



Learning Grids for AQA (A Level Year 1 / AS)

Component 2B (Section A):
Christianity

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Teacher's Introduction

These learning grids are a tool designed to help you deliver the AS / A Level Year 1 AQA Component 2B (Section A): Christianity specification. The concept is that your students are assigned a topic to learn about (e.g. by giving them a set of pages to read from the course companion), possibly for homework, and then asked to complete the relevant learning grids. These activities may be particularly useful for your weaker learners, who may benefit from both the requirement to find the information and the act of writing the answers down.

The grids cover the specification content comprehensively and are designed to ask questions which your students should be able to answer correctly when they have studied the relevant topics. Each section begins with questions on basic concepts around the topic before progressing to longer questions designed to test both a student's knowledge of a particular area of study and their ability to evaluate between different academic perspectives.

Completed grids are provided so that your students' answers can be marked or checked. It may also be useful to hand them out to students during their revision to assist them with answers they cannot find.

Advantages of using these learning grids are:

- Some students will find this method of studying of great value, particularly if they find it difficult to absorb information in class.
- Completed grids contain a sample answer that may be useful for revision.
- They are an easy-to-set yet valuable homework.
- They are a useful catch-up tool to help students who have missed a lesson.
- They can be used as a basis for cover lessons that require minimal preparation and no interaction from the cover teacher.
- They are an independent learning resource.

You may want to photocopy the sheets onto A3 paper, particularly for students with reading or writing difficulties.



Word + PDF

Note that there is the option to pay an additional 20% to get this resource in PDF format or an additional 50% to get this resource in Word format. The latter allows you to edit the resource to adapt it for your students, and also to put it on your intranet or VLE so students can fill in the grids electronically.

For all formats the licence terms are that the purchasing institution can make unlimited copies on a single site for students and teachers officially registered at that site.

This resource is cross-referenced to the following textbook:

A Level Religious Studies for AQA Year 1, John Frye, Hodder Education ISBN 978 1 4718 7395 9

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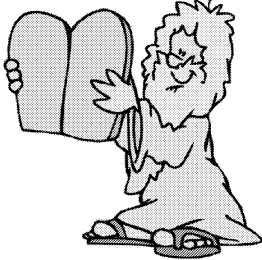
Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other Religious Studies resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

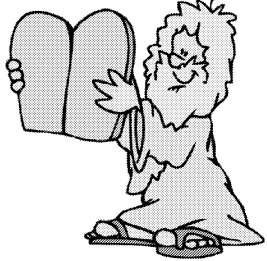
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Selected Question and Answer Pages

For demonstration only, the sample answer pages immediately follow their corresponding question pages


Topic	Question	Answer
Biblical Authority: Basic Issues (continued)	<p>Give two criticisms of a literal approach to the Bible.</p> 	
	<p>How does Jesus potentially warn against fundamental approaches to religion and scripture?</p>	
Protestantism and the Bible Hodder pp. 231–232	<p>Why might Christian denominations, such as evangelical Protestants, put forward a literal (or conservative) view and interpretation of the Bible?</p>	

Topic	Question	Answer
Biblical Authority: Basic Issues (continued)	<p>Give two criticisms of a literal approach to the Bible.</p> 	<p><i>One criticism made of sola scriptura is that it is impossible to read the Bible without bias. All human perspectives and experiences are different and there is no objective way of reading the Bible without one's own interpretation creeping in, especially if there is viewed to be conflicting statements.</i></p> <p><i>Another criticism is that the Bible itself varies in writing style and message. The gospels, for example, vary greatly in how they depict Jesus, and if it were the Word of God one would expect all presentations of Jesus to be similar. Therefore, it is arguably wrong to take a literal approach to a text with such conflicts in style and content, rather it demands a more nuanced interpretation.</i></p>
	<p>How does Jesus potentially warn against fundamental approaches to religion and scripture?</p>	<p><i>Jesus in the gospels warns against blindly accepting tradition or teaching, a position exemplified by the Pharisees and high priests who cling to the importance of religious observance over compassion for others. Some critics of sola scriptura may well argue that blindly taking the Bible to be the only ethical authority is committing the same sin and ignoring the importance of reason and conscience.</i></p>
Protestantism and the Bible Hodder pp. 231–232	<p>Why might Christian denominations, such as evangelical Protestants, put forward a literal (or conservative) view and interpretation of the Bible?</p>	<p><i>Denominations such as evangelical Protestants may put forward as they hold that it is the literal or wholly inspired Word of God of human beings to question divinely handed down revelation. that events such as the atonement or resurrection, or biblical p being inspired by God, should indicate that human beings are b they submit to the authority of the Bible in their lives.</i></p> <div data-bbox="1769 1123 2007 1347"> </div>

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Sources of Wisdom and Authority

Jesus

Topic	Question	Answer
Jesus as the Son of God Hodder pp. 242–245	<p>Give two key narrative moments in the gospels where the divinity of Jesus is affirmed.</p> 	
	<p>How did the early Church often view the nature of Jesus's divinity?</p>	
	<p>In what way is the personal relationship between Jesus and God emphasised through the Son of God title?</p>	
	<p>How does the Son of God title affirm Jesus's authority?</p>	


Sources of Wisdom and Authority


Jesus

Topic	Question	Answer
Jesus as the Son of God Hodder pp. 242–245	Give two key narrative moments in the gospels where the divinity of Jesus is affirmed. 	<p><i>Many possible examples; students could present the two examples below, or any other relevant passages from the gospels.</i></p> <p><i>At Jesus's baptism in Mark, Matthew and Luke, the spirit of God is said to descend on him with a voice calling down from the heavens announcing that Jesus is his son. For Christians this is an early affirmation in the gospel narrative of Jesus's divinity.</i></p> <p><i>At the Transfiguration in Mark, Matthew and Luke, Jesus begins to shine, and the prophets Moses and Elijah appear next to him, before a voice thought to be God calls down and refers to Jesus as his 'beloved Son'. This affirms the divinity of Jesus at a key point in the gospel narrative.</i></p>
	How did the early Church often view the nature of Jesus's divinity?	<p><i>Parts of the early Church thought that Jesus was literally God, with events such as the miracles and extensions simply extensions of his power. However, others stressed his humanity much more and Christian orthodoxy only began to come together properly in the fourth century when fuller doctrines of the incarnation and Trinity started to take shape.</i></p>
	In what way is the personal relationship between Jesus and God emphasised through the Son of God title?	<p><i>God is routinely emphasised as the Father within the gospels, which also refers to Jesus as the Son of God title, a close familial relationship between Jesus and God. This has only been interpreted as indicating Jesus's important role within one part of the Trinity, 'the Son'.</i></p>
	How does the Son of God title affirm Jesus's authority?	<p><i>The Son of God title is usually used in the gospels at instances where Jesus displays, or to assert his divine nature. As such, the title identifies God's power and authority as his representative.</i></p>



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Topic	Question	Answer
The Mission of the Church: Basic Issues (continued) Hodder pp. 346–351	How do large denominations often support charity work as part of their missionary activities?	
	Why do some Christian denominations argue priority should be given to charity work over evangelism? 	
	Why might a focus on missionary work within the Christian community often be seen as equally important as missionary work focused on the unconverted?	
	What is ecumenism?	
	Why has ecumenism historically been important for the Christian Church?	

Topic	Question	Answer
The Mission of the Church: Basic Issues (continued) Hodder pp. 346–351	How do large denominations often support charity work as part of their missionary activities?	<i>Many larger Christian denominations use part of their budgets to fund aid and development projects both domestically and internationally. This primarily is intended to help those in poverty, or in poorer communities, but can also help spread awareness of particular social issues. One example of this is the Church Urban Fund, which provides practical aid and support for communities, religious and secular, in poorer areas of the UK.</i>
	Why do some Christian denominations argue priority should be given to charity work over evangelism? 	<i>Evangelical work throughout history, especially to non-Christian countries, has often been exploitative and unhelpful for receiving communities. This factor, combined with Jesus's teachings in the gospels for people to be compassionate and charitable, means that many Christians believe that evangelical work should be secondary to charity work. For them, the aims of evangelism can be achieved through showing the good work Jesus encouraged, not just preaching about Jesus's example and teachings in the gospels.</i>
	Why might a focus on missionary work within the Christian community often be seen as equally important as missionary work focused on the unconverted?	<i>Many Christians and Christian organisations recognise that the Christian faith is a living tradition, and so attention needs to be given to the current Christian community to ensure they stay committed to the faith, and have the means to be fulfilled in their spiritual lives.</i>
	What is ecumenism?	<i>Ecumenism is the aim of Christians to encourage unity between different Churches and denominations.</i>
	Why has ecumenism historically been important for the Christian Church?	<i>Historically there have often been feuds and conflicts between the Catholics and Protestants during the Reformation. Further denominations have and continue to engage in evangelical activities. It is important to promote interfaith dialogue that can ensure there are no conflicts between different Christian denominations and Churches.</i>



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Additional Selected Question Pages

God

Exam Preparation

Below are featured a number of arguments relating to God, with a corresponding criticism presented opposite. Evaluate each before writing your own opinion in the final box on the right.

Argument	Criticism	Student's Evaluation
Kingly metaphors such as lord or sovereign are inappropriate and inaccurate in describing God, as they are based on anthropomorphic conceptions of an ideal society which may not reflect God's relationship with the world.	Kingly metaphors are appropriate in describing the gulf in power between human beings and God as creator and sustainer of the universe.	
There is not strong biblical or philosophical evidence to suggest God created the world ex nihilo. Process Theologians are correct in putting forward that God is more likely to have created the world ex deo.	There is greater theological evidence to suggest God created the world ex nihilo, especially when one considers God's limitless power as affirmed by the Bible, and his power to intervene and perform acts which transgress the laws of nature in the world.	
There are too many philosophical issues associated with God possessing unlimited power, in particular, the problem of evil and the paradox of omnipotence. It is more coherent to suggest God is limited in his power to change or alter the world.	The Process Theologian's conception of God's power is too weak, and would mean God could not guarantee the salvation of human beings in the Christian tradition. Furthermore, the extent of God's power may simply be not understandable from fallible human perspectives.	

Self, Death and Afterlife

Basic Concepts

Fill in the keyword definitions below:

Heaven	
Hell	
Purgatory	
Judgement	
Parousia	
Eschatology	

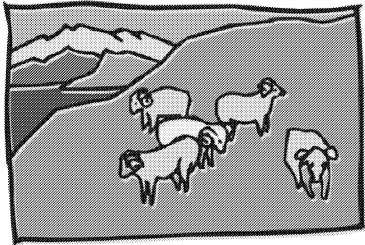
Summarise the main differences between the two positions below, with respect to the afterlife:

<div>Mortal Sin</div>	<div>Venial Sin</div>
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Self, Death and Afterlife

The Purpose of Life and Judgement

Topic	Question	Answer
<p>The Purpose of Christian Life in Creation Accounts</p> <p>Hodder pp. 280–286</p>	What purpose to human life is given by the creation account in Genesis 1?	
	How can this be contrasted with the creation account given in Genesis 2?	
	How does the John 1 prologue emphasise the importance of glorifying God?	
	What does it mean in the Christian tradition to glorify God in one's life?	
	How do Christians attempt to build a relationship with God in their lives?	

Topic	Question	Answer
Judgement and Atonement Hodder pp. 282–284	What is the Fall?	
	How is the Fall linked to the atonement?	
	How does the Parable of the Sheep and Goats illustrate the future judgement human beings will face? 	
	What is the difference between the particular and the general judgement?	
	Why are there differing interpretations of judgement in the Christian tradition?	