholics choose to use drama as a part of their prayer, such as the Stations of the Cross. The term for the practice of walking around different places of interest in a church (14) and saying a prayer at each station. Each station represents a stage in the death of Christ. At each station they will reflect on what happened, say a prayer and potentially read from the Bible.

Forms of Expression - Drama and the Faith Journey

Many Catholics view themselves as being on a mission from God to spread the news of Jesus to the world. This is known as evangelism. This can be expressed in drama, e.g. in works such as *Les Misérables* (book, film, musical and TV series) and *The Mission* (film). Both works demonstrate the importance of love and Christian themes of forgiveness and grace. The conflict between strict law and the importance of grace is also explored in both films.

Church and the Kingdom of God

Peace

Pope Francis has called for reconciliation which includes US-Cuba peace. Christian church

Signs of the Kingdom

Beliefs and Teachings

Hierarchy of the Church

Tradition

- **Justice:** This is the state in which every human being has their basic needs provided for. All are equal before God, so all should be treated equally. Catholics should look to ensure they treat people equally and fight injustice when it occurs.
- **Peace:** Not simply a lack of conflict but a state of harmony with all mankind. Without justice, peace cannot exist. Catholics have a responsibility to work towards bringing the peace of God to the world.
- **Reconciliation:** This is the act of reconciling two people who have previously been opposed or involved in some kind of conflict. This allows justice and peace to work in healing division and God's Kingdom to be established.

In Matthew 16:18–19 Jesus gives St Peter the authority to be 'the rock on which I built my church'. This authority given to Peter, Catholics believe, has been handed down successively to be bestowed upon the Pope today. He has the highest authority. The hierarchy below the Pope is shown in the diagram below. While he has utmost authority, he does not act alone. He receives advice from councils, such as the Second Vatican Council. This was done by Pope John XXIII in 1962 and 1965. This was done to ensure that the Church did not become too insular. They issued four major documents: **Dei Verbum**, which addressed the importance of the Bible as the Word of God, the **Lumen Gentium**, which addressed the importance of the role of the church, the **Sacrosanctum Concilium**, which addressed liturgical matters and changes to facilitate improvements in the worship for laypeople, and **Gaudium et Spes**, which addressed Church teaching as relating to the current day.

The Church is made up of many parts – it is one, holy, catholic and apostolic. 'One' refers to the nature of the Church, which is one body, just as God is one. Holy is the belief that the Church is made up of forgiven sinners given Christ's righteousness as guidance. Catholic doctrine refers to the wholeness of the church. Apostolic refers to the belief that since the 12 apostles were chosen and appointed by Jesus to spread the Good News, the responsibility has been passed down through St Peter to the current authority held by the Pope. This has resulted in apostolic succession.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us, and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil (Matt 6:9–13)

The Kingdom of God is a hugely important part of the Lord's Prayer in Catholicism. In expressing that 'thy Kingdom come' Catholics are expressing the expectation of the coming of Christ and the final Day of Judgement when the Kingdom of God will be established in full glory. They are also declaring the wish that God's will and reign will be established within their own hearts, signifying his kingship over every individual believer.



Pope
Cardinals
Bishops
Priests
Laypeople

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Catholic Christianity: Eschatology: Christian Life, Death and Eternity



Michelangelo's *The Last Judgement*

There are different memorial expressions involved in the burial of the dead which have symbolism in Catholicism. The letters RIP which appear on tombstones are reminiscent of a common prayer for the dead stating 'may [they] rest in peace'. Tombstones may be shaped like a cross to reflect the beliefs of the deceased. They might have depictions of angels on them. Monuments have also become expressions of memorials – some important figures within Catholicism have been buried within churches in shrines, such as St Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. There may be a representation (effigy) of the person on the monument. Furthermore, remembrance gardens are becoming increasingly more popular, especially among those who have chosen cremation over burial, as this fulfils the requirement of treating the ashes with reverence.

Michelangelo's *The Last Judgement* depicts the resurrection of mankind by Jesus, who is at the centre of the piece. His divine power and the wounds of the cross are still visible on his chest. Jesus' Christians of Jesus' power, glory, suffering and sacrifice are shown on the right side and these two are the only clothed figures in the scene. The rest of the people represented is symbolic of how all are equal. The seven angels at the bottom are taken from the description of Judgement in the Book of Revelation in the New Testament. Those who are saved are shown to the left, as Jesus said they would be in the parable of the sheep and goats. There is representation of bodies leaving graves, showing how all will be raised on the Day of Judgement. Those who are damned are on the right, like the goats, and display faces of hopelessness and anguish. There is a blackness at the bottom right-hand corner, which symbolises the entrance to hell, where the light of Christ cannot reach. This displays the separation of those in hell from the glory and light of God.

Purgatory is a realm of the afterlife within Catholic belief. It is a place of purification for souls who have not committed mortal sins but are not yet worthy of ascending to heaven. Here they will atone for their sins and then hopefully ascend to heaven. It is a form of cleansing which enables a believer who had previously felt shame in the full glory and love of God to be able to feel at ease as they will have been cleansed from their sin. At death, individuals will enter into the presence of God to be judged. Their choices in life will decide whether they go to heaven, hell or purgatory (particular judgement). This happens after death. Final judgement will not take place until the end of days when Jesus arrives to judge all.

Eschatology is the study of the end of time. In Catholicism, while we have descriptions in the Bible of this event, only God knows for sure when it will be and what will happen. What we can learn from the Bible is that there will be life after death, as **1 Corinthians 15:42–44** states that because of Jesus' resurrection, there will be a physical resurrection of the dead. In this verse Paul uses an analogy of a seed and a plant to describe the way the physical body is transformed into a heavenly body. However, one is the fulfilled version of the other.

Other Christian Ideas

Non-Catholics might interpret these Bible passages a little differently. For example, many denominations do not believe in purgatory and believe that the judgement made upon death is final. Others believe that there is no immediate judgement, and that all will be judged collectively on the Final Day of Judgement.

The Paschal candle is a central part of a Catholic Easter vigil ceremony. It is a large beeswax candle symbolising the risen Christ. It is usually decorated with the alpha and omega. It is used during the Easter vigil ceremony, where it is central. Five pieces of incense in holders are put into the candle and symbolise the wounds inflicted on Jesus at his crucifixion. It takes part in a procession and each member of the congregation holds a candle of their own during the procession. This symbolises how the sacrifice of Jesus was for all.

Paschal Candle



Memorial Expressions

Forms of Expression - Artefact and Eschatology

Eschatology: Christian life, Death and Eternity

Practical Liturgies and Devotions

Sanctity of Life and Euthanasia

Beliefs and Teachings

The Last Four Things

- Death:** Catholics believe that the body will perish but there is life after death.
- Judgement:** A person will, in Catholic belief, be judged by God for their life choices. The reward is eternal life in heaven, a perpetual place of joy and the presence of God where believers are rewarded for their faith and good works. Catholics believe that while God would want to have all people in heaven, the way in is only by faith in God.
- Hell:** For many Christians this is a place of enduring removal from God's presence, which cannot be left.

Sources of Catholic Teaching

Catholic teaching stresses the need to prepare for the final day and return in glory. While the Church retains high moral standards, it also emphasises Jesus' teachings. The 'Credo' is underscored in Church teaching. Lumen Gentium 48 by the Second Vatican Council. The Council affirmed that the world is imperfect, but perfection will only be achieved through Jesus. In the Catholic Church, it is believed that people are only in hell through their own choice. Hell is for those who reject the love of God through their unwillingness to confess their sins or through Jesus all sins are forgiven. They must be confessed to God. God predestines no one to hell.

So will it be with the resurrection of the dead. The body that is sown is perishable, it is raised imperishable; it is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body. If there is a natural body, there is also a spiritual body.
1 Corinthians 15:42–44

Eschatology

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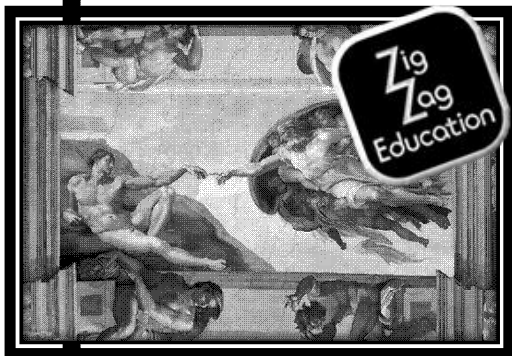
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Catholic Christianity: Creation: Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teachings

1. Why might art be a useful form of expression for a Catholic? Give one detail.

2. What is the name of the painting shown below? Write your answer in the box underneath.



3. Which part of the Bible is this depicting?

4. Exam Practice: Explain two ways in which the painting shown above demonstrates Catholic beliefs about the nature of humanity. (4)

5. Contrast the significance and meaning of this painting with one other event of Christian art. Give two details.

God's _____ is shown through his ability to create the world ex nihilo (out of nothing). Everything in creation was described as being nothing made could be said to contain only imperfection.

God _____ puts God at the centre of the world as the creator, designer of the world, and, importantly, the one who _____ with intent. His power and goodness are shown through the _____

6. Fill in each gap in the grey boxes with the correct idea about the nature of _____

Forms of Expression

Creation (1)



8.

God's _____ is words speaking the world into existence. If there be X' would create X. Creation needed to create, demonstrate beyond what we know or can

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Catholic Christianity: Creation: Sources of Authority and Practices

2. Fill in the source of the quote below on the scroll.

Magisterium

Holy Spirit	apostles	Albert	Magisterium
Pope	bishops	Holy Spirit	Baptiste Lamarck
Vatican Council	scientific		

The _____ are believed to have been guided by the _____ in the early Church, in order to decipher the true word of God.

The _____ is the succession of people who followed the apostles in being guided by _____, which within the Catholic Church is the _____ and the _____. It is through their authority, believed to be under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, that the Bible is interpreted.

Historically, the Catholic Church has had a positive relationship with the _____ community.

Many prolific scientists were Catholics; for example, St _____, Jean _____, George Mendel. In the second _____ (1962–1965), the Magisterium _____ the interrelated supportive nature of science and religion.

Tradition

instinctive	Natural	avoid evil
God	Natural	do good
Natural	fulfilment	precept

_____ law is an important concept within Catholicism. It posits that human beings find their _____ by becoming the person _____ means for them to be. _____ law is the process by which this happens. The basic premise (key _____) of natural law is to _____ and _____. _____ law posits that all humans have this natural inclination. They should have an _____ idea of what is right and wrong and will feel guilt when they do something wrong..

Scripture

collection of books	73	Old Testament
breath	Genesis	Bible
Bible	inspired by God	words
Creation	Bible	New Testament

The _____ is the Holy Scripture of Catholicism. It is a _____ which are written in a variety of differing styles, from _____ to stories. The Roman Catholic Church _____ that there are _____ books in the Bible. These are _____ (God's relationship with the _____ people of Abraham and Mosaic law) and the _____ the gospels of Christ and chronicles of the early Church).

The _____ is a holy book and is viewed by Catholics as being _____. They believe that God sent his ru'arch (_____) to the writers of the _____ so that they are inspired to write his _____.

Many believe that _____ is written in a poetic style, meaning that this would be considered to not be a literal account of _____.

1. Fill in the gaps.

Sources of Authority

Creation (2)

5. Do some research into CAFOD's work on sustainability. What beliefs about the creation can you see reflected in their work?

'If methodical investigation in every branch of learning is carried out in a genuinely scientific manner and in accord with moral norms, it never really conflicts with faith'



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Catholic Christianity: Incarnation: Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teachings

1. Fill in the names of the symbols for the incarnation represented below.



2. In the grey spaces below, fill in the meaning of the symbols.

3. How might beliefs about the incarnation impact upon Catholic views of, and use of, religious imagery?

4. Research an example of a sculpture or statue of Christ. How might a Christian find this useful, or disagree with it?

5. What is the meaning of the Incarnation?

Incarnation (1)

Forms of Expression

7. Explain what is meant by the terms 'Son of Man' and 'Son of God'. Add the meaning of each.

Son of Man:

Significance:

Son of God:

Significance:

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Catholic Christianity: Incarnation: Sources of Authority and Practices

1. Fill in the blanks

The underlying teaching of the Magisterium is that Jesus is _____ and _____. As the _____ states, 'Jesus Christ, therefore, the Word made flesh, was sent as a "man to men"'. This frames Jesus as being a man as well as being a God who brings salvation. In an apostolic exhortation by Pope Benedict XVI (_____) it is argued that God _____ himself by becoming man in order to be able to communicate his messages with the _____ understanding of humankind. He undertook the very human experience of _____, facing _____ the _____ of humankind.

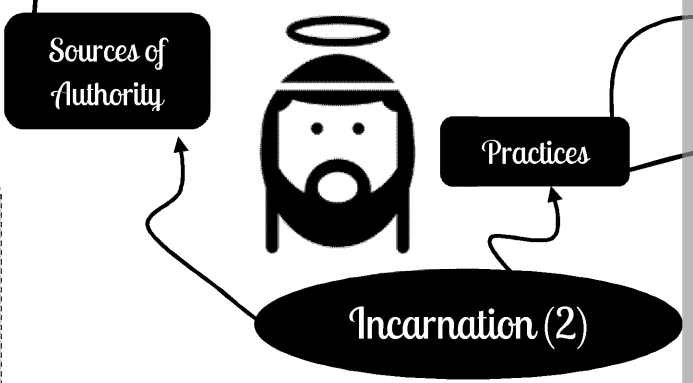
In the writings of St _____ is presented in many different ways, including as the fulfilment _____ of the _____. St Irenaeus posited Jesus as being the point at which God can meet humanity. He argues (as John 1 teaches) that Jesus has been with God since the beginning (the beginning of _____). The Son has historically spoken through his role as the _____ through the prophets. It is through Jesus that humans are able to receive God's grace, as well as get knowledge of what God is like. Jesus is also considered to be a perfect example of what the perfect human being should act like: 'the _____ of God is a human being, fully alive'.

Jesus in the context of being believed to be God _____ is important scripturally. Firstly, he is believed to be the fulfilment of the law – the manifestation of God's promises from the Old Testament and prophecies such as _____ 53.

He also is believed to have shed light on the understanding of the law. The Old Law (the Old Testament) was revealed so that humans could come to know God's will. Jesus came to instruct further – e.g. people were not only prohibited from committing _____, but also from lustful thoughts. Jesus also emphasised _____ his preaching the importance of the love and care of neighbors _____ (Matthew 5:1-12) and the parable of the sheep and _____ (Matthew 25:1-46) are two key passages in this regard.

limited	Irenaeus	fully God	Word	creation
glory	Verbum Domini 12	salvation	fully man	adultery
Dei Verbum 4	incarnate	prophecies	Beatitudes	Intentionally
limited	Isaiah			

2. Give a Bible verse which indicates of Jesus as the fulfilment of the _____



3. Give two details about Christian beliefs about _____

4. How do beliefs about Image of God relate to abortion?

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Catholic Christianity: The Triune God: Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teachings

1. Exam practice: What is the term for rituals which take place during communal worship? (1)

- a) Communion
- b) Contemporary
- c) Liturgy

2. How might a Catholic find it useful to use music in worship?

3. In the boxes below, explain three types of acclamation used in worship.

4. Research an example of a traditional hymn. In your answer, discuss how the lyrics reflect the idea of a Triune God.

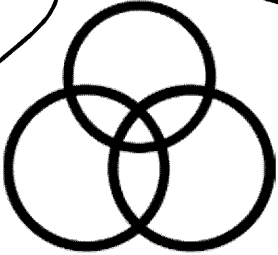
5. Exam practice: Explain two Christian beliefs about the Trinity. (4)

6. Fill in the verse from Genesis which has been influenced by beliefs about the Trinity. Underline the phrase which indicates trinitarian ideas.

Forms of Expression

Beliefs and Teachings

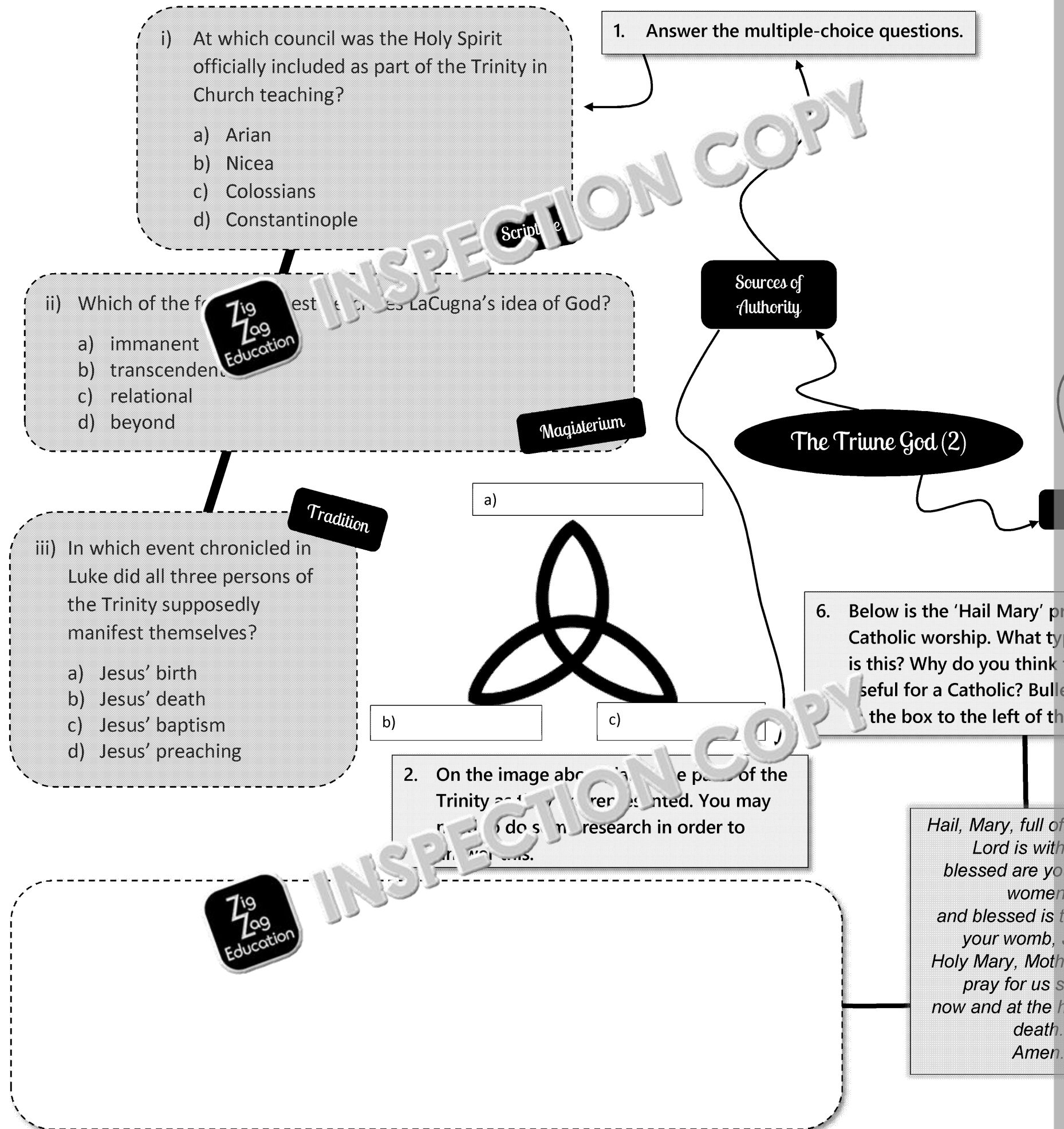
The Triune God (1)



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Catholic Christianity: Redemption: Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teachings



The Altar:





Crucifix:

1. Fill in the boxes with the symbolism of the features of the church.

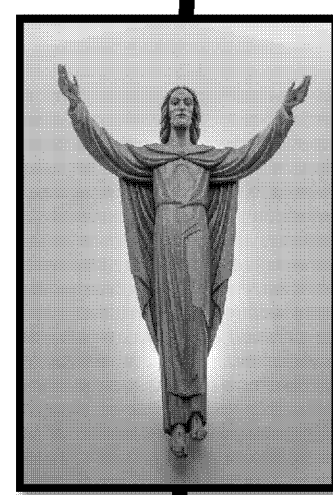
The Tabernacle

The Lectern:



4. In t
abc

3. Look at the image below of a statue of Jesus in a Catholic church. Answer the questions in the boxes.



Forms of Expression

Redemption: Ransomed, Healed, Restored, Forgiven (1)

2. What is the difference between a crucifix and a plain cross?

6. What is meant by the idea of sacrifice?

7. What is meant by the idea of restoration?

a) What is this?

b) What is the symbolism in this statue?

Zig Zag Education

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Catholic Christianity: Redemption: Sources of Authority and Practices

1. In the spaces below, fill in what each Bible passage communicates to believers.

a) Mark 15:21-39

b) John 20:1-18

c) Acts 1:6-11

d) Acts 2:1-4



Sources of Authority

Redemption: Ransom
Healed, Restored, Forgiveness

2. Exam practice: In what document does the Catholic Church discuss the role and nature of conscience? (1)

- a) Adversus Haereses c) Gaudium et Spes 16
b) Deus Caritas d) Summa Theologica

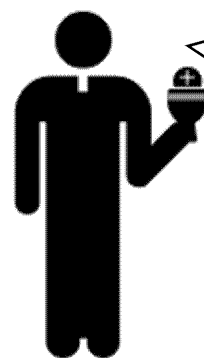
3. In the speech bubbles, give two points from each saint about the relationship between the Trinity and salvation.



St Anselm



St Irenaeus



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Catholic Christianity: Church and the Kingdom of God: Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teachings

1. Give two Christian beliefs about pilgrimage.

2. How does dramatised prayer such as the Stations of the Cross link to pilgrimage?

3. Fill in the reasons why each of the sites below is a pilgrimage destination in Catholicism.

Lourdes

Walsingham

Rome

4. Explain how the plot of *Les Misérables* might reflect evangelistic ideas.

9. Explain Church

Forms of Expression

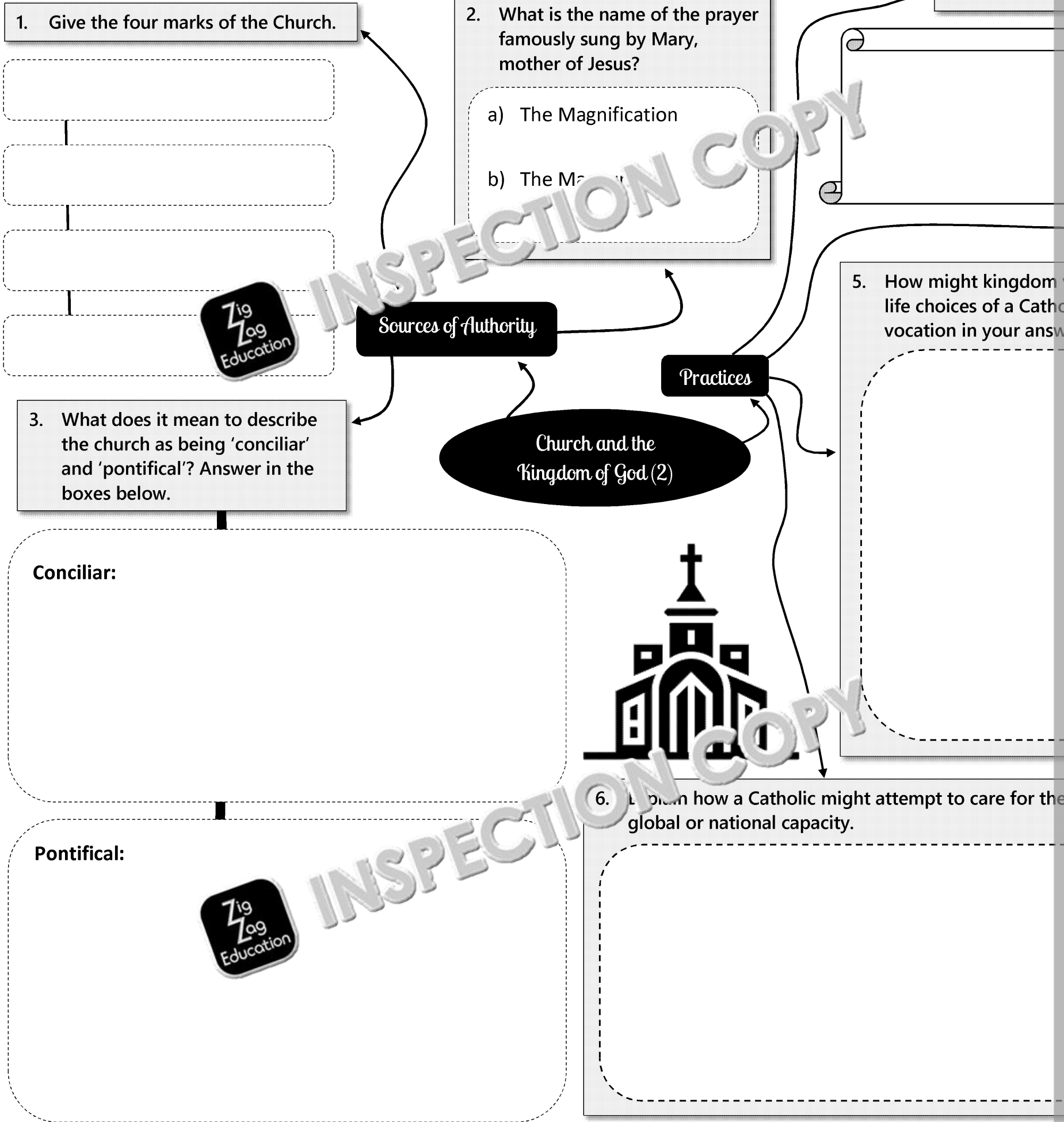
Church and the Kingdom of God (1)

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Zig
Zag
Education

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Catholic Christianity: Church and the Kingdom of God: Sources of Authority and Practices



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Catholic Christianity: Eschatology: Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teachings

1. What does a Paschal candle symbolise?

2. Give an example of how a Catholic might memorialise a loved one.

3. Exam practice: 'Michelangelo's *The Last Judgement* wholly represents Catholic understanding of the afterlife.' Evaluate this statement. (12)

In your answer you should:

- give well-thought-out arguments for
- give well-thought-out arguments against
- reference Church teaching
- use your arguments to establish a conclusion

4. Give and explain Four Things.

6. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box below.

_____ is the study of the end of time. In Catholicism, _____ have descriptions in the Bible. _____ event, only _____ knows for certain when it will be and what will happen. What we can learn from the Bible is that there will be life after death. _____ states that _____ of Jesus' _____, there will be a physical _____ of the dead. This verse _____ uses an analogy of a _____ and a _____ to describe the way in which physical bodies become _____ bodies. The two are linked; however, one is the fulfilled version of the other.

heavenly seed
God

resurrection
eschatology
Paul

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Catholic Christianity: Eschatology: Sources of Authority and Practices

1. Complete the boxes below.

Magisterium

Give two details about what the Catechism of the Catholic Church teaches about the afterlife.

-
-



Tradition

Give two details about what Colossians 1:15–28 teaches about the afterlife.

-
-

Scripture

Give two details about what Luke 16:19–31 teaches about the afterlife.

-
-



Sources of Authority

2. Fill in the boxes below with what is represented in the Last Rites.



a) What:

b) What:

c) What:

Eschatology (2)

Practices

3. In the space below, identify and explain three Catholic funeral rites and what they symbolise

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Catholic Christianity: Creation (1)

God's **transcendence** is shown by his words speaking the world into existence – 'Let there be X' would create X. Only his words are needed to create.

God's **omnipotence** is shown through his ability to create *ex nihilo* (out of nothing). Everything in creation was described as being good, and nothing made could be said to contain any imperfection.

God as **creator** is the centre of the world as the cause of the world, the designer of it and importantly the one who created human beings with intent. His power and goodness are shown through his nature as creator.

The emphasis on God, his power, his support of humanity, his place in the world, his inheritance, his equality, his upholding of the world.

There are a variety of beliefs about the nature of God revealed within the stories of creation, including transcendence, omnipotence and God's place as creator.

The Nature of God

Beliefs and Teachings

Influence of These Beliefs

Genesis 1 is considered to be a poem, which reveals the nature of God. For Catholics, the account in Genesis is not considered a historical account. Certain aspects of creation (e.g. the Sun and the moon, which are given minor roles on minor days of creation) are given minor roles. The place of humans at the final of creation represents the place of humanity in creation (dominion). God's creation of Adam from dust, showing the creation was stressing humanity as being important. It places God as giver of life and spirit. The gift of free will is also emphasised. The place of humans shows that stewardship is an important concept as humans are given the responsibility to look after the world.



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Catholic Christianity: Creation (2)

Catholics believe that the world is both created and sustained by God; it is a gift given to human beings. Nothing about the environment should be neglected. Catholics should show their love for God by looking after the world. Through being environmentally friendly they will also be loving their neighbours. Stewarding Earth for future generations. This fulfils the greatest and second greatest commandment given by Jesus – to love God and to love your neighbour.



Catholics who wish to look after the environment may:

- on a local level, put solar panels on their churches, recycle what they can and aim to reduce their personal carbon footprint
- on a national level, have awareness of pollution and involvement in promoting environmentally friendly policies
- on a global level, vocally oppose damaging policies

The Environment

Practices

Pope Francis stated that humans have the responsibility to look after the world: 'A fragile world. Entrusted by God to human care, challenges us to devise intelligent ways of directing, developing and limiting our power'. The Vatican had solar panels installed in 2008.



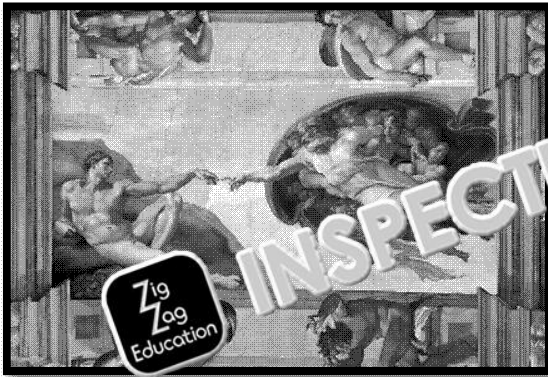
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Catholic Christianity: Creation (3)



Michelangelo's *The Creation of Adam*

Pictures and art allow artists to express their emotions in ways which they might struggle to communicate through words.

Forms of Expression: Art

This painting by Michelangelo makes up part of his painting of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. It demonstrates various Catholic ideas about God. It demonstrates the good nature of creation communicated in Genesis. It shows the reliance of humans on God for their existence. The meeting of the hands is a symbol for many the importance of the relationship between God and humans. The placement of God, lying above man and with angels, with Adam on the ground, symbolises the elevation of God.

There are controversies regarding the painting, including the fact that the Genesis account does not include God ever touching humans, as the painting shows. Some take issue with God being shown as an old man, while others are concerned that Adam and God are represented as being the same size, worrying this equates man with God.

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Catholic Christianity: Creation (4)

The apostles are believed to have been guided by the Holy Spirit in the early Church, in order to decipher the true word of God.

The Magisterium is the structure of people who have the codes in being guided by the Holy Spirit, which within the Catholic Church is the Pope and the bishops. It is through their authority, believed to be under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, that the Bible is interpreted. Historically, the Catholic Church has had a positive interaction with the scientific community.

Many prolific scientists have been believing Catholics, e.g. St Albert, Jean Baptiste Lamarck and Friar George Mendel. In the Second Vatican Council (1962–1965), the Magisterium stressed the interrelated supportive nature of science and religion.

If the natural investigation within the Church of learning is carried out in a genuinely scientific manner and in accord with moral norms, it never truly conflicts with faith

Gaudium et Spes 36

Magisterium

Sources of Authority

Scripture

The Bible is the Holy Scriptures. The Roman Catholic Church believes that the Bible is divided into the Old Testament and the New Testament. These are divided into the books of the Old Testament and the giving of the New Testament (the gospels of Christ and the Acts of the Apostles).

The Bible is a holy book and is considered to be the word of God. They believe that God sent the apostles to spread the word of God and that they were inspired to write the Bible. Catholics believe that certain parts of the Bible are considered to be poetry.

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Catholic Christianity: Incarnation (1)



The meaning of incarnation is the idea that God was made flesh, became human, and lived among human beings in the person of Jesus. It has scriptural basis as well as having importance in the terms Son of God and Son of Man.

Son of God and Son of Man – Jesus communicated the nature of being both God and human. It communicates the idea that Jesus was human. He drank with people, loved people, experienced joy and sorrow, compassion, etc. He felt human emotions across the spectrum. When he spoke of himself as the Son of Man, he emphasized his humanity. It was important as Catholics that Jesus faced the same temptations as them and yet obeyed God. Jesus, in Mark 14:61, directly declared himself the Son of God when questioned by the High Priest of the Sanhedrin. His divinity is centrally important to his understanding, and he is believed to be God in human form.

Beliefs and Teachings

The scriptural basis for the incarnation is found throughout the Bible, particularly in the gospels. In Luke 1:26–38 the angel Gabriel reveals to Mary that she will conceive a baby despite being a virgin and emphasises that this child will be called the Son of God. In Matthew 1:18–24 this is reiterated to Joseph in light of his apprehension of Mary's virgin pregnancy. The angel reveals that Jesus will be called 'God with us'. In both accounts, Jesus as being from the Holy Spirit is also presented in John 1:1–4, 14 as being the Logos – the eternal Word, the beginning, who put on flesh and came to live with humans. It comes from God, has been with God and has become the manifestation of God.

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Catholic Christianity: Incarnation (2)

Grace is the term for the life-providing and sustaining force which binds not only the Trinity together but also man with God. It is the source and sustenance of life. It is freely available for all humans and cannot be earned as it is freely given. The sacraments are means of experiencing of grace. Grace is manifested in the incarnation as a permanent gift. It is manifested in the nature of reality as God and man are united in the incarnation, as the presence of Christ is infused into the whole of creation and imparts grace in this way.



Grace

Practices

Imago Dei and Abortion

The Seven Sacraments

The Catholic Church teaches that life begins at conception, and, therefore, foetuses qualify as human beings. Genesis 1:27 teaches that human beings are all made in the image of God and this gives them inherent dignity and worth. Therefore, Catholics would view a foetus as a human being with said dignity and worth. Abortion is, therefore, considered to be wrong. As the foetus develops and changes through the stages of gestation, but remains essentially human all throughout. Some Catholics may feel prompted to campaign against abortion as they feel they are standing up for the unborn.



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Catholic Christianity: Incarnation (3)

Chi-rho is a symbol made up of the first two letters of Christ in Greek. The letter Chi is the letter X, and the letter Rho is P. It functions as a symbol of Jesus' death.



Alpha and Omega are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. They represent the eternal nature of God, and the participation of God in all things from the very beginning to the end of time. In Revelation 1:8 it is written "I am the Alpha and Omega" says the Lord God, who is and was and is to come...'



Chi-rho is a symbol made up of the first two letters of Christ in Greek. The letter Chi is the letter X, and the letter Rho is P. It functions as a symbol of Jesus' death.



This is a representation of the status of the crucifixion, known as the crucifix. This is a representation of Jesus on the cross. It is a symbol that reminds Catholics of the sacrifice made by Jesus on the cross, so that sins could be forgiven. Depictions differ depending on the sentiment wished to be conveyed – for example, the suffering of Jesus is often emphasised by the use of blood or the showing of wounds to emphasise the idea of the suffering endured by Jesus for all.

Forms of Expression - Symbol and Incarnation

Influence

- Because God took on human form, it would then be possible to represent God in a human form.
- We do not know for sure if there is any representation of God in human form.
- Some people disagree with the use of art in worshipping God, as it is prohibited in one of the Ten Commandments.
- It is impossible to represent God in a finite stone or wood.

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Catholic Christianity: Incarnation (4)

The underlying teaching of the Magisterium is that Jesus is fully man and fully God. As the Dei Verbum 4 states, 'Jesus Christ, therefore, the Word made flesh, was sent as a "man to men"'. This frames Jesus as being a man as well as being a God who brings salvation. (Dei Verbum Domini 12) God intentionally limited himself to becoming man in order to be able to communicate his messages with the limited understanding of humankind. He undertook the very human experience of death, facilitating the salvation of humankind.

Jesus in the context of being believed to be God incarnate is important scripturally. Firstly, he is believed to be the fulfilment of the law – the manifestation of God's promises from the Old Testament and prophecies such as Isaiah 53.

He also is believed to have shed light on the understanding of the law. The Old Law (the Law of the Old Testament) was revealed so that people could come to know God's will. Jesus did not instruct further – he was not only prohibited from coming to the temple, but also from lustful thoughts. Jesus emphasised in his preaching the importance of the love and care of neighbours. The Beatitudes (Matthew 5:1–12) and the parable of the sheep and goats (Matthew 25:1–46) are two key passages in this regard.

Magisterium

Tradition

Sources of Authority

Scripture

'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for the kingdom of heaven is theirs.'

'Truly I tell you, just as you did it to the least of these, you are members of my family, you will inherit the kingdom.'

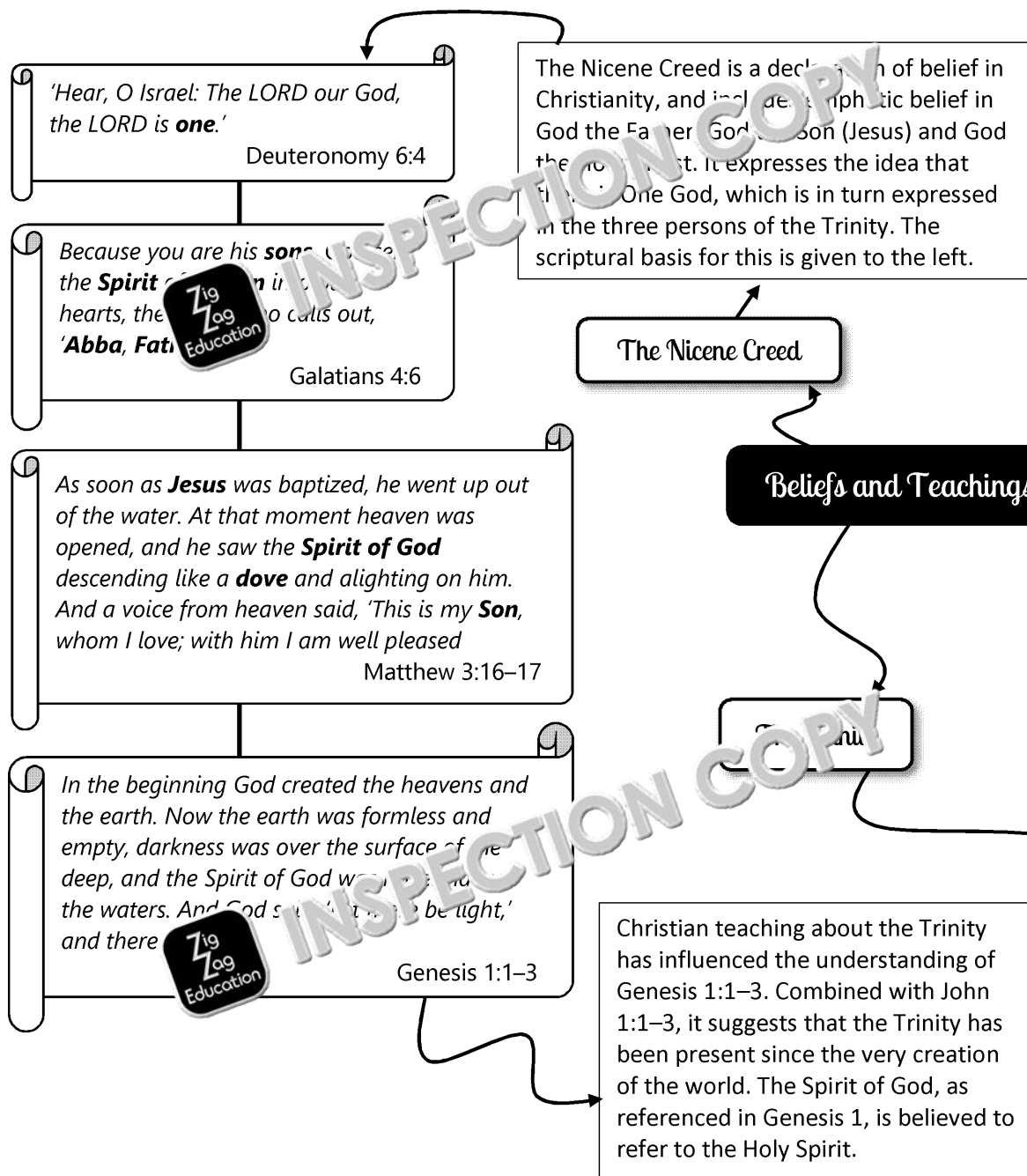
'Do not think I have come to abolish the Law and the Prophets; I have come not to abolish but to fulfil.'

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Catholic Christianity: Triune God, Mission and Prayer (1)



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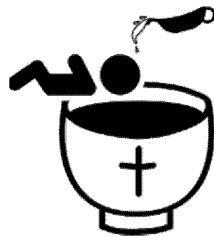
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Catholic Christianity: Triune God, Mission and Prayer (2)

Baptism is the practice of submerging a person in water, or sprinkling water on the forehead of a person, symbolic of their new life in Christ. It was commonly practised by Jesus. All Christians consider baptism a form of initiation of belief – an outward sign of an inward change. Some Catholic churches practice paedobaptism, which is the baptism of infants by sprinkling water on their heads. In the Catholic Church all baptisms take place by sprinkling water on the head of the individual rather than full immersion as practised in other denominations such as Baptist churches. All baptisms, regardless of the type of practice, is declared in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit and is a sign of the believer's choice to participate in the Trinity as a worshipper.

The **water** used in baptism is considered to be symbolic of the **Holy Spirit**.

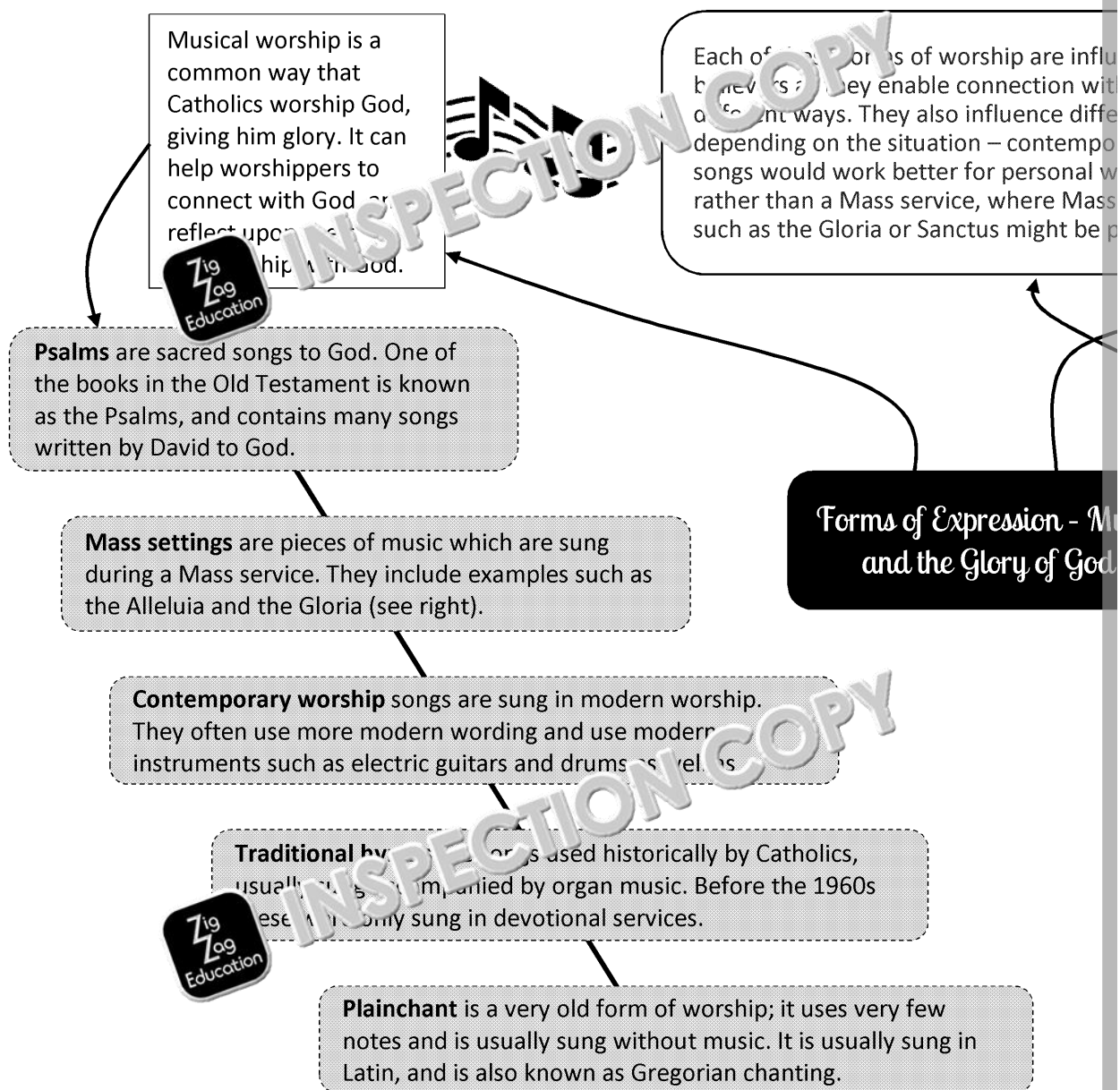


Baptism

Practices

Prayer

Catholic Christianity: Triune God, Mission and Prayer (3)



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Catholic Christianity: Triune God, Mission and Prayer (4)

The main interaction between the Magisterium and the Trinity is the guiding power of the Holy Spirit intended to guide their interpretation and judgement. The Holy Spirit guided the Council of Nicaea (325 CE) and the Council of Constantinople (381 CE) in their decisions about Jesus' status as God's Son. The question was surrounding the Arian heresy regarding whether or not Jesus was eternal. The council of Nicaea, therefore, found that the Son was also eternal and was eternally begotten of the Father. The two are one, coexisting. The later council in Constantinople posited that the Holy Spirit is included as the third person in the Trinity. They declared the Holy Spirit to be the giving force of life, and that it is one with, proceeds and should be worshipped alongside the Father and the Son. It is the voice of the Holy Spirit, they argue, that spoke to the biblical prophets. Thus, the doctrine of the Trinity in the Magisterium was formed.

Magisterium

Sources of Authority

Scripture

The idea of the triune God is present multiple times in Scripture. In **Mark** the occasion of Jesus' baptism, all the persons of the Trinity are present, and the Father-Son relationship between God the Father and Jesus is also cemented. **Gal 4:6-7** also speaks about the relationship between the children of God (humans) with the Holy Spirit. It uses the word 'Abba' which translates more closely to the word 'Father', suggesting a more intimate relationship with God the Father available through Jesus.

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Catholic Christianity: Redemption - Ransomed, Healed, Restored, Forgiveness

The **death** of Jesus, in dying on a Roman cross, fulfilled Old Testament prophecies such as Isaiah 53. He was an example even in his suffering, as he forgave those who crucified him. By his death, Christians believe that they can experience new life. In the Apostles' Creed, it states that Jesus 'descended into hell', which signifies the belief that he descended, with him rose those who were dead. The fact that the **resurrection** happened is the most significant part of the story of the death of Jesus. If you remove the resurrection, then you remove the point and the crux of Christianity. It is through the **ascension** that Jesus left his Holy Spirit to continue with the believers.

Significance of the Events of Resurrection

Restoration

Beliefs and Teachings

Contrasting Views on Salvation

For some, salvation has come about through events of the **past** in Jesus' resurrection following his death.

For some, salvation has come about through the **present** interactions with the Holy Spirit.

For some, salvation will come about in the **future** at the Final Day when the Kingdom of God will be established and Jesus will return.

Ascension as Restoration

In the ascension, Jesus is seated at the right hand of God, and hell are defeated and restored as the broken, and perfected.

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Catholic Christianity: Redemption - Ransomed, Healed, Restored, Forgiveness

Mass (or the Sacrifice of the Mass) is the term for a church service within Catholicism. It is considered to be a re-experience and interaction with (including a celebration of) the death of Jesus. **Communion** is the ritual of believers receiving **consecrated bread and wine** which is believed to be the **body and blood** of Jesus. It is a **sacrament**, and a fulfilment of Jesus' commandment to do so at the Last Supper. It is the source and summit of Christian life. The events of the Last Supper are remembered through prayer and the sacrifice of Jesus is reflected upon. Through receiving communion, Catholics believe that they are receiving the literal body and blood of Christ. It is a meal which celebrates the liberty given to all mankind through the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross. It establishes a closer relationship between believers and God while also fulfilling Jesus' commandment. This is a key example of how understandings of redemption influenced Catholic understanding of liturgy.

Catholicism is not the only denomination that has a variety of different practices, (bread and wine) become Jesus' body and blood. This is symbolic. Many Nonconformist churches do communion in men and women. Bread and wine simply represent the body and blood of a Christian denomination who are not set, but entirely spirit led.

Practices



The **Real Presence** in Eucharistic adoration is the belief that in the elements of the bread and wine, Jesus Christ is actually present physically. For this reason, communion is viewed with utmost importance. It is known as the Blessed Sacrament. Eucharistic adoration (the practice of taking Eucharist and worshipping it) is a very important Catholic ritual. The elements present are usually more than needed for the number of people taking part, and the remnants are placed into the Tabernacle to be worshipped as this contains the real presence of Christ. Some Catholic churches choose to have a Benediction, which is an instance when the elements are shown and worshipped by the believers. This reminds believers of the importance of Eucharist and enables them to worship Jesus fully on Earth in anticipation of what is to come in heaven.

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Catholic Christianity: Redemption - Ransomed, Healed, Restored, Forgiveness



The Altar: This was traditionally a place of sacrifice. It is now where communion is celebrated, and for the Paschal sacrifice.



Crucifix: This is a representation of the cross, usually featuring Christ, which is used to underline his suffering and sacrifice for all.

Each of these represents the mystery and redemption in the way in which it reminds of and represents Jesus' sacrifice and presence within the church building.

Features of the Church

Forms of Expression
- Architecture and Design

There are various...
A crucifix represents...
represents that the...
Christ' is a represe...
kind of robe, with...
For individuals as...
focus on the differ...

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Catholic Christianity: Redemption - Ransomed, Healed, Restored, Forgiven

Within the teaching of the Catholic Church under the authority of the Magisterium, conscience is best understood to be the voice of God which, through the Holy Spirit, is imbued within every human being. This will be an instinctive feeling regarding whether or not an act is right or wrong. Guilt, according to the Catechism of the Catholic Church (CCC) 1781, is an occurrence which happens when humans go against their God-given instinct regarding what is right – 'Hence the more right conscience holds sway, the more persons and groups turn aside from blind choice and strive to be guided by the objective norms of morality'. It is hugely important as this is the force which guides individuals in their choices and interpretations of the Scripture.

Magisterium

Tradition

Sources of Authority

Scripture

These themes are explored within the narrative arc of the end of the liturgical year, from the resurrection (John 20:1–18) to the ascension (Acts 1:6–11). The theme of the resurrection is reiterated. In the crucifixion Jesus is faithfully obedient, becoming the obedient servant of all, even in the face of suffering. In the resurrection, the effect of the resurrection is represented – Jesus' unrecognisable features represented how the resurrection is given that Jesus will return in glory and he is revealed to be the same Jesus who manifested the redemption on the Day of Judgement. The coming of the Holy Spirit is represented as the beginning of the new creation as Jesus was through the

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Catholic Church: Church and the Kingdom of God (1)

- **Justice:** This is the state in which every human being has their basic needs provided for. All are equal before God, so all should be treated equally. Catholics should look to ensure they treat people equally and fight injustice when it occurs.
- **Peace:** Not simply a lack of conflict, but a state of harmony with all mankind. Without justice, peace cannot exist. Catholics have a responsibility to work towards bringing the peace of God to the world.
- **Reconciliation:** This is the act of reconciling two people who have previously been opposed or involved in some kind of conflict. This allows justice and peace to work in healing division and God's love to establish God's Kingdom, which is united.

The Kingdom of God is a hugely important concept in Catholicism. In expressing the 'Kingdom come' Catholics are expressing the coming of Christ and the final state of the world when the Kingdom of God will be established in glory. They are also declaring the way in which God's reign will be established within the world, signifying his kingship over every individual.

Beliefs and Teachings

Signs of the Kingdom

Hierarchy of the Church

In Matthew 16:18–19 Jesus gives St Peter the authority to be 'the rock on which I built my church'. This authority given to Peter, Catholics believe, has been handed down successively to be bestowed upon the Pope today. He has the highest authority. The hierarchy below the Pope is shown in the diagram below. While he has utmost authority, he does occasionally take advice from councils, such as the Second Vatican Council, which was convened by Pope John XXIII between 1962 and 1965. This was done to ensure that the Church did not become too insular. They issued four major documents: the **Dei Verbum**, which addressed the important role of the Bible as the Word of God, the **Lumen Gentium**, which addressed the importance of the role of the church, the **Sacrosanctum Concilium**, which addressed liturgical matters and changes to facilitate improvements in the worship for laypeople, and the **Gaudium et Spes**, which addressed Church teaching as relating to the current day.

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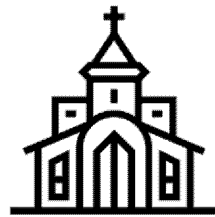
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Practices - Church as the Body of Christ



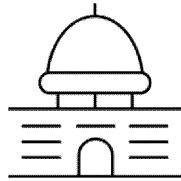
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Pope Francis became Pope in 2013. In the interest of reconciliation, for example, promoting dialogue between groups which he has considered to be damaged by conflict, and repairing US–Cuban relations following the Cuban Revolution, in pursuit of peace. In the interest of reconciliation, for example, promoting dialogue between Christians of different groups, even facilitating a church service in Cuba.

Catholic Church: Church and the Kingdom of God (3)

Pilgrimage is a religious journey, usually to a holy land, such as to Jerusalem where Jesus lived. It is a dramatised journey, as believers are able to walk exactly where Jesus walked. They might visit important sites such as Jesus' birthplace, where he is known to have taught. It also provides a link to the scriptures in a physical way and an opportunity to refresh their faith. Mary's journey was the *via Dolorosa*, which is the street along which Jesus carried his cross to the crucifixion. This is also a form of Stations of the Cross.



Pilgrimage

Forms of
Expression -
Drama and the
Faith Journey

Drama is a method of artistic expression, which can be used in prayer. Some Catholics choose to take part in dramatic prayer, such as the Stations of the Cross. This is the best way for the practice of walking around different parts of a church (or outdoors) and saying a prayer at each station. Each station represents a stage in the death of Christ. At each station, they will reflect on what happened and potentially read from the Bible.



Lourdes is a holy site, where St Bernadette famously had a vision of the Virgin Mary. There is a church and a spring there, which has been the site of many miraculous healings for which no scientific explanation has been found.

Many Catholics believe that God tests them as evidence of their faith, such as in the story of *The Miraculous Journey of Love*. Conflicts and challenges also exist.

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Catholic Church: Church and the Kingdom of God (4)

The Church is made up of four marks – it is one, holy, catholic and apostolic. 'One' refers to the nature of the Church as being one body, just as God and Jesus are one. Holy is the belief that the Church is the temple of God, where sinners are given the gift of Christ's righteousness and guidance. Catholic does not mean the denomination but rather refers to the wholeness and unity of the church. Apostolic is the expression which refers to the belief that since the 12 apostles were chosen and appointed by Jesus to spread the gospel, this responsibility has been passed down through St Peter to the current authority held by the Pope. This has resulted in the apostolic succession of authority.

Tradition

Sources of Authority

Magisterium

The Church is professed to be conciliar and the conciliar nature means that the role of the Pope is to be exercised in consultation with his council of bishops who help him to support his rulings. The pontifical nature means that the Pope has the highest authority in giving final rulings. The Church has been relatively vocal on social teachings since the Second Vatican Council. This is professed to be due to the love of humanity and the wish to spread the gospel. Its commitment to the upholding of the poor and vulnerable often seen in its teachings, for example, in Gaudium et Spes 1 and Evangelii

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Catholic Christianity: Eschatology: Christian Life, Death and Eternity (1)

Purgatory is a realm of the afterlife within Catholic belief. It is a place of purification for souls who have not committed mortal sins but are not yet worthy of ascending to heaven. Here they will atone for their sins and then hopefully ascend to heaven. It is a process of cleansing which enables a believer who died previously with a great deal of sin to be able to feel at ease in the presence of God. Souls who are cleansed from their sin. At the end of time, all souls will enter into the presence of God and be judged. Their choices in life will decide whether they go to heaven, hell or purgatory (particular judgement). This happens after death. Final judgement will not take place until the end of days when Jesus arrives to judge all.

Catholics believe a concept known as the **resurrection of the body** which means that all the person will one day rise to be judged by God on the Day of Judgement.

Purgatory

Beliefs and Teachings

Eschatology

Other Christian Ideas

Eschatology is the study of the end of time. In Catholicism, while we have descriptions in the Bible of this event, only God knows for sure when it will be and what will happen. What we can learn from the Bible is that there will be life after death, as **1 Corinthians 15:42–44** states that because of Jesus' resurrection, there will be a physical resurrection of the dead. In this verse Paul uses an analogy of a seed and a plant to describe the way in which physical bodies will become heavenly bodies. The two are linked and the heavenly body is the fulfilled version of the other.

Non-Catholics might interpret these Bible passages a little differently. For example, many denominations do not believe in purgatory and believe that the judgement made upon death is final. Others believe that there is no immediate judgement, and that all will be judged collectively on the Final Day of Judgement.

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Catholic Christianity: Eschatology: Christian Life, Death and Eternity (2)

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Funeral Rites

Funeral rites are symbolic of Catholic beliefs. The funeral mass (requiem) and the burial which symbolises the individual's journey into the afterlife. Sprinkling the coffin with holy water, where the light of the risen Christ makes the journey. Many prayers for the person who has died, emphasising the importance this has. The committal prayer over the coffin, which symbolises prayer for the soul. Hope of seeing their loved one in heaven. The Prayer ('Our Father') is said, signifying

Last Rites

There are a variety of last rites in Catholicism, including anointing of the dying and commendation of the dying. The anointing of the dying is a sacrament, in which it is believed healing is imparted to a seriously ill or dying individual. Steps in the ritual include the sprinkling of holy water, the reading of the Bible and a final confession, all performed by a priest. The commendation of the dying is a ceremony which involves the giving of the final communion (Sacrifice of the Mass) to the dying individual. Bible verses such as Psalm 23:4 might be read to the dying individual. The individual dying may choose to hold a crucifix, which reminds them of the death of Christ and how they are able to share in that through grace.

Practices:
Liturgies of Life
and Death

Sanctity
and Euthanasia

Euthanasia is not considered a good ending of life, which is a sin. Catholics would argue that it is the end of life which they believe God has given. Dying, with a focus on pain relief, in the suffering of Jesus, so that they are believed to be sharing in his suffering. In Catholicism, so euthanising someone is considered a sin.

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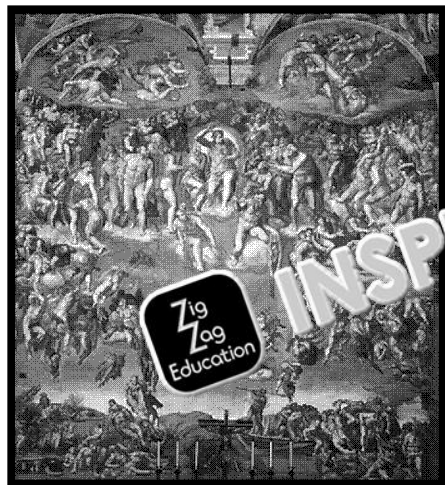
Catholic Christianity: Eschatology: Christian Life, Death and Eternity (3)

There are different memorial expressions involved in the burial of the dead which have symbolism in Catholicism. The letters RIP which appear on tombstones are reminiscent of a common prayer for the dead of all religions, 'may [they] rest in peace'. Tombstones may be shaped like a cross to reflect the beliefs of the deceased. They might have carvings of angels on them. Monuments have also become even more important – some important figures within Catholicism have been buried within churches in shrines, such as St Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. There may be a representation (effigy) of the person on the monument. Memorial remembrance gardens are becoming increasingly popular, especially among those who have chosen cremation over burial, as this is a way to fulfil the requirement of treating the ashes with reverence.

Memorial Expressions

Forms of Expression -
Artefact and Eschatology

Michelangelo's *The Last Judgement*



Michelangelo's *The Last Judgement* is at the centre of the piece. Christ is still visible on the cross and sacrifice. His mother and figures in the piece. The scene shows how all are equal before God.

The seven angels at the top of the Judgement in the Book of Revelation are shown to the left, as Jesus. There is representation of the Day of Judgement. The faces of hopelessness are shown in the corner, which symbolises the separation of the saved and the damned. This displays the separation of the saved and the damned.

The central figure of Christ is used to represent the Church.

Five symbols are taken from the corner. This displays the separation of the saved and the damned.

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Catholic Christianity: Eschatology: Christian Life, Death and Eternity (4)

Catholic teaching stresses the necessity to prepare for the final day when Jesus will return in glory. While they wait, they must retain high moral standards by following Jesus' teachings. The 'constant vigilance' is underscored in Church teaching. The Second Vatican Council's *Lumen Gentium* (1964) states that the world is not perfect, and complete perfection will only be achieved in the world to come through Jesus. In the Catechism of the Catholic Church, it is declared that people are only in hell through their own choice. Hell is for those who have rejected the love of God through their own unwillingness to confess their sins, as through Jesus all sins can be forgiven – but they must be confessed. It clearly states that 'God predestines no one

Magisterium

Sources of Authority

Scripture

One scriptural description of the afterlife is in Luke 16:19-31, the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. It depicts a rich man who ignored the plight of Lazarus, a poor man, and was duly punished in death. The suffering he experiences in hell is demonstrated by the denial of a single drop of 'water [to] cool my tongue'. Hell and the suffering in hell are depicted as being closed, allowing no movement between the two. When the rich man requests to warn his brother, this request is denied as they have the Scriptures. This tale underlines the importance of accepting God in life and the need for the needy to Catholics.

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Christianity Topic on a Page Activities

1. Creation (1): Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teaching

1. See summary sheet
2. Michelangelo's *The Creation of Adam*
3. Genesis 1
4. Up to 2 marks for each way/detail/belief given. A simple and accurate demonstration will gain 1 mark. A detailed and accurate demonstration of knowledge will gain 2 marks. A

Students could give any of the following examples:

- This painting by Michelangelo makes up part of his painting of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel and demonstrates Catholic ideas about God.
- It demonstrates the good nature of creation communicated in Genesis.
- It demonstrates the reliance of humans on God for their existence.
- The meeting of the hands symbolises for many the importance of the relationship between God and human beings.
- The placement of God as being above man and with angels, with Adam on the ground, emphasises the elevation of God.

5. Students could give any relevant example. For example: *There are many different representations of the creation of man in art and the origin of man other than The Creation of Adam by Michelangelo. For example, the nineteenth-century stained-glass window by Jean-Baptiste Capronnier (in Brugge, Belgium) shows the creation from Genesis 2, whereas The Creation of Adam is ambiguous – it could be interpreted as a representation of the Tree of Life and the snake, whereas this is absent in The Creation of Adam. In both, humans are represented as visually similar, as in The Creation of Adam, but are represented as subservient to God's greater power.*

6. See summary sheet
7. See summary sheet
8. Catholics believe that the creation story is metaphorical. They believe that it is a metaphor for the relationship between God and humans within the world. It is also important to note that the creation of God when compared with other gods worshipped historically, such as the Sun and Moon, are represented as being created by God on the fourth day, a relatively unimportant day, emphasising that they are lesser than God.
9. Students should include reference to the following details:
 - Both Genesis 1 and 2 emphasise the importance of human beings as being made in the image of God.
 - Genesis 1:27 states that human beings have a special place in creation as they are made in the image of God.
 - God gave human beings stewardship of the world over Earth, leaving them responsible for the world.
 - God gives Adam and Eve a higher status than the animals, placing them above the animals.
 - Human life is given specific importance and is placed above the life of animals.

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2. Creation (2): Sources of Authority and Practices

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. Students could include any relevant information. For example:
 - Catholics might feel a responsibility to look after the environment because it is a gift from God. It has been given to human beings as a gift for us to look after and the given special role as humans of being stewards of Earth.
 - Furthermore, Catholics should display their love for God by looking after the environment.
 - They should also show their love for their neighbour by looking after Earth, for future generations.
4. See summary sheet + any relevant details that students provide themselves.
5. Students' answers will contain individual examples of the work of CAFOD; however, to observe the values of stewardship and love of neighbours as being values which also relate to the 'bottom up' narrative of Pope Francis, who argues that the poor, if we look after them, sustainability will be promoted.

3. Incarnation (1): Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teachings

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. Any relevant example will be accepted, e.g. Christ the Redeemer statue in Rio de Janeiro.
5. See summary sheet
6. Bible verses might include Matthew 5:17 and Matthew 25:35; however, any relevant verses will be accepted.
7. Students should include the following details in their answers:
 - **Son of Man** – It is utilised to communicate the idea that Jesus was human. He experienced joy and sorrow, felt compassion, etc. He felt human emotions. Of himself he used the term Son of Man, emphasising his humanity. It was in this role that Jesus faced the same trials as them and yet obeyed God.
 - **Son of God** – Jesus, in Mark 14:61, directly declared himself to be the Son of God. This is a title of high importance to his underpinning belief in the divinity of God in human form.

4. Incarnation (2): Sources of Authority and Practices

1. See summary sheet
2. Any relevant Bible verse will be accepted, e.g. Matthew 5:17.
3. Students could include any of the following in their answer:
 - Grace is the term for the life-providing and sustaining force which not only connects man with God.
 - It is the source and sustenance of life.
 - It is freely available for all humans and cannot be earned as it is freely given.
 - The sacraments are momentary experiences of grace.
 - Grace was manifested in the incarnation as a concurrent gift.

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- It is manifested in the nature of reality as God and man are united in the incarnation. The Word is infused into the whole of creation and imparts grace in this way.

4. See summary sheet
5. See summary sheet

5. Triune God (1): Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teachings

1. c – Liturgy
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. Students' answers will vary depending on the traditional hymn they have chosen. The lyrics from Whom All Blessings Flow contain various references to a Triune God.

*Praise Him from whom all blessings flow;
Praise Him who's creatures here below;
Praise Him above, ye heav'nly host;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost!*

*Praise **God the Father** who's the source;
Praise **God the Son** who is the course;
Praise **God the Spirit** who's the flow;
Praise God, our portion here below!*

5. Up to 2 marks for each way/detail/belief given. A simple and accurate demonstration of knowledge will gain 1 mark. A detailed and accurate demonstration of knowledge will gain 2 marks. A

Students could include any of the following:

- Christians believe that there is one God, but that this God is manifested in three persons: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost.
- Despite this, Christianity is still considered to be a monotheistic faith, which believes in one God only.
- Christians believe that God has always been this way – for example, many Christians believe in the presence of the Spirit of God in the creation story in Genesis as being evidence of the Trinity.
- Christians believe that God the Son is Jesus Christ, who they believe died on the cross for them. When he ascended into heaven, he left behind the Holy Spirit (the third part of the Trinity) who they believe can help them in their day-to-day lives.

6. See summary sheet
7. *'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and void, and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters. And God said, "Let there be light," and there was light.'* Genesis 1:1–3

8. *'Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God, the LORD is one.'* Deuteronomy 6:4

9. Up to 2 marks for each way/detail/belief given. A simple and accurate demonstration of knowledge will gain 1 mark. A detailed and accurate demonstration of knowledge will gain 2 marks. A

Students could include any of the following:

- The Trinity influences the beliefs of Catholics insofar as that is their understanding of the trinitarian form, as they believe in God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.
- Taking part in communion, as this is believed to be partaking in the death of Jesus Christ and receiving the grace that was offered to them through him.
- By saying the 'Our Father' Catholics are acknowledging in their prayer practice the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
- Seeking guidance from the Holy Spirit through prayer, contemplation or reflection, as they believe the Holy Spirit can help in understanding God through the Spirit.

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- Trusting in the guidance of the Pope, who is believed to be guided by the Holy Spirit in succession.
- Praying to Mary, the mother of Jesus.

6. Triune God (2): Sources of Authority and Practices

1. See summary page
2. a) God the Father
b) God the Son
c) God the Holy Spirit
Note: these answers can be in any order.
3. See summary page
4. The purpose of prayer is to communicate with God, offering him praise and thanksgiving for any issues the believer may have. Depending on the type of prayer the believer may have, the responses may differ.
5. Students could give any relevant example – for example, a person who is praying with their hands clasped together, asking for something, whereas open hands symbolises acceptance of the will and peace.
6. The Hail Mary is a **set** prayer. Students could give relevant ideas as to how this prayer helps in enabling them to focus on the sentiment rather than focusing on the words they are saying. It is a meditative reflection during prayer. It might be useful to avoid distraction. It might ensure they are focusing on God and not just on asking for help.

7. Redemption (1): Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teachings

1. See summary sheet
2. A crucifix is a representation of a Roman cross which includes an image of Christ. A cross is one without the image of Christ.
3. a) This is a 'Risen Christ'.
b) A 'Risen Christ' is a representation of Jesus walking, usually with a backing of a cross, showing the wounds of crucifixion to show that he rose again. The robe symbolises his resurrection. It not only that he was crucified, died for the sins of man and fulfilled the prophecies, but also that he rose again and lives still.
4. a) Death – The **death** of Jesus, in dying on a Roman cross, fulfilled Old Testament prophecies. He was an example even in his suffering, as he forgave those who crucified him. Christians believe that they will experience new life.
b) Resurrection – The fact that the **resurrection** happened is the most significant event of Jesus – he has beaten death and is offering his forgiveness to all. If you remove the point and the cross from Christianity.
c) Ascension – It is in the **ascension** that Jesus left his Holy Spirit to continue his work on earth. The Holy Spirit is believed to lead those who are in the Catholic Church, such as the Pope and his bishops.
5. See summary sheet
6. See summary sheet
7. See summary sheet
8. See summary sheet

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8. Redemption (2): Sources of Authority and Practices

1. a) Mark 15:21–39
Students could include any of the following points, although any relevant ideas are acceptable.
 - Believers could garner that Jesus suffered for their sins.
 - Underlines that he did not take painkillers and truly suffered.
 - Teaches believers to always forgive as Jesus forgave those next to him.
 - He was mocked and suffered, reminding believers that he suffered for their punishment.
 - The reference to Psalm 22 underlines the fulfilment of prophecies in Jesus' death: "My God, have you forsaken me?"
 - Even the Romans recognised that he was the Son of God.
 - b) John 20:1–8
Students could include any of the following points, although any relevant ideas are acceptable.
 - That the tomb was empty.
 - That Mary Magdalene was among the first to see this.
 - That many people, including some disciples, came to see this.
 - The stone was removed, which would indicate the intervention of God, a power to move the stone sealing the tomb.
 - The first day of the week would be the third day after Jesus' death. A belief in the fulfilment of the prophecy that he would rise again.
 - c) Acts 1:6–11
Students could include any of the following points, although any relevant ideas are acceptable.
 - Jesus will restore the Kingdom on the Day of Judgement, establishing God's Kingdom.
 - We cannot know when this will be.
 - The Holy Spirit will be left behind to guide believers.
 - Believers are called to be witnesses and spread the gospel.
 - Jesus will return in the same manner in which he ascended.
 - d) Acts 2:1–4
Students could include any of the following points, although any relevant ideas are acceptable.
 - The Holy Spirit was given to the people after Jesus ascended.
 - This can give power to individuals, such as being able to speak in tongues.
 - The Holy Spirit is so powerful, much like the Father; the ability to control the winds referenced here demonstrates the power of this facet of the Holy Spirit.
2. c – Gaudium et Spec 16
 3. See summary sheet for the views of both scholars.
 4. Up to 2 marks for each way/detail/belief given. A simple or accurate demonstration will gain 1 mark. A detailed and accurate demonstration of knowledge will gain 2 marks. A

Students could give any of the following details:

- The **Real Presence** in Catholic adoration is the belief that in the elements of the Eucharist, Christ is actually present physically.
- For this reason, communion is viewed with utmost importance. It is known as the 'Body of Christ'.
- Eucharistic adoration (the practice of taking Eucharist) is, therefore, a very important part of Catholic worship.
- For this reason, the elements are not permitted to be wasted once they have been consecrated. A drop of wine or a crumb of bread can be wasted.
- The elements present are usually more than what is needed for the number of communicants; remnants are placed into the Tabernacle to be worshipped as this contains the presence of Christ. Catholic churches then choose to have a Benediction, which is an instance where the elements are worshipped by the believers.
- This reminds believers of the importance of Eucharist and enables them to have a sense of anticipation of what is to come in heaven.

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5. Students could here give any example of another practice of Eucharist. For example a nonconformist church may practise Eucharist twice a month and may view it as a sacrament rather than a sacrament in the way it is understood within the Catholic Church.
6. Students could give any of the following points or any other relevant points:
 - The term for this is 'Words of Institution'.
 - This is the wording used by Christ during the Last Supper.
 - It is repeated by the priest.
 - This is done in order to consecrate the bread and wine which will be consumed.
 - Examples of the wording used include 'take, eat, this is my body...'

9. Church and the Kingdom of God (1): 5 Forms of Expression and Teachings

1. See summary sheet
2. The Stations of the Cross are a part of dramatised prayer. These are places around which Christians will move around and pray at individually. Each symbolises a different station of the cross as he carried his cross down Via Dolorosa. Another form of this is practised in Jerusalem, where believers will walk this road and pray at the actual points.
3. See summary sheet
4. Students could include any of the following points:
 - *Les Misérables* contains many Christian and evangelistic themes.
 - The character of Jean Valjean begins the book / musical / film / TV series as a man who steals bread to feed his sister's child. He comes to faith in God through the narrative of the book / musical / film / TV series, such as the bishop.
 - The character of the bishop early in the movie lies in order to protect Valjean's kindness, giving him a second chance at life.
 - The song 'Bring Him Home' in the musical/film functions as a prayer from Valjean, such as 'God on high / hear my prayer / in my need you have always been there'.
 - Marius survives the violence at the barricade...
 - The character of Javert represents the struggle between the law and grace – he believes that the law costs that Javert believes will be his salvation, rejecting the idea of grace and becoming disillusioned with his view of the world as he encounters the kindness of Valjean (who does not kill him), and he commits suicide.
 - The finale of the musical/film depicts a tired and aged Valjean being led to his home in the past.
5. See summary sheet
6. The Lord's Prayer/ the Our Father
7. See summary sheet
8. See summary sheet
9. See summary sheet
10. See summary sheet

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10. Church and the Kingdom of God (2): Sources of Authority

1. The four marks of the church are: **One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic.**
2. c – the Magnificat
3. **Conciliar** – This conciliar nature means that the role of the Pope is supported by him to support decisions and rulings; the Pope's decision is final, but he is able to consult with bishops who are also believed to have the guidance of the Holy Spirit.
Pontifical – The pontifical nature means that the Pope is believed to have the highest authority in the church. His rulings are final. This is authority which has been passed down through apostolic succession. Jesus said he would build his church upon the Pope. The Pope is considered to be the highest authority in the church and is guided by the Holy Spirit.
4. Students could give any relevant examples including 1 John 4:20 'Those who do not love the one they have seen cannot love a God whom they have not seen'.
5. Students could give any relevant details including:
 - Kingdom values are values set by God for us to live by, communicated by Jesus.
 - Examples include humbleness, mercy, pursuit of goodness and peace.
 - Some may choose a career path that reflects these values – for example, those who become monks and nuns.
 - All of these groups take vows of chastity, with monks and nuns also taking vows of poverty and focus on serving their community and the needy, and pursuing the kingdom of God.
 - Others may choose to reflect kingdom values via the medium of marriage, as in the marriage covenant a man and woman are able to display the kingdom values of love, respect, other, and their creation of life and raising of a family, spreading the kingdom of God hopefully further into their community and in the lives of their children.
6. Students could include any relevant details, including:
 - Local – For example, local care is practised by St Vincent de Paul Society, who care for the sick and the lonely within their localities.
 - National – National care would be manifested in organisations such as Caritas UK, which aims to develop 'church social action in the UK'.
 - Global – Global care is manifested by the organisation CAFOD, which aims to provide relief overseas; for example, in the wake of natural disasters.
7. Students' answers will vary depending on the individual they have chosen to investigate, but the example of Pope Francis is a good one.

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11. Eschatology (1): Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teaching

- The Paschal candle symbolises the Paschal sacrifice – that the sacrifice of Jesus was for the world.
- A student could give one of the following examples:
 - A memorial garden
 - A specific headstone with an angel or a cross engraved
- Michelangelo's *The Last Judgement* wholly represents Catholic understanding of the final judgement.

Level	Marks Awarded	Benchmarks
0	0	No information given on which is relevant.
1	1–3	Answer only provides a single point of view, or argument.
2	4–6	Answer provides a good consideration of a viewpoint. A clear, informative argument built on a foundation of knowledge and examples. OR Acknowledgement of differing viewpoints, also built on relevant information and examples.
3	7–9	Answer provides a good consideration of a viewpoint. A clear, informative argument built on a foundation of knowledge and examples. Direct and relevant reference to important aspects of the topic. Acknowledgement of differing viewpoints, also built on relevant information and examples. Direct and relevant reference to important aspects of the topic, such as church teaching.
4	10–12	Answer provides a good, well-developed consideration of the topic. The inclusion of clear, informative argument(s) built on relevant information and examples. Acknowledgement of differing viewpoints, also built on relevant information and examples. Direct and relevant reference to important aspects of the topic, such as church teaching, to evidence claims made in the topic.

Students could include any of the following possible answers:

- Michelangelo's *The Last Judgement* depicts the final Day of Judgement when the living and the dead.
- It depicts the judgement of mankind by Jesus, who is at the centre of the piece.
- He is shown to have visible power and the wounds of the cross are still visible on his chest, symbolising his power, glory and sacrifice.
- His mother, Mary, is also by his side and these two are the only clothed figures in the painting, symbolising the importance of Mary by Catholics.
- The other people represented is symbolic of how all are equal in the eyes of God.
- The angels at the bottom of the painting are taken from the description of the resurrection in the New Testament.
- Those who are saved are shown to the left, as Jesus said they would be in the resurrection.
- There is representation of bodies leaving graves, showing how all will be raised.
- Those who are damned are on the right, like the goats, and display faces of horror.
- There is a blackness at the bottom right-hand corner, which symbolises the darkness of hell, which the light of Christ cannot reach. This displays the separation of those in hell from the living.
- It does not depict any representation of purgatory, a key feature of Catholic teaching.
- However, it could be argued that this is because purgatory is only believed in by some Christians.

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4. See summary sheet
5. See summary sheet
6. See summary sheet
7. See summary sheet

12. Eschatology (2): Sources of Authority and Practices

1. See summary sheet
2.
 - a) What: Reading of Bible passages, such as Psalm 121
Why: To remind the dying person of the love of God, the assurance of grace
 - b) What: Final communion (communion of the dying)
Why: The partaking of the communion reminds the dying individual that the death of Christ has received grace.
 - c) What: Holding a crucifix
Why: This may be done by the dying individual to remind them of Jesus' death in his death and the grace imparted through his sacrifice.
3. Students could give any three of the following features of a Catholic funeral, or any symbolism well explained:
 - Funeral rites are symbolic of Catholic beliefs about the afterlife, including the funeral mass (requiem) and the committal.
 - In a coffin, the body will be taken into a church, which symbolises the individual remembered by the priest sprinkling the coffin with holy water.
 - The coffin is often laid in the church next to the Paschal candle where the light is on it.
 - The funeral Mass is performed, and involves many prayers for the person with the resurrection of Jesus and the importance this has.
 - The committal takes place at the end of Mass, when a priest will wave incense, symbolises prayers for the person, and thanks will be given to God for their life.
 - The Lord's Prayer ('Our Father') is said, signifying the belief that the deceased will be reunited with God.
4. Priests anoint the sick with oil as this is considered to impart healing and grace to the ill or dying.
5. Up to 2 marks for each way/detail/belief given. A simple and accurate demonstration will gain 1 mark. A detailed and accurate demonstration of knowledge will gain 2 marks. A

Students could give any of the following possible answers:

- Euthanasia is the intentional ending of a life by medical means to end the suffering of a terminally or chronically ill.
- Euthanasia is not considered to be morally acceptable within Catholicism.
- It is the ending of life, which is a sin as it is taking God's place in deciding the fate of the individual.
- This is because of sanctification and the belief that life is a sacred gift given by God, or taken away by God.
- Sanctification of life within Catholicism is the belief that human life is sacred because it is a gift from God.
- The sanctity of life enshrined in natural law influences Catholic teachings on euthanasia.
- Catholicism instead emphasises palliative care, which is the relieving of pain and suffering in the face of eventual natural death.
- They would argue that it does not preserve life, or dignity, and rejects the gift of life that God has given.
- Instead, they emphasise palliative care for the dying, with a focus on pain relief, and reflective of, and sharing in, the suffering of Jesus, so by suffering from illness they are believed to be sharing in the suffering of Jesus.
- Killing is a mortal sin within Catholicism, so euthanising someone would be considered a mortal sin.

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