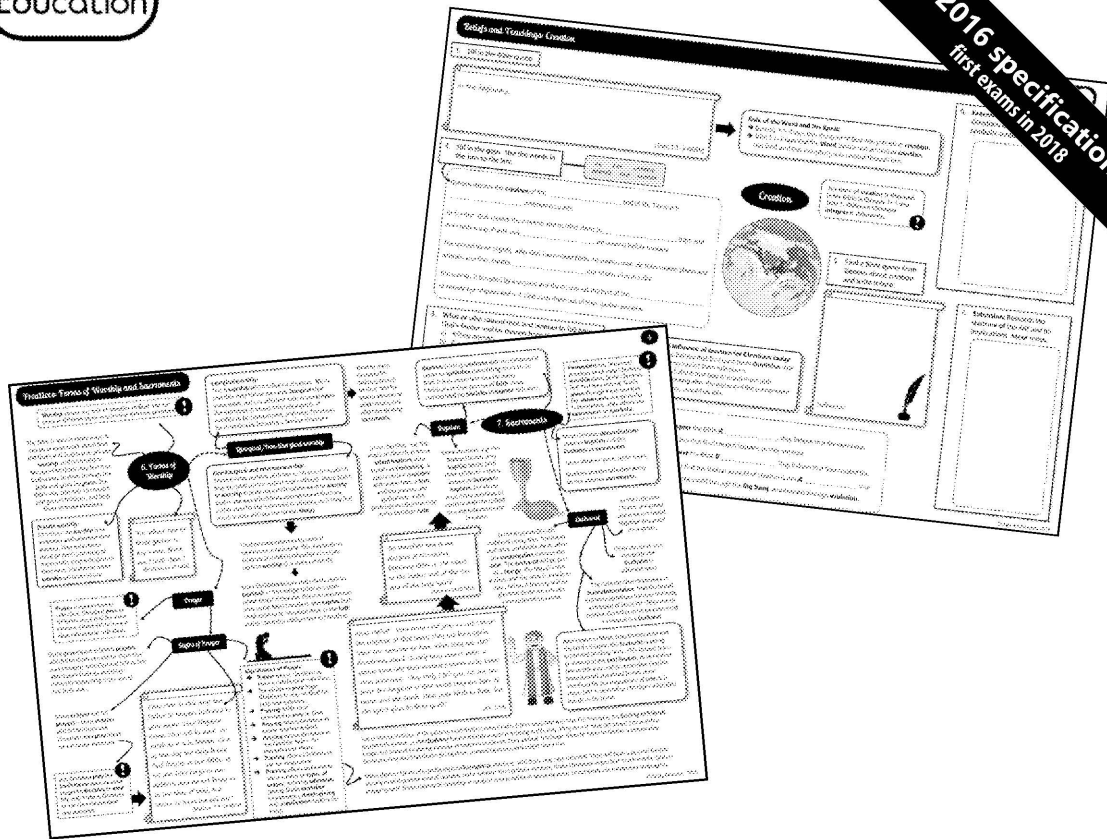


**2016 specification  
first exams in 2018**



# Topic on a Page for GCSE

## Eduqas A Religious Studies

### Component 2: Christianity (Full Course)

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# Contents

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Thank You for Choosing ZigZag Education ..... | ii  |
| Teacher Feedback Opportunity .....            | iii |
| Terms and Conditions of Use .....             | iv  |
| Teacher's Introduction .....                  | v   |

## **A3 Revision Posters .....6 pages**

1. Topic Content for Beliefs and Teachings – The Nature of God and Creation
2. Topic Content for Beliefs and Teachings – Jesus Christ and Salvation
3. Topic Content for Beliefs and Teachings – Salvation and the Afterlife
4. Topic Content for Practices – Forms of Worship and Sacraments
5. Topic Content for Practices – Pilgrimage and Celebrations
6. Topic Content for Practices – Christianity in Britain and the Worldwide Church

## **A3 Subtopic Posters with Activities .....12 pages**

1. Beliefs and Teachings: The Nature of God
2. Beliefs and Teachings: Creation
3. Beliefs and Teachings: Jesus Christ
4. Beliefs and Teachings: Salvation
5. Beliefs and Teachings: The Afterlife
6. Practices: Forms of Worship
7. Practices: Sacraments
8. Practices: Pilgrimage and Celebrations
9. Practices: Christianity in Britain and the Church in the Local Community
10. Practices: The Worldwide Church

## **A4 Subtopic Revision Posters.....17 pages**

1. Beliefs and Teachings: The Nature of God
2. Beliefs and Teachings: Creation
3. Beliefs and Teachings: Jesus Christ
4. Beliefs and Teachings: Salvation
5. Beliefs and Teachings: The Afterlife
6. Practices: Forms of Worship
7. Practices: Sacraments
8. Practices: Pilgrimage and Celebrations
9. Practices: Christianity in Britain and the Church in the Local Community
10. Practices: The Worldwide Church


## **Answers.....10 pages**



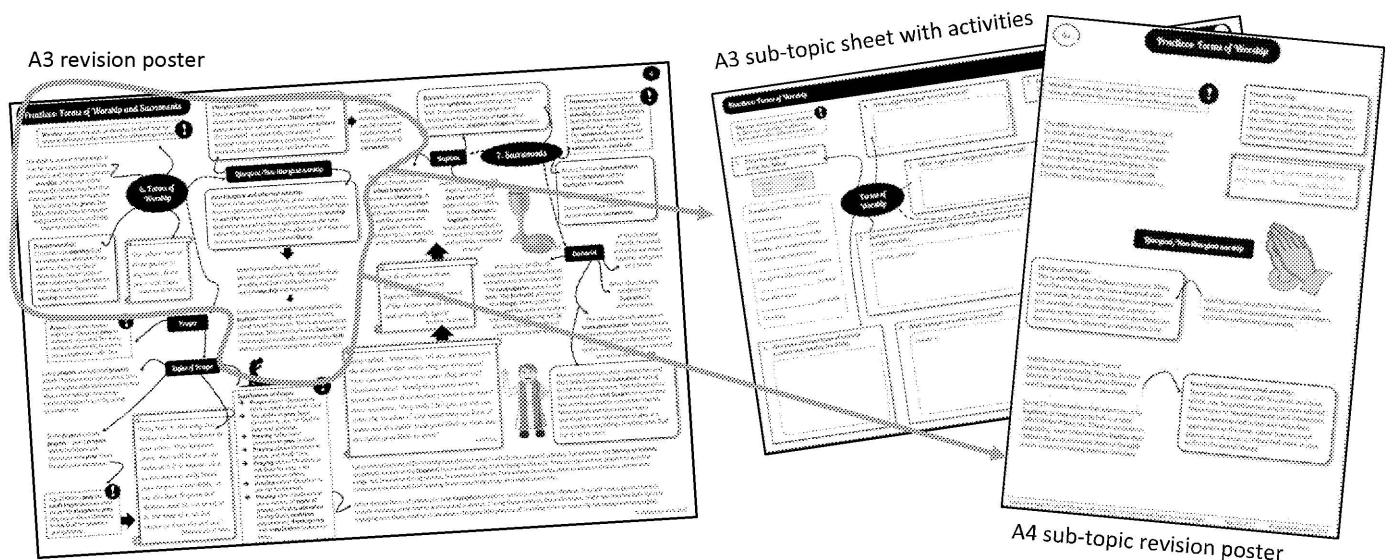
# Teacher's Introduction

This resource covers the Religious Studies GCSE Eduqas A: Component 2: Christianity.

Theme content is split into five sections as follows:

1. **A4 teacher information pages.**
2. **Six A3 revision posters**, between them covering the 10 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. **12 A3 subtopic sheets with activities.** Each of these sheets covers a subtopic (some subtopics have more than one activity page) and provides write-on activities for students to complete. Answers are provided in the A4 subtopic revision posters and the A4 answer pages. These are labelled with numbers inside white circles **10** 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. **17 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: **17**
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.



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

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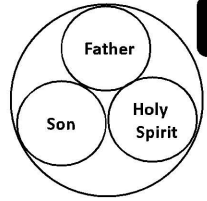
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\* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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# Beliefs and Teachings: The Nature of God and Creation

## 1b The Trinity and The Oneness of God



The **Father** created the world and sent Jesus (the Son) to save humanity.

Most Christians believe in the **oneness** of God, but also believe he is three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit (a Trinity).

The **Son** was present at, and helped with, **creation**. He became the human being Jesus, born of a human mother, Mary. He died to save humanity, before rising from the dead and ascending to heaven. He will **judge** the living and the dead.

The **Holy Spirit** guides Christians to help them in their lives, living in their hearts. He was present at **creation**, has spoken through **prophets**, descended at **baptism**, and came at **Pentecost**. Catholics believe he proceeds from the Father and the Son, but Orthodox Christians disagree and think he proceeds from the Father only.

The Father and I are one  
John 10:30 NRSV

Jesus said to him, "Have I been with you all this time, Philip, and you still do not know me? Whoever has seen me has seen the Father. How can you say, 'I do not know the Father'? Do you not believe that I am in the Father and the Father is in me? The words that I say to you I do not speak on my own; but the Father who dwells in me does his works. Believe me that I am in the Father and the Father is in me; but if you do not, then believe me because of the works themselves.

John 14:9-11 NRSV

## 1. The Nature Of God

### 1a. Qualities of God

#### God Qualities:

- God is believed to be **omnipotent**, or all-powerful. The Bible teaches of his power, shown especially in his **creation** of the world, and his **salvation** of humanity.
- God is believed to be **loving** (**omni-benevolent**). In the Bible he sends Jesus to pay the price for humanity's sin.
- God is believed to be **just** – righteous and fair. He rewards the good and punishes the bad. In the Bible he does not abandon his people; he saves them from slavery in Egypt and leads them to the Promised Land.

This is a verse which displays the idea of God's **omnipotence**:

Then Moses stretched out his hand over the sea. The Lord drove the sea back by a strong east wind all night, and turned the sea into dry land; and the waters were divided.

Exodus 14:21 NRSV

### Evil and Suffering

#### The Problem of Evil and Suffering:

God is **omnipotent**, **loving** and **just** by nature, then why does he allow evil and suffering?

#### Problems for Christians:

- If God is **not** omnipotent, loving and just, this would undermine Christianity, which is based on belief in God, and holds that God was powerful enough to create the universe and defeat death, and that God is fair and just.
- If God is **omnipotent**, **loving** and **just**, it does not seem for him to allow **evil** and **suffering**, or allow the innocent to suffer when the wicked often succeed – the existence of **evil** and **suffering** may lead people to question their faith.

There are various solutions to the **problem of evil** and suffering. Some Christians believe that it is **loving** to allow humans free will, giving them the capacity to commit evil, and/or that God is **just**. Some believe that God is powerful, but that some things are not possible, e.g. creating a world without suffering.

This is a verse which displays the ideas of God's **omni-benevolence**:

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

John 3:16 NRSV

### Types of Suffering

**Natural suffering** is pain which is not caused by a person, but by natural events

e.g. pain caused by a tsunami or earthquake, or by disease

**Evil** is morally bad intention or action, often resulting in suffering

→ **Moral suffering** – pain which is caused by a deliberate action

e.g. murder, theft, exploitation...

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## Beliefs and Teachings: Jesus Christ and Salvation

### Biblical Basis for the Incarnation and Jesus being the Son of God:

- God spoke approval at Jesus' baptism and at the Transfiguration.
- Jesus showed his glory at the Transfiguration.
- Jesus is spoken of as God in the flesh in the New Testament.
- Jesus had divine qualities:
  - ↳ he could heal
  - ↳ he performed miracles
  - ↳ he claimed authority to forgive sins
  - ↳ he came back from the dead

Many Christians believe that Jesus was the **incarnation** of God; God in the flesh. Most Christians believe he was fully human and fully God. He is also referred to as the **Son of God**.

### The Incarnation

And a voice from heaven said, 'This is my Son, whom I am well pleased.'  
Matthew 3:17 NRSV

**Understandings of the term 'Son of God':**  
Some Christians believe/believed that the term '**Son of God**' indicates that Jesus was a special human chosen by God, with a special relationship with God. Humans are often referred to as God's children. Some early believers felt that Jesus was a **divine** being, but not equal to God the Father. Many Christians believe that Jesus is as much like God as the Father, but a different person in the Trinity.

The Gospel of John says that Jesus was the last of the prophets.  
→ his crucifixion  
→ his resurrection  
→ his ascension  
The suffering servant known as the Messiah.

### Why Christians believe Jesus was the Son of God:

- He is referred to as the **Son of God** in the Gospels, including by God.
- Jesus' early followers believed him to be the **Son of God** (shown in the Acts of the Apostles and the letters in the New Testament).
- Many churches teach that he is the **Son of God**.

## 3. Jesus Christ

### Importance of the incarnation for Christians today

Shows that God is **compassionate** and cares enough about humans to live with them and die for them

Shows that there can be life after death

Shows that God is **powerful**

Many Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled the Jewish **law**, so they do not need to follow it

Shows that God wants to have a relationship with humans, and makes it easier to relate to him

## 4a. Salvation

**Sin** is an interesting concept, which often means acting against God's will, but can also refer to a state of separation from God.

### Personal Sin:

Most Christians believe in **personal sin** – when someone acts/thinks against God's will, damaging their relationship with God.

### Sin

Christians believe that they are saved from **sin**, so that they can have a relationship with God, and so they do not go to hell. The consequence of sin is believed to be death; those who are saved receive eternal life.

Most Christians believe that they are saved from their sin through Jesus, and that if they believe in him, confess their sins and ask for forgiveness, then they will be saved.

### Original Sin:

Some Christians believe in **original sin**, which is believed to be inherited from birth.

The concept is generally credited to St Augustine, who believed that when Adam and Eve (the first people) **sinned** against God, their nature became damaged (fallen), and all future humans inherited sin when created through sexual reproduction. Only Mary (Jesus' mother) and Jesus are believed to have been born without sin.

### Means of Salvation

### Salvation:

Christians believe that Jesus **saved** them from sin and death through his death and **resurrection**. This is known as **salvation**. It is what Jesus achieved for Christians.

### Law:

Jews try to achieve **salvation** by following the Jewish **Law**. Christians believe they no longer need to follow all of this, as they receive **salvation** through following Jesus instead.

There is debate amongst Christian denominations such as the Catholic and Protestant Churches regarding whether or not salvation could be achieved by faith or works.

### Grace and the Spirit:

Many Christians believe that **grace** is a gift from God, which **saves** them. Jesus coming to **save** humanity was an expression of God's **grace**. Many Christians also believe that they receive God's **grace** through the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and **sacraments**.

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## Beliefs and Teachings: Salvation and the Afterlife

Thomas said to him, "Lord, we do not know where you are going. How can we know the way?" Jesus said to him, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me. If you know me, you will know my Father also. From now on you do know him and have seen him."

John 14:6



### 4b. Salvation

#### Grace and Spirit

Christians believe that the **Holy Spirit** remains with them, given by God to them in order to support them in living a good Christian life. The gift of **grace**, as manifested through the giving of the Holy Spirit, means that they are able to pray for help from God to be better and more like Jesus.

The account in Acts 2:1–6 describes how the Holy Spirit manifested among the disciples and apostles during Pentecost.

**Evangelical Christians** are an example of a group of Christians who incorporate the ideas of the Holy Spirit into their worship. Within services they will seek out the Holy Spirit through worship and prayer. This might result in speaking in tongues or falling into a trance-like state.



They saw what seemed to be tongues of fire that separated and came to rest on each of them. All of them were filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit enabled them

Acts 2:4–5 NRSV

Eschatological beliefs mean the study of the end of time.

Within Christianity, eschatological beliefs centre around teaching regarding Judgement Day and eternity in either realm of the afterlife. John 14:5–7 gives Christians assurance that Judgement Day will be safe for those with faith in Jesus. It also states that Jesus is the only way to eternal life, salvation and God.



When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the angels will sit on his glorious throne. All the nations will be gathered before him, and he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. He will put the sheep on his right and the goats on his left.

In the **parable of the sheep and goats**, Jesus teaches that he will **judge** people at the end of time depending on their actions – the good will go to heaven and the bad to hell. The parable equates those who are on the right with those who are good and the goats on the left are equated with those who are bad.

In the **parable of the bridesmaids**, Jesus teaches that people should be ready for the **Kingdom of God** / the end of the world and **judgement** to come at any time.

#### Judgement

The parable of the **rich man and Lazarus** is a parable in which Jesus teaches that once in one destination in the afterlife, you cannot return. He also teaches that you must respond to the Scriptures in your life, and be charitable towards the poor in order to gain entry into heaven.

Son, remember that in your lifetime you received your good things, while Lazarus received bad things, but now he is comforted here and you are in agony. And besides all this, between us and you a great chasm has been set in place, so that those who want to go from here to you cannot, nor can anyone cross over from there to us.

Luke 16:25–26

Some Christians believe in the **resurrection of the body**; that the dead will be raised in their bodies at the end of time. Jesus taught that the dead would be raised from their graves (John 5:28–29).

**Interpretation of the Bible** is the process of understanding the meaning of the Bible for Christians, giving codes of how Christians should live.

Many Christians believe that the Bible is the Word of God, which was written down by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. It is considered to be a revelation from God about who he is and his plan for mankind. There are other sources of authority within some forms of Christianity (e.g. the Pope in Catholicism); however, the Bible is largely considered to be the ultimate authority on Earth as it is considered the word and will of God. Some Christians interpret the Bible as the literal word of God and, therefore, consider it to be wholly perfect, immutable and inerrant in any way. Other Christians might view the Bible as being inspired by God, but due to the fact that it was written by humans, that it may contain errors or inconsistencies and, therefore, does not necessarily need to be adhered to at all times.

The **afterlife** is what Christians believe happens after death. There are various beliefs about what happens when they die and what they will go to. Some believe they will go to heaven and others believe they will go to hell.

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## Practices: Forms of Worship and Sacraments

**Worship** covers any acts of devotion to God and can come in different styles and involve different practices. !

The Bible is used in many ways. It can be used to teach about God and God's will, in group or private **worship**, and is important because Christians may feel that God speaks to them through the Bible and gives his **grace**. The Bible may also help to comfort and guide Christians, and help them to make decisions.

### 6. Forms of Worship

#### Private worship:

Christians can **worship** God whenever and wherever they want to. They may like to focus on particular areas of their relationship with God on their own, and choose which **worship** practices to use.



Three gather in my name, there am I with them.' (Matthew 18:20 NRSV)

#### Liturgical worship:

This is **worship** which follows a structure. Many churches may follow the same **liturgical** style every week, but use different hymns and **prayers** (for example). It allows different aspects of worship to be incorporated, and helps Christians focus on God by following a familiar structure.

Used by many churches for ordinary church services, and for special services at celebrations, and when performing **sacraments**.

#### Liturgical/Non-liturgical worship

#### Non-liturgical or informal worship:

This is **worship** with less or no structure, which may be spontaneous and/or more relaxed. These types of **worship** may be used if Christians want to **worship** God in the way which feels appropriate at the time, rather than having it planned in advance, or if they feel more at ease without the formal **liturgy**.

Some churches, such as the Anglican Church, practice **infant baptism**, where a young child is baptised with water from a font, and the parents and godparents promise to raise the child in the Christian faith.

Used by some churches for normal services, or occasionally. This may be done privately and individually when Christians want to **worship** God more personally.

Some Christians believe that infants must be baptised, or they will go to hell or a state called 'limbo' if they die. This is an uncommon view today. Most Christians who baptise their children do so to introduce them to the **faith** and to commit to raising them as Christians.

'Go therefore and baptise all the disciples of Jesus in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.'

### Prayer

**Prayer** is communication with God. Christians **pray** in different ways and for many reasons; above all, to have a close relationship with God. !

Some **prayers** are *informal prayers*, which Christians can use to share their own thoughts with God and talk to him about their feelings and things currently happening in the world and their lives.

### Styles of Prayer

Some **prayers** are *set prayers* – exact **prayers** which Christians use. Christians may **pray** these for particular purposes.

'Pray then in this way: Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And do not bring us to the time of trial, but rescue us from the evil one.' (Matthew 6:9–13 NRSV)

e.g. Christians **pray** the **Lord's Prayer** because Jesus taught his **disciples** to **pray** this, and it allows Christians to ask God for provision and guidance. !

#### Significance of Prayer

- Prayer allows Christians to have a close relationship with God. The **Lord's Prayer** helps Christians to rely on God for help and guidance.
- **Praying** fulfils Jesus' command to **pray** to God.
- **Praying** allows Christians to praise and thank God.
- **Praying** allows Christians to ask God for help – for themselves or others.
- **Praying** allows Christians to ask for forgiveness.
- **Praying** allows believers to use a variety of **types of prayer**, including **adoration** (loving God), **contrition** (repentance), **thanksgiving** and **supplication** (asking for help).

Jesus answered him, "Very truly I tell you, no one can see the kingdom of God unless they are born from above." Nicodemus said to him, "How can someone be born after having already been born?" Jesus answered, "Very truly I tell you, no one can enter the kingdom of God unless they are born of water and Spirit. What is born of flesh is flesh, and what is born of the Spirit is spirit."

Some denominations of Christianity, such as the Quakers, do not use hymns or songs, but instead sit during services and meditate. Someone may feel that God is speaking to them.

Other distinct forms of worship, such as contemplative prayer, usually involving some kind of meditation or contemplation, engaging with them, leading to a deeper understanding of God.

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## Practices: Pilgrimage and Celebrations

**Walsingham** is termed as the Nazareth of England. It is located in Norfolk in England, and contains shrines to the Virgin Mary located among ruins of two monasteries. In 1061, Richeldis de Faverches experienced a vision of the Virgin Mary in which she instructed the erection of an exact replica within the area of the family home in Nazareth of the Holy Family. This building has become a place of pilgrimage within Christianity.



**Importance:**

- Some places may be considered important because of people who have lived there, or visions that have happened there (popular Catholic view).
- Not all Christians believe places are important in themselves, but may go to a **pilgrimage** site to spend time **worshipping** with other Christians (their reasons are popular Protestant view).



**Christmas:**  
Christmas is the celebration of Jesus' birth, and **Advent** is the time of preparation leading up to it.

Christians celebrate these because they believe God sent his son, Jesus, who they believe to be God in the flesh to save them and reconcile them with God. Christmas is important because Jesus' birth was when Jesus came into the world to live with and teach humans, and without his birth he would not have been able to die and rise to save humanity.



**Taizé** is an ecumenical monastery in Burgundy, France.

'Ecumenical' means that it is cross-denominational within the Christian faith; monks from both Protestantism and Catholicism pray side by side within the monastery with the shared aim and values of the pursuit of peace and justice.

The community within the monastery was established in 1940.

It has become a site of pilgrimage for Christians all over the world, who travel to the site to pray for the same ends that the monks pray for. Due to the ecumenical nature of the site, it has become an important site of pilgrimage for Christians across all denominations. Within the community, Christians refer to one another as brothers, which expresses the sentiment of peace and acceptance within different denominations of Christianity.

Approximately 100,000 pilgrims journey to Taizé each year.

### 8a. Pilgrimage

### 8. Pilgrimage and Celebrations

Happy are those whose strength is in you, in whose heart are the highways to Zion.

Psalms 84:5 NSRV



**Pilgrimage** involves going on a physical journey in order to assist a spiritual journey. It helps Christians to focus on, and develop, their faith.



There are several reasons why a Christian might undertake a pilgrimage.

- Out of devotion to God
- Hoping to follow in the ways of well-known Christians whose example they are following
- As a spiritual discipline
- To atone for sins, or express guilt
- To seek God, or spend time in prayer and repentance



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• Christians

• Muslims

• Hindus

• Sikhs

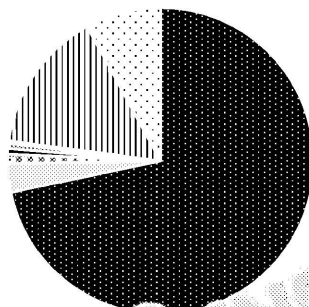
• Jews

• Buddhists

• No religion

• No response

## 2001 Census



The ONS survey of religious belief in the UK gives a method of measuring the religious opinion of the United Kingdom.

In 2001, 72% of the population identified as Christian, 3% identified as Muslim, and 1% identified as Hindu

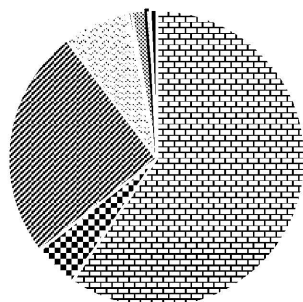
15% of the population identified as having no religious belief.

Ten years later, ONS conducted a survey of the religious views of the United Kingdom. In this census, a distinct increase within the religious diversity of the UK can be seen.

The number of those professing to be Christians decreased from approximately 72% in 2001 to 59%.

Those identifying as having no religion grew from 15% to 25%. The next census will take place in 2021.

## 2011 Census



Holiday dates within the UK are often dictated by the liturgical calendar – for example, **Christmas Day** and **Easter** are both bank holidays within the UK. Many British national events take place within a Christian setting, such as the royal wedding of 2018, and the yearly remembrance services for the world wars, which take place within churches across the country.

Given that the 2011 census results show a significant decrease in the number of Christians, it should be noted that other religious festivals and practices are freely and publicly celebrated in the United Kingdom also.

There is also the role of Christianity in the law to consider. You can see Christianity rooted in UK laws – stealing is illegal (thou shall not kill) as is murder (thou shall not kill). Christian ethics regarding marriage has also stood as the standard until modern times, with same-sex marriage only being legalised in 2013.

## Christianity in UK tradition

**Evangelism** is the act of spreading the good news of the Christian faith. Christians do this because Jesus commanded them to; so they do so to serve God. Christians may also want to evangelise to help others through bringing them to Jesus. The Church may evangelise to maintain church members, needed to provide funds, and volunteers to continue Christian work.

The worldwide church gives Christians the belief that they should help, and give to, others.

- Jesus taught them that they ought to help others, including in the parable of the sheep and the goats in Matthew 25 where he indicates that those who perform acts of **charity** will go to **heaven**, because helping others is a service to God. Those who do not help others will go to **hell**.
- St Paul also teaches that Christians should love everyone and help them through **compassion**, rather than as an empty gesture.

Truly of the

**Tearfund** is a charity that helps people in need. It develops and provides aid to those suffering from poverty, this because **compassion** includes for

The world is full of inequality and injustice. Conflicting religious groups are better working together to treat everyone with

## How the Church helps local believers and the community

- Provides **worship** services and groups, e.g. to study the Bible, help Christians to maintain, strengthen and understand their faith, help Christians to focus on their Christian identity and encourage them to continually practise their **faith** in their everyday lives.
- Provides fellowship; the opportunity to spend time with others, allows them to discuss their **faith** and share their experiences.
- Provides activities for children, helps children to learn about Christianity and grow in their faith.
- Church members will visit those who are ill or unable to attend church, Christians will receive spiritual and practical support.
- Churches may do **outreach** work, such as running alpha courses, this may help non-Christians come to **faith**, activities may provide enjoyment and support for the community who need practical support or companionship.
- The Church may speak out about local issues or help local people, this helps add weight to the community voice and support local projects.

## 9. Christianity in Britain and the Church in the Local Community

The worldwide church gives all Christians, of all denominations, the opportunity to work together in a movement as members of the Council of Churches. The Church is not a single church is important

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## Beliefs and Teachings: The Nature of God (Qualities of God)

There are different beliefs about God's nature. Many Christians believe he is **omnipotent, loving and just**, although this highlights the **problem of evil and suffering**.

### The Nature of God

2. Explain the concept of suffering, evil and suffering.

Natural suffering is...

Evil is...

Moral suffering is...

1. Give examples of the Christian God's omnipotence, loving nature and just nature.

#### God Qualities:

→ God is believed to be omnipotent, or all-powerful.

Example:

→ God is believed to be loving.

Example:

→ God is believed to be just – righteous and fair. He rewards the good and punishes the bad.

Example:

#### God's Qualities and the Problem of Evil and Suffering

#### Types of Suffering

#### The problem of evil and suffering:

If God is **omnipotent, loving and just** by nature, the **problem** arises: why does he allow **evil and suffering**?

There are various \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem of evil and suffering. Christians believe that it is **loving** to allow people to commit evil, and/or that suffering is **just** because some things are not \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Problems for Christians:

→ If God is not **omnipotent**, \_\_\_\_\_ and **just**, this seems to undermine

\_\_\_\_\_, which is based on belief in a loving God, and holds that God was powerful enough to create the universe and defeat \_\_\_\_\_, and that God is fair and good.

→ If God is omnipotent, \_\_\_\_\_ and **just**, it does not make sense for him to allow **evil and suffering**, or allow the innocent to suffer when the wicked often succeed – the existence of **evil and suffering** may lead people to question their \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Find a Bible quote that relates to God being powerful, loving or just, and write it here: (Hint: Try looking in the Bible.)

Reference:

Use one of your own examples for each type of suffering.

1)

2)

6. Write a philosophy of life.

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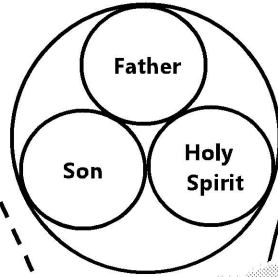


## Beliefs and Teachings: The Nature of God (The Oneness of God and the Trinity)

### The Nature of God

1. Explain what is meant by the 'the Trinity'.

Many Christians believe in the Trinity...



### The Oneness of God and the Trinity

3. Find a Bible quote that mentions a member of the Trinity and write it here: (Hint: Find one which will be useful for answering question 6 – the Gospels are a good place to look.)



Reference:

2. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the gaps.

|                 |             |                      |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| a – Spirit      | gem         | Moses                |
| b – Creation    | create      | the Ten Commandments |
| c – destruction | crucifixion | judge                |
| d – Christmas   | Easter      | resurrection         |
|                 |             | Pentecost            |

The **Father** created the world and sent **a** \_\_\_\_\_ **Son** to **save** humanity.

The **Son** was present at, and helped with, **b** \_\_\_\_\_ became the human being Jesus, born of a human mother, Mary, to **save** humanity, before rising from the dead and **ascending** \_\_\_\_\_ He will **c** \_\_\_\_\_ the living and the dead.

The **Holy Spirit** guides Christians and helps them in their lives \_\_\_\_\_ their hearts. He was present at **creation**, has spoken through prophets, descended at Jesus' **d** \_\_\_\_\_, and came at **e** \_\_\_\_\_. Catholics believe that he proceeds from the **Father** and the **Son**, but Orthodox Christians disagree and think he proceeds from the **Father** alone.

4. Find a Bible verse where the Bible notes the involvement of all three persons of the Trinity, and a quote / quotes to back this up.

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## 1. Fill in the Bible quote.

In the beginning...

John 1:1–3 (NRSV)

### of the Word and the Spirit

- Genesis 1:1–3 says that the Spirit of God was over the water, and that everything came into being through the Word.
- John 1:1–3 says that the Word was God, and that everything came into being through the Word.

## 2. Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box to the right.

universe  
animals two woman

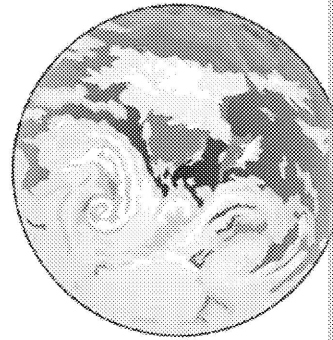
Genesis records the **creation** of the universe and of life. There are **two** different accounts.

In the first, God creates the universe and its inhabitants in **seven** days, and then rests a day. Plants and **animals** are created before humans.

The second varies slightly; after God has created Earth, he creates man. He then creates plants and animals, and then creates **the woman** out of one of man's ribs.

The woman is tempted by a serpent and the couple eat the fruit of the **tree of knowledge of good and evil**. God casts them out of their garden paradise.

### Creation



## 3. What or who caused man and woman to fall from God's favour and be thrown from the garden?

- Killing animals
- Cursing God
- St Augustine
- Eating forbidden fruit

### Importance and Influence of Creation for Christians today:

- Many Christians believe that God gave them **dominion** over the Earth – that he has let them rule over it.
- Some Christians believe that God charged them with **stewardship** – looking after the world and the environment, so they believe they should do this.

## 4. Write A and B next to the correct terms to complete the text. Fill in the gaps.

- ☐ **literally**
- ☐ **symbolically**

### Interpretations:

- Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **A** **literally**; they believe that the world was created in seven days and that God created humans as they are now.
- Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **B** **symbolically**. They believe that the world and humanity, but that the biblical account of creation is not literal – God may have created the world through the **Big Bang**, and humans evolved from apes.

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## Beliefs and Teachings: Jesus Christ

Many Christians believe that Jesus was the **incarnation** of God; God in the flesh. Most Christians believe he was fully human and fully God. He is also referred to as the **Son of God**.

1. Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box below.

law   life   compassionate  
relationship   powerful

Shows that God is \_\_\_\_\_  
and cares enough about \_\_\_\_\_  
live with them and die for \_\_\_\_\_

Shows that there can be \_\_\_\_\_  
after death

Many Christians believe that  
Jesus fulfilled the Jewish \_\_\_\_\_,  
so they \_\_\_\_\_  
do not need to follow it

Importance of the  
incarnation for  
Christians today

Shows that God  
wants to have a

\_\_\_\_\_ with humans, and  
makes it easier to  
relate to him

Shows that God is \_\_\_\_\_

2. Fill in the Bible quote.

And a voice from heaven said, ...

The Gospels record the last days of Jesus' life, including:  
→ his **crucifixion** and death;  
→ his **resurrection**; and  
→ his **ascension**  
The suffering and death of Jesus are known as the **Passion**.

6. Giving one example, explain what many Christians believe Jesus' death and resurrection achieved. (5 Marks)

3. Give three different understandings of the term 'Son of God' when referring to Jesus. (Hint: Refer to early and modern beliefs, and Jesus' status as human/divine.)

Understandings of the term 'Son of God':

4. Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box below.

temple   Friday   Jewish  
Sunday   Luke   disciples

The \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Gospels record that after eating a last meal with his \_\_\_\_\_  
and being betrayed, Jesus was tried in front of the High Priest and the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Council; the Roman Governor Pontius Pilate; \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 's account by King Herod. The Jews convinced \_\_\_\_\_  
kill Jesus, and he died by **crucifixion**. When he died, the \_\_\_\_\_  
curtain tore in two. After he died on the \_\_\_\_\_ after \_\_\_\_\_  
women going to Jesus' tomb on the \_\_\_\_\_ morning \_\_\_\_\_  
empty. Jesus appeared, **resurrected** from the dead, to his **disciples** on \_\_\_\_\_  
occasions. After this, he **ascended** to heaven.

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Salvation

1. Find a Bible quote which supports the idea that Christians need saving from sin.

Reference:

4. Explain the concepts of salvation and atonement, and Jesus' role in these.

Salvation:

It is what Jesus achieved for Christians.

Atonement:

It is how Jesus achieved salvation for Christians.



2. Explain personal sin.

Personal Sin:

3. Which people/Church should go in the gaps? Research if necessary

Original Sin:

Some Christians (notably the ? \_\_\_\_\_ Church) believe in **original sin**, which is inherited from birth.

The concept is generally credited to St ? \_\_\_\_\_, who believed that when the first people (the first people) **sinned** against God, their nature became damaged. All future humans inherited sin when created through sexual reproduction. Only ? \_\_\_\_\_ (his mother) and Jesus are believed to have been born without sin.

5. Give three reasons why salvation and atonement are important to Christians.

Salvation and atonement are important to Christians because:



6. Explain that it is possible to achieve salvation without atonement.

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## Beliefs and Teachings: The Afterlife

1. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the gaps.

- |                       |               |             |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| <b>A</b> sheep        | cows          | pigs        |
| <b>B</b> tenants      | sower         | bridesmaids |
| <b>C</b> resurrection | reincarnation | immortality |
| <b>D</b> buried       | judged        | praised     |
| <b>E</b> nirvana      | Hades         | purgatory   |



2. Fill in the gaps with places Christians believe people go to after death. You may need to use some more than once.

'In my Father's place. If it is not that I go to...

In the **parable** of the **A** \_\_\_\_\_ and the goats, Jesus teaches that he will **judge** people at the end of time depending on their actions – the good will go to **heaven** and the bad to **hell**.

In the **parable** of the **B** \_\_\_\_\_, Jesus teaches that people should be ready for the **coming of God** / the end of the world and **judgement** to come at any time.

Some Christians believe in **C** \_\_\_\_\_ of the body; the dead will be raised in their bodies at the end of time. Jesus taught that the dead would be raised from their graves (John 5:28–29).

Some Christians believe in both **resurrection of the body** and **immortality of the soul**; people will live on immediately after death, but will be reunited with their bodies and **D** \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of time.

Some Christians believe in **immortality of the soul**; souls will go to **heaven/E** \_\_\_\_\_ **hell** immediately after death. Jesus told the thief on the cross that he would be in paradise that day (Luke 23:43).

Many Christians believe in \_\_\_\_\_, a horrible realm where bad people go when they die, separated from God.

Many Christians believe in \_\_\_\_\_ a realm inhabited by God. **disciples** that he would \_\_\_\_\_ Christians believe only \_\_\_\_\_ Jesus said that he was the \_\_\_\_\_

The Catholic Church teaches that many \_\_\_\_\_ where they must do penance for their sins.

Judgement

The Afterlife

How life after death works:

3. Give an importance and two influences for Christianity.

Importance and Influences for Christianity

→  
→  
→

What happens after death is what Christians believe comes after death. Christians have various beliefs about what happens after death, where they will go, and what will happen at the end of time.

4. Find a Bible quote about the afterlife and use one which is relevant to the topic. Write it here:

Reference:



5. Find another parable or teaching about judgement (Hint: Try Matthew 24 or 25) – what does it teach?

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Zig  
Zag  
Education

## Practices: Forms of Worship

! **Worship** covers any acts of devotion to God and can come in different styles and involve different practices.

1. Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box below.

speaks      comfort  
teach      grace

The Bible is used in many ways and can be used to \_\_\_\_\_ about God and God's will, in or private **worship**, and is important because Christians may feel that God \_\_\_\_\_ to them through the Bible and gives his \_\_\_\_\_ The Bible may also help to \_\_\_\_\_ and guide Christians.

### Forms of Worship

4. When might liturgical worship be used?

5. When might non-liturgical worship be used?

2. Explain what private worship is, when it might happen and what it might contain.

*Private worship:*

3. Give three different types of worship practice (e.g. reading the Bible).

6. What is private worship? What is its purpose?

Prayer is...

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1. Explain what baptism is, what it symbolises and why Christians get baptised / baptise others.

Baptism is...

Some Christians believe that infants must be **baptised**, or they will go to hell or a state called 'limbo' if they die. This is an uncommon view today. Most Christians who **baptise** their children do so to introduce them to the **faith** and to commit to raising them as Christians.

Sacraments are important. Christians **worship** God and receive God's **grace** through **sacraments** are powerful. Some Christians see **sacraments** as symbols.

Most Christians observe **Baptism** and **Eucharist**. Some observe **Baptism** but not **Eucharist**. Quakers and some other Christians do not observe **sacraments**.

3. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the spaces provided.

- A – adult  
B – believer  
C – altar  
D – real presence  
E – plate



Paul  
pulpit  
transubstantiation  
skewer

Some churches, e.g. the Anglican Church, practise

**A** \_\_\_\_\_ baptism, also known as **christening**. A young child is **anointed** with water from a **font**, and the parents and godparents make promises to raise the child in the Christian **faith**.

Some churches, e.g. the Baptist Church, only **baptise** adults (and older children) – this is known as **B** \_\_\_\_\_'s baptism.

Christians must make promises to commit their life to God and are fully immersed in water.

In the Anglican Church, ordained clergy bless the bread and wine and distribute it; often the **congregation** come to the

**C** \_\_\_\_\_. The **Eucharist** will be part of a service. The bread is thin wafers, and the wine is usually in a chalice. Blessing will be given for those who drink the bread and wine.

The Catholic Church believes \_\_\_\_\_ that the bread and wine somehow become the body and blood of Jesus for Christians to receive. Catholics must be confirmed to receive the **Eucharist**.

In the Orthodox Church, the bread and wine are mixed together and given on a **E** \_\_\_\_\_.

Eucharist

Other churches also celebrate the **Eucharist** in different ways.

2. Fill in the Bible quote.

Matthew 28:19 NRSV

4. Fill in the below scroll with John 3:3–6.

Reference:



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## Practices: Pilgrimage and Celebrations (Pilgrimage)

1. What is pilgrimage and why do Christians go on pilgrimage?

3. Write the name of the pilgrimage site next to its description. Use the site in the box below. Then write at least three details about each place in the box below.

Pilgrimage...



Pilgrimage

- \_\_\_\_\_ – important because it honours  
a Christian community
- \_\_\_\_\_ – important because a vision  
of Mary was seen here, and people go in the  
hope of being healed

Walsingham  
Taizé

Walsingham

- 
- 
- 

Taizé

- 
- 
- 

2. Give two different reasons why pilgrimage / pilgrimage places may be thought important.

4. Give three other places where Christians go on pilgrimage.

Importance:

- Some places may be considered important because...

(popular Catholic view).

- Not all Christians think pilgrimage sites are important in themselves, but  
many go to a pilgrimage site to...

(popular Protestant view).



- 2)
- 3)

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- Find a Bible quote about the events that Christmas celebrates and write it here: (Hint: Use the start of Matthew's or Luke's Gospel.)



Reference:

- Find a Bible quote about the events that Easter celebrates, or one discussing Jesus' death/resurrection in the New Testament letters, and write it here:



Reference:

A: \_\_\_\_\_

**A** is the celebration of Jesus' birth, and \_\_\_\_\_ is the time of preparation leading up to it.

Christians celebrate this because they believe God sent his son, Jesus, who many believe to be God **incarnate**, to **save** them and \_\_\_\_\_ them with \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** is important because Jesus' birth was when Jesus came into the world to live with and \_\_\_\_\_ humans, and without his birth he would not have been able to die and rise to **save** humanity.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

On \_\_\_\_\_, Christians commemorate Jesus being **crucified** to **atone** for Christmas. On \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday, they celebrate him being **resurrected** from the dead, overcoming death because Christians believe that through these Jesus brought them \_\_\_\_\_ with God.

During \_\_\_\_\_, the period before **B**, Christians traditionally repent of their sins.

- Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box to the right.

Good Friday  
salvation

- Write a sentence to each festival and match it to the right piece of text, and write the name of the correct festival at the top of each box.



Christmas



Easter

How might Christians celebrate Christmas and Easter – what do you think?

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## Practices: Christianity in Britain and the Church in the Local Community

1. Fill in the (four) gaps about what a church does in the local community – with no prompts!

- Provides **worship** services and groups, e.g. to study the Bible / pray
  - ↳ help Christians to maintain, strengthen and understand their \_\_\_\_\_
  - ↳ help Christians to focus on their Christian identity and encourages them to continually practise their **faith** in their everyday lives

- Provides fellowship; the opportunity to spend time with other Christians
  - ↳ allows them the opportunities to discuss their **faith** and friendships

- Provides activities for children
  - ↳ helps children to learn and \_\_\_\_\_ and grow in their **faith**

- Church members will visit those who are \_\_\_\_\_ or unable to attend church
  - ↳ Christians will receive spiritual and practical support in hard times

- Churches may do *outreach* work, such as running \_\_\_\_\_ courses and activities
  - ↳ this may help non-Christians come to **faith**
  - ↳ activities may provide enjoyment and support for those in the community who need practical support or companionship

- The Church may speak out about local issues or help local charities
  - ↳ this helps add weight to the community voice and support to local projects

4. Find another Bible quote which provides a reason why the church helps the local community and write it here

Zig Zag Education

Reference:



The **local church**, or parish, is important because it tries to help local believers and the local community, with **faith** and with practical issues.

Christianity in Britain  
the Church in the  
Local Community

The Role of the Church in  
the Local Community

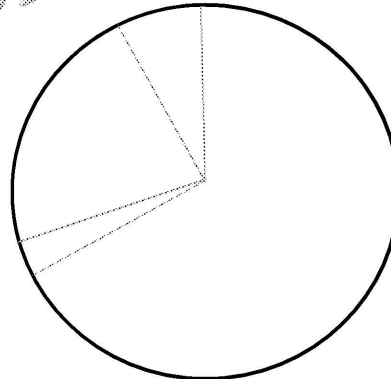
2. Fill in the Bible quote.

Luke 3:11 NRSV

3. What is

Ecumenical

6. Fill in the  
20th century  
section



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1. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the gaps for the three paragraphs below.

- |                     |            |          |
|---------------------|------------|----------|
| <b>A</b> Anglican   | Catholic   | Orthodox |
| <b>B</b> forgive    | hate       | praise   |
| <b>C</b> punishment | love       | plan     |
| <b>D</b> hell       | purgatory  | heaven   |
| <b>E</b> duty       | compassion | fear     |

The **worldwide church** means all Christians, or all churches of a particular **denomination**. Many **denominations** work together as members of the **World Council of Churches**, though the **A** \_\_\_\_\_ Church is not a member. The **worldwide church** is important for many reasons.

In some countries, Christians are **persecuted** for their **faith**. Christian churches may try to seek **reconciliation** with their persecutors, and **B** \_\_\_\_\_ them, as Jesus taught. They may also work with other organisations to combat **persecution**. Many Christians try not to lose **faith** due to **persecution**, believing it is part of God's **C** \_\_\_\_\_. However, some Christian churches may meet and **worship** in secret to preserve the safety of their members.

The **worldwide church** gives help to Christians believe that the \_\_\_\_\_, and give to, others.

- Jesus taught them that they should help others, including in the parable of the sheep and the goats in Matthew 25 where he indicates that those who perform acts of **charity** will go to **heaven**, because helping others is a service to God. Those who do not help others will go to **D** \_\_\_\_\_.
- St Paul also teaches that Christians should love everyone and help them through **E** \_\_\_\_\_, rather than as an empty gesture.

2. Give another three roles of the worldwide church (Hint: Use the other boxes as prompts.)

Role and importance

- To help coordinate
- know how to live as
- To evangelise, to co
- 
- 
- 

The **worldwide church** works out of **compassion**. They work in countries and religious groups to make a better world, and because they have been badly and taught that people

## The Worldwide Church

'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 25:40

3. What does Tearfund aim to do – and how and why?

Tearfund...

4. Give two examples of methods of evangelism.

5. It is important to have a good relationship with the local community.

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**God Qualities:**

- God is believed to be **omnipotent**, or all-powerful. The Bible teaches of his power, shown especially in his **creation** of the world, and his **salvation** of humanity.
- God is believed to be **loving (omni-benevolent)**. In the Bible he sends Jesus to pay the price for humanity.
- God is believed to be **just** – righteous and fair. He rewards the good and punishes the bad. In the Bible he does not abandon his people; he saves them from slavery in Egypt and leads them to the Promised Land.

**1a. Qualities of God**

This is a verse which displays the

Then Moses stretched out his hand and drove the sea back by a strong east wind and divided the sea into dry land; and the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea on dry ground.

This is a verse which displays the ideas of God's

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

**Evil and Suffering**

**The Problem of Evil**  
If God is all-powerful and all-loving, why does he allow evil to exist?

**Problems**

- If God is just, why does he allow evil to exist?
- If God is all-powerful, why does he allow evil to exist?
- If God is all-loving, why does he allow evil to exist?

**Types of Suffering**

**Natural suffering** is pain which is not caused by a person, but by natural events

e.g. pain caused by a tsunami or earthquake, or by disease

**Evil** is morally bad intention or action, often resulting in

↳ **Moral suffering** – pain which is caused by a deliberate action

e.g. murder, theft, etc.

There are various solutions to the **problem of evil and suffering**. Some Christians believe that it is **loving** to allow humans free will, giving them the capacity to commit evil, and/or that suffering is **just**. Some believe that God is powerful, but that some things are not possible, e.g. creating a world without suffering.



Is God willing to prevent evil, if he is not omnipotent? Then he is malevolent. Is he not willing? Then he is negligent. Is he both not willing and not omnipotent? Then he is wicked.

**Epicurus, ancient philosopher**

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**Zig  
Zag  
Education**

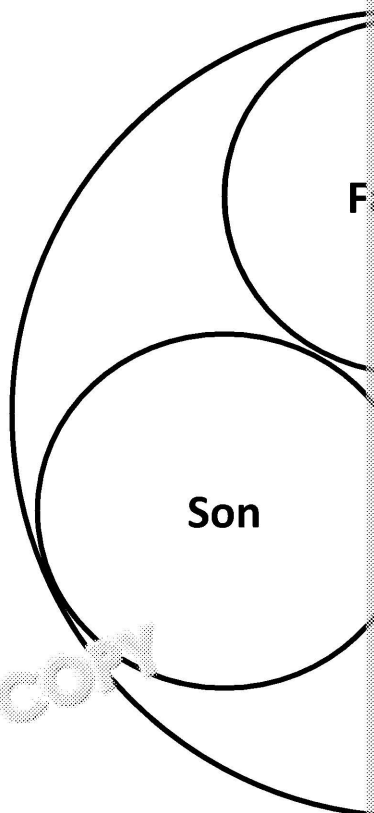
## 1b The Trinity and The Oneness of God

Most Christians believe in the **oneness** of God, but also believe he is three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit (a **Trinity**).

Jesus said to him, 'I have been with you all this time, Philip, and you still do not know me? Whoever has seen me has seen the Father. How can you say, 'Show us the Father'? Do you not believe that I am in the Father and the Father is in me? The words that I say to you I do not speak on my own; but the Father who dwells in me does his works. Believe me that I am in the Father and the Father is in me; but if you do not, then believe me because of the works themselves.

John 14:9–11 NRSV

The **Father** created the world and sent Jesus (the Son) to **save** humanity.



The **Son** was present at, and helped with, **creation**. He became the human being Jesus, born of a human mother, Mary. He died to **save** humanity, before rising from the dead and **ascending** to heaven. He will **judge** the living and the dead.

The **Holy Spirit** guides them in their lives. The Holy Spirit was present at **creation**, through **prophets**, descended upon Jesus at **Pentecost**. The Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father. In the Orthodox Christian tradition, the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son.

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## Beliefs and Teachings: Creation

Genesis records the **creation** of the universe and of life. There are two different accounts.

In the first, God creates the universe and its inhabitants in six days, and then rests a day. Plants and animals are created before humans.

The second varies slightly; after God has created Earth, he creates man. He then creates plants and animals, and then creates woman, out of one of man's ribs.

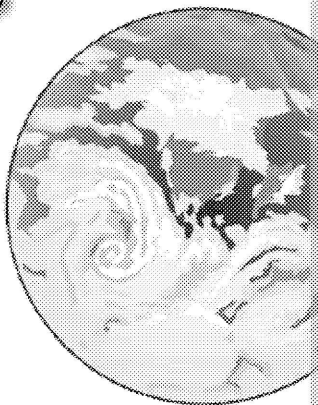
The woman is tempted by a serpent and the couple eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. God casts them out of the garden paradise.

### Interpretations

- Some Christians believe in **literal** creation. They believe that God created the world in six days.
- Some Christians believe in **symbolic** creation. They believe that the six days are not **literal** days, but represent the **Bang**, the beginning of the universe.

*In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty, darkness was over the surface of the deep, 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 NRSV



## The Nature and Role of Human Beings

*In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was in the beginning with God. All things came into being through him, and without him not one thing came into being...*

John 1:1–3 NRSV

### Role of Human Beings

- God created humans in his own image and likeness.
- John 1:1–3 (Jesus) was created through the Word.

### Importance and Influence of creation for Christians today:

- Many Christians believe that God gave human beings **dominion** over Earth – that he has let them rule over it. This gives human beings an important role and place within creation as stewards over God's creation.
- Many Christians believe that God charged them with **stewardship** after the world and the environment, so they believe they should care for the world.

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**Understandings of the term 'Son of God':**

Some Christians believe/believed that the term '**Son of God**' indicates that Jesus was a special human chosen by God, with a special relationship with God. Humans are often referred to as God's children. Some early believers felt that Jesus was a **divine** being, but not equal to God the Father. Many Christians today believe that Jesus is as much God as God the Father, but a different person of the Trinity.

**Why Christians believe Jesus is the Son of God:**

- He is referred to as the Son of God in the Gospels, including the Synoptic Gospels.
- Jesus' early followers referred to him as the **Son of God** (see Matthew 16:16 and the letters to the churches).
- Many churches have a tradition of celebrating the birth of Jesus as the Son of God.

**The Incarnation****Biblical Basis for the Incarnation and Jesus being the Son of God:**

- God spoke approval at Jesus' **baptism** and at the **Transfiguration**.
- Jesus showed his glory at the **Transfiguration**.
- Jesus is spoken of as God in the flesh in the New Testament.
- Jesus had **divine** qualities:
  - ↳ he could **heal**
  - ↳ he performed **miracles**
  - ↳ he claimed **authority** to forgive **sins**
  - ↳ he came back from the dead

Many Christians believe that Jesus was the **incarnate** Son of God; God in the flesh. Christians believe that Jesus was fully human and fully God, referred to as the **Incarnation**.

And a voice from heaven said,  
"My Son, the one who is well pleased."

Shows that God is **compassionate** and cares enough about humans to live with them and die for them.

Shows that God can give us life after death

**Importance of the incarnation for Christians today**

Shows that God is **powerful**

Many Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled the prophecy so they do not believe in the resurrection.

Shows that God's relationship with humans makes it easier for them to understand God.

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### The Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension

The Gospels record the last days of Jesus' life, including:

- his **crucifixion** and death
- his **resurrection**
- his **ascension**

The suffering and death of Jesus are known as the **Passion**.

#### Synopsis:

The **Gospels** record that Jesus was arrested by his **disciples**, and being taken to the front of the High Priest and the Roman Governor Pontius Pilate, he was accused by King Herod. Pilate wanted to kill Jesus, and he died by the **crucifixion**. On Friday afternoon, women found the **empty tomb**. On Sunday morning found it **empty** and Jesus **resurrected** from the dead on several occasions. After this, he

As Jesus **ascended** to heaven after his death, he is believed to be alive, and able to help Christians in their daily lives.

Jesus' **resurrection** and **ascension** show his **divinity** and reassure Christians of his power and **authority**.

Many Christians believe Jesus came to reunite God with the **gentiles** as well as the Jews, meaning that anyone can come to God through Jesus, because of his **crucifixion** and **resurrection**.

### The importance of these events for Christians

Jesus came to die as a sacrifice, to **save** humanity – he told his **disciples** that the forgiveness of **sins** is possible because of his death. He then died to pay the price for humanity's sins and was **resurrected**, showing that he had also defeated death; the punishment of **sin**.

The **Gospels** show that Jesus' death (**crucifixion**) and **resurrection** fulfilled **Old Testament prophecy**, and so the purpose of Jesus' life was to achieve God's long-term plan for humanity.

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**Salvation:**

Christians believe that Jesus **saved** them from **sin** and death through his death and **resurrection**. This is known as **salvation**. It is *what* Jesus achieved for Christians.

**Salvation** with being **saved** from Christians believe **salvation**, through **means of salvation** and the Spirit

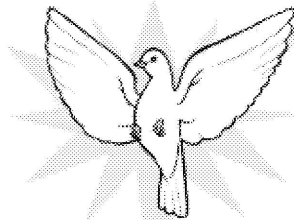
**Grace and the Spirit:**

Many Christians believe that **grace** is a gift from God, which can **save** them. Jesus coming to **save** humanity was an expression of God's **grace**. Many Christians also believe that they receive God's **grace** through the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and **sacraments**.

**Means of Salvation**

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**Salvation and atonement****Atonement:**

Christians believe that Jesus **saved** the cross and somehow **atoning**, or making it right. It is *how* Jesus achieved **salvation**.

**Salvation and atonement are important to Christians**

Christians believe that:

- Jesus' death and **resurrection** show that God loves them
- they have been **saved** from **sin** and death, had their debt paid, and been given **grace**
- they do not need to follow the Jewish **law**

**Different theories of atonement**

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**Sin** is an interesting concept, which often means acting against God's will, but can also refer to a state of separation from God.

#### Personal Sin:

Most Christians believe in **personal sin** – when someone acts/thinks against God's will, damaging their relationship with God.

#### Sin

Christians believe that they need **saving from sin** so that they can have a good relationship with God, and that they do not go to hell. The consequence of sin is believed to be death; those who are saved receive eternal life.

Most Christians believe that they are saved from their sin through Jesus, and that if they believe in him, confess their sins and ask for forgiveness, then they will be saved.

#### Grace and Spirit

Christians believe that the **Holy Spirit** remains with them, given by God to them in order to support them in living a good Christian life. The gift of **grace**, as manifested through the giving of the Holy Spirit, means that they are able to pray for help from God to be better and more like Jesus.

The account in Acts 2:1–6 describes how the Holy Spirit manifested among the disciples and apostles during Pentecost.

**Evangelical Christians** are an example of a group of Christians who incorporate the ideas of the Holy Spirit into their worship. Within services they will seek out the Holy Spirit through worship and prayer. This might result in speaking in tongues or falling into a trance-like state.

#### Interpretation of the Bible

The Bible is also a moral law for Christians, giving codes by which humans should live.

Many Christians believe that the Bible is the Word of God, which was written down by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. It is considered to be a revelation from God about his plan for mankind. There are other sources of authority within some forms of Christianity (e.g. the Pope in Catholicism); however, the Bible is largely considered to be the ultimate authority on Earth as it is considered the word and will of God.

Some Christians interpret the Bible as the literal word of God and, therefore, consider it to be wholly perfect, immutable and inerrant in any way. Other Christians might view the Bible as being inspired by God, but due to the fact that it was written by humans, that it contains errors or inconsistencies and, therefore, does not necessarily need to be adhered to.

**The afterlife is**

what Christians believe comes after death. Christians have various beliefs about what happens when they die, where they will go, and what will happen at the end of time.

**Importance and Influence**

- Christians may feel guilty about not bringing them eternal life
- Christians may feel nervous about where they can go to **heaven**
- Some Christians may feel inspired to **evangelise** others so

Some Christians believe in **immortality of the soul**, which means the soul will go to **heaven** or **hell** immediately after death. Jesus told the thief on the cross that he would be in paradise that day (Luke 23:43).

Jesus said to her, 'I am the resurrection and the life. Who believes in me will live, even though they die; and whoever lives by believing in me will never die.'

*'In my Father's house there are many dwelling places. If it were not so, would I have told you that I go to prepare a place for you?'*

John 14:2 NRSV

Many Christians believe that there is a realm inhabited by God and angels, and that Jesus told his **disciples** that he would prepare a place for them (John 14:2–4). Some Christians believe in **heaven**, because Jesus said 'the Father' (John 14:6). A traditional view is of a literal place, however some see this as being simply a state of mind.

Many Christians believe in **hell**, a horrible realm where bad people go when they die, separated from God. Traditional ideas about hell, and literalist ideas about hell, depict it as a place of suffering, usually involving fire and punishment for sin. Contemporary views vary, however, and some modern Christians believe hell is simply a state of separation from God.

**Realms after Death**

**Resurrection**

Some Christians believe in **resurrection of the body**; the dead will be raised in their bodies at the end of time. Jesus taught that the dead would be raised from their graves (John 5:28–29).

Some Christians believe in both **resurrection of the body** and **immortality of the soul**; people will live on immediately after death, but will be reunited with their bodies and **judged** at the end of time.

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## Judgement



In the **parable** of the sheep and the goats, Jesus teaches that he will **judge** people at the end of time depending on their actions – the good will go to **heaven** and the bad to **hell**. The parable equates the sheep which are on the right with those who are good and the goats seated on the left are equated with those who are bad.

*When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the angels with him, he will sit on his glorious throne. All the nations will be gathered before him, and he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. He will put the sheep on his right and the goats on his left.*

The parable of the **rich man** and Lazarus is a parable in which Jesus teaches that once in one destination of the afterlife, you cannot leave. He also teaches that you should respond to the Scriptures within life, and be charitable towards the poor in order to gain entry into heaven.

*Son, remember that in your good things, while you were alive, you stored up treasures for yourself, but now he is crying out in agony. And besides all this, a great chasm has been dug between us, so that those who want to go from here to you cannot cross over from here.*

*Thomas said to him, "Lord, we do not know where you are going. How can we know the way?" Jesus said to him, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me. If you know me, you will know my Father also. From now on you do know him and have seen him."*

John 14:5–7 NRSV

Eschatology is the study of the end of time and the afterlife. Eschatological teachings regarding Jesus and the Kingdom of God either realm gives Christians a sense of purpose. On Day they will see Jesus and in the end to eternal life.

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**Worship** covers any acts of devotion to God and can come in different styles and involve different practices.



**Private worship**  
Christians  
and where  
like to form  
relationships  
choose to

*The Bible* is used in many ways. It can be used to teach about God and God's will, in group or private **worship**, and is important for all Christians. Christians may feel that God speaks to them through the Bible and His **grace**. The Bible may also help to comfort and guide Christians, and help them to make decisions.

'For where  
my name

### Liturgical/Non-liturgical worship

#### Liturgical worship:

This is **worship** which follows a structure. Many churches may follow the same **liturgical** style every week, but use different hymns and **prayers** (for example). It allows different aspects of worship to be incorporated, and helps Christians focus on God by following a familiar structure.

Used by many churches in services, and for special occasions and when performing

Used by some churches for normal services, or occasionally. This may be done privately and individually when Christians want to **worship** God more personally.

Some Christians believe that infants must be **baptised**, or they will go to hell or a state called 'limbo' if they die. This is an uncommon view today. Most Christians who **baptise** their children do so to introduce them to the **faith** and to commit to raising them as Christians.

#### Non-liturgical and informal worship

These involve worship which may be spontaneous. These types of **worship** are often used when Christians want to **worship** God more personally. They are appropriate at the time and place, and are often planned in advance, but without the formal structure of liturgical worship.

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## Prayer



**Prayer** is communicating with God. **pray** in different ways. Above all, to have a heart that is open to God.

### Significance of findings

- ➔ **Praying** shows Christians to have a relationship with God.
- ➔ The ability to **pray** helps Christians to rely on God for help and guidance.
- ➔ **Praying** fulfils Jesus' command to **pray** to God.
- ➔ **Praying** allows Christians to praise and thank God.
- ➔ **Praying** allows Christians to ask God for help – for themselves or others.
- ➔ **Praying** allows Christians to ask for forgiveness.
- ➔ **Praying** allows believers to use a variety of **types of prayer**, including **adoration** (loving God), **contrition** (repentance), **thanksgiving** and **supplication** (asking for help).

Some denominations of Christianity which they pray and worship. **Friends** (commonly known as Quakers) is a denomination with a way of practising in this way or worship songs, but instead of communal silence. They believe in God as a community. Sometimes they have something to say, and

Other distinct forms of worship practices, which are also very general format usually involve a sermon. During these services feel that the Holy Spirit is empowered speaking in tongues (the practice currently not recognised language)

e.g. Christians **pray** the **Lord's Prayer** because Jesus taught his **disciples** to **pray** this, and it allows Christians to ask God for provision and guidance.

## Styles of Prayer

Some prayers are **prayers** Christians can use to share their own thoughts with God and talk to him about their feelings and things currently happening in the world and their lives.

Some **prayers** are set *prayers* – exact **prayers** which Christians use. Christians may **pray** these for particular purposes.

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Most Christian **denominations** observe **baptism** and the **Eucharist** as **sacraments**.

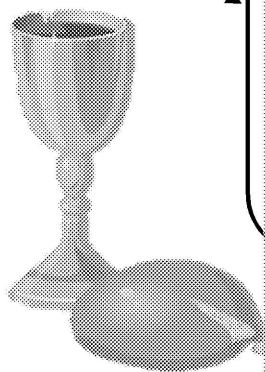
Some observe more; up to seven.

Quakers and the Salvation Army do not observe **sacraments**.

**Sacraments** are important for Christians **worship** God. When they receive God's grace through **sacraments**, they are empowered to live. Some Christians see **sacraments** as symbols.

Some churches, e.g. the Anglican Church, practice **infant baptism**, known as **christening**. A young child is **anointed** with water from a **font**, and the parents and godparents make promises to raise the child in the Christian **faith**.

Some churches, e.g. the Baptist Church, only **baptise** adults (and older children) – this is known as **believer's baptism**. Christians must make promises to commit their life to God and are fully immersed in water.



*'Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit'*

Matthew 28:19 NRSV

In the Anglican Church, the bread and wine are the **congregation's Eucharist**. The bread is thin wafer, and the wine is in a chalice. All Christians who do not

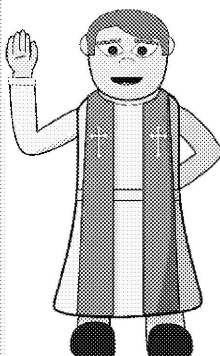
### Eucharist

Jesus answered him, "Very truly, I tell you, no one can see the kingdom of God without being born from above." Nicodemus said to him, "How can anyone be born after having grown old? Can one enter a second time into one's mother's womb and be born?"

Jesus answered, "Very truly, I tell you, no one can enter the kingdom of God without being born of water and Spirit. What is born of the flesh is flesh, and what is born of the Spirit is spirit."

John 3:3-6 NRSV

In the Orthodox Church, the bread and wine are mixed together and given to the communicant.



Also known as **Mass**, **Lord's Supper**, **Communion**, **drinking wine**. The bread is called the **Last Supper** and to remember Jesus' blood (wine) was shed for the forgiveness of **sins**. It is important to receive what God has done for us.

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There are a variety of **reasons** why a Christian might undertake a pilgrimage. These include

- ➔ To receive healing (i.e. from a shrine believed to heal, such as Lourdes)
- ➔ Out of devotion to God
- ➔ Hoping to follow in the ways of well-known Christians whose example they are following
- ➔ As a spiritual discipline
- ➔ To atone for sins or relieve guilt
- ➔ To seek or spend time in prayer and repentance



#### Importance:

- ➔ Some places may be considered important because of people who have lived there, or visions that have happened there (popular Catholic view).
- ➔ Not all Christians believe places are important in themselves, but may go to a **pilgrimage** site to spend time **worshipping** with other Christians, or for their own reasons (popular Protestant view).



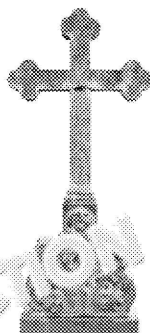
#### Places of Pilgrimage

**Taizé** is an ecumenical monastery.

'Ecumenical' means that it is open to all Christian faiths; monks from both Catholic and Protestant traditions pray side by side within the monastery, sharing the values of the pursuit of peace.

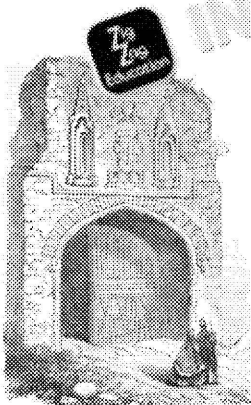
The community within the monastery is known as the 'Taizé Community'.

It has become a site of pilgrimage for many Christians who travel to the site to pray for peace and unity. Due to the ecumenical nature of the site, it is a place of pilgrimage for Christians of all denominations. Within the community, Christians of all denominations are known to one another as brothers, which encourages acceptance within different denominations. Approximately 100,000 pilgrims visit the site each year.



**Walsingham** is termed as the Nazareth of England. It is a town in Norfolk and contains shrines to the Virgin Mary located among other things.

In 1061, Richeldis de Faverches experienced a vision of the Virgin Mary and instructed the erection of an exact replica within the town of Walsingham, the Nazareth of the Holy Family. This building has become a major site of pilgrimage in Christianity.



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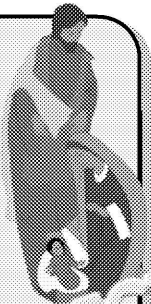


There are several important **celebrations and festivals** for Christians in Great Britain surrounding **Christmas** and **Easter**. These are bank holidays within the UK.

### Christmas:

**Christmas** is the celebration of Jesus' birth, and *Advent* is the time of preparation leading up to it.

Christians celebrate these because they believe that his son, Jesus, came to **incarnate**, to **save** them and **reconcile** them with God. Christmas is important because Jesus' birth was when Jesus came into the world to live with and teach humans, and without his birth he would not have been able to die and rise to **save** humanity.



Christian practice of celebrating Christmas however, there are some general themes the celebration of Christmas is termed the liturgical calendar of the Church. It is intended for believers to reflect on the gift of Jesus. Some (the abstinence from food and drink for a period) as a way to prepare themselves for more within Eastern Orthodox traditions.

Church of England celebrants will mark *Advent* counts down the days until Christmas. The *Nativity*, which is a representation of the birth described within the Gospels. Christians will sing carols which are specific to this liturgical season.

Within Catholic tradition there may be services on Christmas Eve. This is also a practice within other denominations, however, Protestants do not necessarily take part.

### Easter:

On *Good Friday*, Christians commemorate Jesus being **crucified** to **atone** for Christians' **sins**, and on **Easter** Sunday, they celebrate him being **resurrected** from the dead, overcoming death. These are important because Christians believe that through these Jesus brought them **salvation** and **reconciliation** with God.

During *Lent*, the period before **Easter**, Christians traditionally repent of their **sins**.

### Lent:

This is the period of 40 days before the celebration of Easter. Beginning on what is known as *Ash Wednesday*, this is a period of fasting or abstinence where some Christians fast, or give something up in memory of Jesus' resistance to temptation within the Gospels.

### Holy Week

This is the week before Easter Sunday which remembers the final week of Jesus' life. It begins on *Palm Sunday*, which marks Jesus' entry to Jerusalem (Christians may make crosses made of palm leaves). *Maundy Thursday*, which marks the last Supper (Christians use this day to specifically serve one another). *Good Friday*, which marks Jesus' death (Christians might attend mourning services with candles).

### Easter Sunday

This marks the end of *lent* and, more importantly within Christian tradition, marks the belief that Jesus was resurrected from the dead following his crucifixion. It is a day of celebration where churches will be decorated and Christians will sing songs of celebration, often with new hymns.

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## Christianity in UK tradition

Holiday dates within the UK are often dictated by the liturgical calendar – for example, **Christmas Day** and **Easter** are both bank holidays within the UK. Many British national events take place within a Christian setting, such as the royal wedding in 2018, and the various Remembrance services for the war years, which take place within churches across the country.

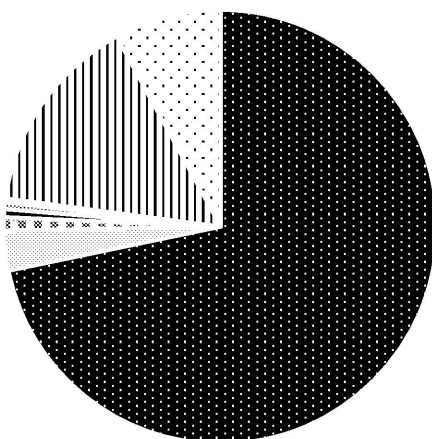


Given that the 2011 census showed that other religions are freely and publicly practised in the Kingdom also.

There is also the role of the Church of England to consider. You can see that the Church of England is also standing as the standard for the same-sex marriage and

2001 Census

- Christians
- Muslims
- Hindus
- Sikhs
- Jews
- Buddhists
- No Religion
- No response



The ONS survey of religious beliefs gives a method of measuring the opinion of the United Kingdom.

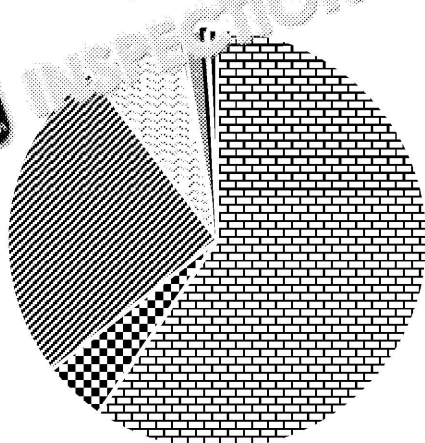
In 2001, 72% of the population identified as Christian, 3% identified as Hindu.

15% of the population identified as having no religious beliefs.

ONS Religion Census

- Christians
- Muslims
- No Religion (Humanism, Atheism)
- No answer
- Buddhism
- Hinduism

2011 Census



Ten years later, ONS showed that the religious views of the population had changed. In this census, a distinct increase in religious diversity of the population was seen.

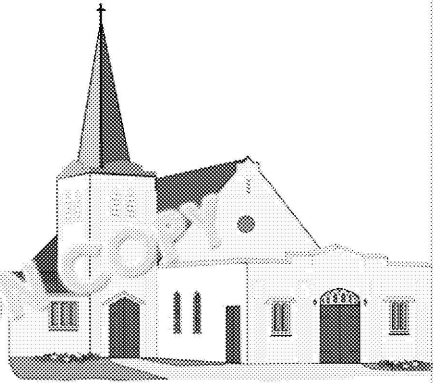
The number of those identifying as Christians **decreased** from 72% in 2001 to 59%.

Those identifying as having no religious beliefs increased from 15% to 25%. This was a significant place in 2021.

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- Local Christians may help street pastor or food bank initiatives
  - ↳ Street pastors provide practical support on the streets, talking to members of the community, providing practical support for vulnerable people, and discouraging antisocial behaviour
  - ↳ Food banks help to provide food for those who have financial problems and cannot afford to buy food



**Ecumenism** – is where different (local) churches and different **denominations** are important in helping Christians stay united as followers of Jesus and to work together

Church members may want to help others with their **faith**, and with their lives due to **compassion**

**Why the local church helps local believers and the community**

Churches want to help support the **faith** of others

### How the Church helps local believers and the community

The **local church**, or parish, is important because it tries to help local believers and the local community, with **faith** and with practical issues.

- Provides **worship** services and groups, e.g. to strengthen and support Christians
  - ↳ help Christians to maintain, strengthen and grow their faith
  - ↳ help Christians to focus on their Christian identity and to continually practise their **faith** in their everyday lives
- Provides fellowship; the opportunity to spend time with others
  - ↳ allows them the opportunities to discuss their faith and practical issues
- Provides services for children
  - ↳ helps children to learn about Christianity and to practise their faith
- Church members will visit those who are ill or unable to attend church
  - ↳ Christians will receive spiritual and practical support
- Churches may do **outreach** work, such as running community groups
  - ↳ this may help non-Christians come to **faith**
  - ↳ activities may provide enjoyment and support for those who need practical support or companionship
- The Church may speak out about local issues or concerns
  - ↳ this helps add weight to the community voice

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The **worldwide church** can mean all Christians, or all churches of a particular **denomination**. Many **denominations** try to work together as part of the ecumenical movement as members of the World Council of Churches, though the Catholic Church is not a member. The **worldwide church** is important for many reasons.

In some countries, Christians face **persecution**. They may also work with their persecutors. They may also work with **persecution**. Many Christians believe in **persecution**, believing that the Christian church should work to preserve the safety of its members.

The **worldwide church** works to **reconcile** conflict and inequality out of **compassion**. They want conflicting parties, such as different countries and religious groups, to live in harmony – to create a better world, and because Jesus taught against treating enemies badly and taught that people should forgive others.

#### Role and importance

- To help coordinate the work of Christians worldwide
- To help Christians understand and **reconcile** conflict
- To help support those who are **persecuted**
- To help others, especially in times of crisis
- To **evangelise**, to spread Christianity



**Tearfund** is a **charity** which makes a difference in the lives of people often in less economically developed countries. They provide food, shelter, and aid those who are suffering following a natural disaster. Christian teaching, and out of love, they may provide includes food and shelter.

**Evangelism** is one of the **aims of the worldwide church**. This is spreading the good news and hoping to **convert** people to Christianity. Christians do this because Jesus commanded them to do so. Christians also want to **evangelise** to help others through bringing them to Jesus. The Church may **evangelise** to maintain church members, needed to provide funds, and volunteers to continue Christian work.

#### The worldwide church gives charity:

Christians believe that they should help, and give to, others.

- Jesus taught that they should help others, including in the parable of the sheep and the goats in Matthew 25 where he indicates that those who perform acts of **charity** will go to **heaven**, because helping others is a service to God. Those who do not help others will go to **hell**.
- St Paul also teaches that Christians should love everyone and help them through **compassion**, rather than as an empty gesture.

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## Activities: Answers

### 1a. The Nature of God – Qualities of God

- 1) See summary sheet
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) For example:  
'God's love was revealed among us in this way: God sent his only Son into the world' (1 John 4:9 NRSV)
- 5) For example:
  - Moral suffering – cheating, rape, lying, violence, war
  - Natural suffering – tornado, tsunami, earthquake, eruption of a volcano
- 6) See summary sheet
- 7) For example:
  - From a fairly good solution to the problem of evil and suffering because I have free will, and for there to be a possibility that some will use this for evil, there must be real choices. Therefore, I think it is successful in explaining moral suffering. However, it is not a good explanation for natural suffering.
  - I do not think that evil and suffering are just, so this is not a successful solution. Bad people do not suffer, while good people do. Also, if Jesus came to atone for sin, why did good people need to be punished.
- 8) For example: I do not think that Christians are justified in believing in an omnipotent God because there do not seem to be satisfactory solutions for there being the amount of suffering in the world, if God is loving and all-powerful. Either God does not exist, or he is not able to stop suffering. A loving God could not want humans to suffer as much as they do.

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## 1b. The Nature of God – The Oneness of God and the Trinity

- 1) See summary sheet
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) For example:  
'Simon Peter answered, "You are the Messiah, the Son of the living God."' (Matthew 16:16)
- 4) For example: Jesus' baptism, creation (Father and Holy Spirit mentioned in Genesis 1:1-3)  
'In those days Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee and was baptized by John in the Jordan. As he came up out of the water, he saw the heavens torn apart and the Spirit descending like a dove and alighting upon him. Then suddenly a voice came from heaven, "You are my Son, the Beloved; with you I am well pleased."' (Mark 1:9-11)

'In the beginning when God created the heavens and the earth, the earth was a formless void and darkness covered the face of the deep, while the spirit of God swept over the face of the waters.' (Genesis 1:1-2)

'The law indeed was given through Moses, and truth came through Jesus Christ. God the only Son, who is close to the Father's heart, who has made him known.' (John 1:1-3)

5)

| Band | Mark | Content  |
|------|------|--|
| 0    | 0    | No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.   |
| 1    | 1    | Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact on religious people, their social sphere and the wider society.<br><br>Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references to authority.  |
| 2    | 2-3  | Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and society.<br><br>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references to authority and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer. |
| 3    | 4-5  | Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content on the relevant issue and clear and detailed awareness of how it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society.<br><br>Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific religious texts and sources of authority throughout the answer.    |

For example:

- Christians believe that God the Father is powerful. They believe that he showed his power and by helping his people (the Jewish people in the Old Testament, and anyone else) that he is in charge of the other persons of the Trinity.
- Christians believe that the second person of the Trinity has existed both in heaven and on earth. That he was present at the creation of the world, but also that he came to Earth as Jesus is known as God the Son.
- 'Simon Peter answered, "You are the Messiah, the Son of the living God."' (Matthew 16:16)

6) For example:

- Jesus came from the Father, but is one being with him.
- Jesus was a virgin.
- Jesus will come to judge those alive and those dead.

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## 2. Creation

- 1) See summary sheet
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) d) Eating forbidden fruit
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) For example:  
'Then God said, "Let there be light"; and there was light.' (Genesis 1:3 NRSV)
- 6) For example:
  - Literal pro: You do not have to justify believing parts of the Bible and not others
  - Literal con: Science disagrees with the biblical account of creation.
  - Symbolic pro: Christians can believe in religion and science without them conflicting
  - Symbolic con: Believing that God created the world / life through the Big Bang is less powerful and invalid
 (Note: cons for the literal view may be pros for the symbolic view, and vice versa.)
- 7) For example: The doctrine of the Fall is the idea that humans fell from God's grace when corrupted by sin, not just Adam and Eve. This led to original sin being passed on to all of humanity (the first, original sin of Adam and Eve was passed on to their children, and so on). This is seen as a saving grace as they are very separated from God. It also makes sex seem negative, as it passed on the sin.

## 3. Jesus Christ

- 1) See summary sheet
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6)

| Band | Marks | Content  |
|------|-------|--|
| 0    | 0     | No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.   |
| 1    | 1     | Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue.<br>Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and concepts.   |
| 2    | 2–3   | Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue.<br>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references.<br>Makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.   |
| 3    | 4–5   | Provides well-expanded and explicit amount of content on the relevant issue.<br>Shows clear and detailed awareness of how it might impact individuals and society.<br>Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific relevant sources of authority throughout the answer. |

For example:

- Reconciliation between people and God.
  - This meant that human beings could have a relationship with God.
  - Overcoming sin and death, so there can be eternal life for humans.
  - Christians believe that Jesus' death achieved the offer of salvation for human beings.
  - Christians believe that Jesus' death and resurrection meant that heaven is achievable for all who are sinners, as they are offered forgiveness through him.
- 7) For example: I think Jesus' crucifixion should be more important for Christians, as it was through his sacrifice that humanity was atoned for man's sin.

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## 4. Salvation

- 1) For example:  
'For the wages of sin is death, but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.'
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) For example:
  - Salvation will afford human beings to have a relationship with God.
  - Humans could never achieve atonement on their own.
  - It is an act of love by God to humankind.
- 6) For example: Some Christians believe that it was necessary for Jesus to die for salvation. He was loving and just – he wanted to save humankind, but something had to make up for the sin of Adam. He died as only he was able to atone for humankind, and this achieved salvation without human effort.

7)

| Band | Marks | Content   |
|------|-------|---|
| 0    | 0     | No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.  |
| 1    | 1     | Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue. It might impact religious people, their social sphere and the wider society.<br><br>Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.   |
| 2    | 2–3   | Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue. It might impact individuals, the social sphere and the wider society.<br><br>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.   |
| 3    | 4–5   | Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content about the relevant issue, demonstrating clear and detailed awareness of how it might impact individuals, the social sphere and the wider society.<br><br>Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific sources of authority throughout the answer. |

For example:

- Because Christians believe they have received salvation in Jesus, this influences their lives.
- Christians want to thank him for freeing them from the law of sin and death.
- Because Christians believe that they have been saved through Jesus, they no longer feel the need to follow the law.
- They believe that Jesus fulfilled this, and so following Jesus and accepting his salvation.

8) For example:

- Christians believe that the Holy Spirit remains with them, given by God to them at baptism. This is a gift of grace, as manifested through the giving of the Holy Spirit to the apostles. God to be better and more like Jesus.
- The Pentecost story in Acts 2:1–6 describes how the Holy Spirit manifested among the apostles.
- Evangelical Christians are an example of a group of Christians who incorporate the Holy Spirit into their worship. Within services they will seek out the Holy Spirit through worship, speaking in tongues or falling into a trance-like state.

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## 5. The Afterlife

- 1) See summary sheet
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) For example:  
'Do not be astonished at this; for the hour is coming when all who are in their graves will come out...' (John 5:28–29 NRSV)
- 5) For example: The parable of the talents teaches that people will be rewarded for using what God has given them more, but those who do not use what God has given them will be punished.

6)

| Band | Marks | Content  |
|------|-------|--|
| 0    | 0     | No relevant information, or no information which is relevant to the question.  |
| 1    | 1     | Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact on religious people, their social sphere and the wider society.<br><br>Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references to authority.  |
| 2    | 2–3   | Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and society.<br><br>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references to authority and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer. |
| 3    | 4–5   | Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content on the relevant issue and clear and detailed awareness of how it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society.<br><br>Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific religious sources of authority throughout the answer.              |

For example:

- Some Christians believe that after death the soul will live on immediately – go to heaven or hell (some believe that some people will go to purgatory to do penance before going to heaven immediately after death and the soul is immortal. This is reinforced by some Bible verses about life immediately after death.
- [To the thief on the cross] 'Truly I tell you, today you will be with me in Paradise'
- Some Christians believe that life after death does not begin immediately after death but is raised at the end of time. This is known as resurrection of the body, and it is believed that everyone will be judged before being sent to heaven or hell.
- 'Do not be astonished at this; for the hour is coming when all who are in their graves will come out...' (John 5:28–29 NRSV)

Accept any relevant points and refer to scripture.

1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum 5), 1 mark for relevant scripture.

If only one religious belief is mentioned, maximum 2 marks + 1 mark for scriptural reference.

- 7) For example: I do not think some Christians are justified in interpreting John 14:6 to mean that only those who know God as Father and Son, and, as Christians believe in a loving God, this seems a better interpretation, as it does not condemn people to hell for not worshipping him and following another religion.

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## 6. Forms of Worship

- 1) See summary sheet
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) For example: sermons, singing hymns, venerating icons, meditation, prayer...
- 4) For example: during a church service, during a marriage ceremony or a funeral...
- 5) For example: during private worship, reading the Bible or praying by oneself or in a group...
- 6) For example: Prayer is the individual believer or a group of communal believers communicating with God. It can take the form of a personal interaction, or a veneration of God.
- 7) See summary sheet
- 8) See summary sheet
- 9)

| Band | Marks | Content  |
|------|-------|--|
| 0    | 0     | No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.   |
| 1    | 1     | Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact on religious people, their social sphere and the wider society.<br><br>Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer. |
| 2    | 2–3   | Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact on individuals, the community and the wider society.<br><br>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.                       |
| 3    | 4–5   | Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content on the relevant issue and its impact on individuals, the community and the wider society.<br><br>Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific resources of authority throughout the answer.                |

For example:

- Some Christians might practice liturgical worship, worshipping within a group and following a set pattern. This might entail set prayers and set responses. This is worship which follows a set pattern and follows the same liturgical style every week, but use different hymns and prayers. It helps Christians focus on God by following aspects of worship to be incorporated, and helps Christians focus on God by following a set pattern.
- Some Christians might practice non-liturgical and informal worship. This involves worshipping God in the way which feels appropriate at the time, rather than having to follow a set pattern. These types of worship may be spontaneous and/or more relaxed. These types of worship may be more at ease without the formal liturgy.
- Some Christians might worship by praying using prayer beads, such as within the Catholic tradition.

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## 7. Sacraments

- 1) See summary sheet
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) 'Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit' (Matthew 28:19 NRSV)
- 5) For example:
  - Matrimony
  - Confirmation
 Accept any relevant point.
- 6) For example: Quakers and the Salvation Army do not observe sacraments as they do not feel that people receive God's grace through Jesus and do not need sacraments to be saved. They encourage people to rely on what they believe as water symbols, but to focus on God.
- 7) For example: Catholics believe in transubstantiation because they take Jesus' words as giving him his body and blood. St Paul's letters have also been used to justify that the bread and wine really become Jesus' body and blood.

## 8a. Pilgrimage and Celebrations – Pilgrimage

- 1) See summary sheet
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) Examples could include: the Vatican, Jerusalem, Rome...
- 5) For example: Some Christians may think that pilgrimage is unimportant because they do not believe in a physical journey to improve their relationship with God. They may also feel that there is no specific physical location. Some Christians feel that pilgrimage has become commercialised and that the focus of pilgrimage detracts from its spiritual focus.
- 6) For example: Jerusalem has always been a significant pilgrimage site for Christians because it is closer to Jesus through walking where he walked. Jerusalem is especially important because Jesus was condemned to death, and he would have been crucified and was reported to have been buried there. Pilgrims can see the remains of the temple at which Jesus would have worshipped. Other sites of pilgrimage are also Bethlehem, his birthplace, and the River Jordan where he was baptised, and the Mount of Olives. Pilgrims in Jerusalem will spend time visiting important sites, such as the western wall (the only part of the temple that remained after the temple's destruction), and places which they believe Jesus visited, as well as the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which was built since the time of Jesus. Some will walk the route that they believe Jesus took to Jerusalem.

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## 8b. Pilgrimage and Celebrations – Celebrations

- 1) For example:  
Any verses from Matthew 1:18-25 or Luke 2:1-20  
[Prophesy, taken to be about Jesus] 'For a child has been born for us, a son given to us; and he is named Wonderful Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.'
- 2) For example:  
'But in fact Christ has been raised from the dead, the first fruits of those who have died. For as in Adam all have died, so in Christ all will be made alive in Christ.' (1 Corinthians 15:20–22 NRSV)
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) For example: Christians may attend a midnight service containing the Eucharist on Christmas Eve to welcome Jesus into their lives. They may pray for peace and the end of conflict during the Christmas season. At Christmas, Christians may attend services on the night of Christmas Eve or at Christmas. At Easter, Christians may attend services on the night of Good Friday and possibly several times on Easter Sunday. They may read the Bible. Many will take part in the Eucharist, and praise God.

| Band | Marks | Content   |
|------|-------|---|
| 0    | 0     | No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.  |
| 1    | 1–3   | A demonstration of limited understanding of differing ideas and viewpoints.<br><br>No differing viewpoints given within religious tradition, and no understanding of the impact of ideas on religious individuals and their wider social sphere.<br><br>Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.   |
| 2    | 4–6   | Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant ideas and viewpoints.<br><br>Demonstrates knowledge of more than one viewpoint on the question, but this is relatively limited.<br><br>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.  |
| 3    | 7–9   | Provides a developed amount of content about the relevant ideas and viewpoints.<br><br>Demonstrates knowledge of more than one viewpoint on the question, and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider society. Answer contains detail; however, this is relatively limited.<br><br>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.                                   |
| 4    | 10–12 | Provides a highly knowledgeable, well-developed amount of content about the relevant ideas and viewpoints.<br><br>Demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider society. Answer contains details and uses examples such as references to authority.<br><br>Shows well-developed awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.                       |
| 5    | 13–15 | Provides an exceptional, well-developed amount of content about the relevant ideas and viewpoints.<br><br>Demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider society. Answer contains exceptional details and uses examples such as references to authority.<br><br>Shows well-developed awareness and interpretation(s) of applicable and relevant terms and makes fully correct use of these terms in the answer. |

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### Points and justification for

- Without Christmas, there would be no Christianity – if Jesus did not enter the world as a Christian.
- Christmas is often emphasised more than other festivals. Christians often spend Christmas differently from other times of the year.
- Christmas celebrates Jesus coming into the world and celebrates him revealing God's will. This is really important to Christians.

### Points and justification against

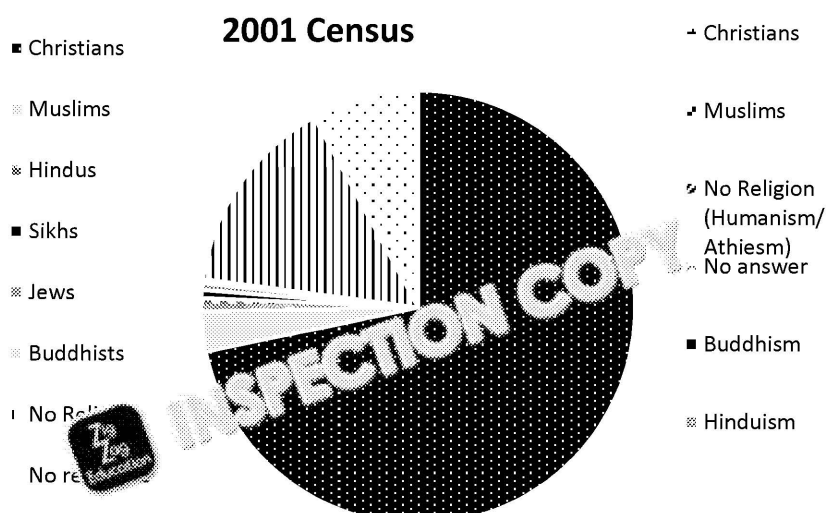
- Many Christians feel that Easter is the most important time of the year, because it brought humanity salvation.
- While many Christians focus on Christmas Day more than on Easter Sunday, Christmas is often about present buying and parties. At Easter, many Christians have space to focus on Jesus' sacrifice.
- Many Christians feel that while festivals are important, all the year is equally significant. It is Jesus' death and resurrection that Jesus died so that they could live and have a close relationship with God.

Accept any relevant point or justification.

- 7) For example: Pentecost is 50 days after Easter and celebrates when the Holy Spirit came upon the first disciples, and are grateful for the Holy Spirit in their lives.

## 9. Christianity in Britain and the Church in the Local Community

- 1) See summary sheet
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) For example:  
'... whoever wishes to become great among you must be your servant, and whoever wishes to be first must be last of all.' (Mark 10:43-44 NRSV) – Jesus taught that people should serve others by helping the community.
- 5) For example: Different local churches may work together to strengthen bonds between the church and the community. They may also work together to carry out joint work which they might not be able to do individually, such as outreach days.
- 6) Students should label the pie charts to represent the below data:



- 7) For example: The changes that can be seen between the results of the two surveys are significant. Identifying as Christians has decreased a large amount, from being a large majority (over half). Those who claim to have no religious affiliation or faith, such as atheists, have increased. Those who adhere to the Islamic faith, have grown. The number of people who chose other religions has also increased, although marginally.

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## 10. The Worldwide Church

- 1) See summary sheet
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) For example:
  - Alpha courses
  - Missionary work abroad
- 5) For example: If I were a persecuted Christian, I think I would be scared and try to work in a safe area if I could. I think it is brave to try to reconcile with those who persecute you, and if I were in that position.

6)

| Band | Marks | Content   |
|------|-------|---|
| 0    | 0     | No relevant information, or no information which is relevant to the question.   |
| 1    | 1     | Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact on religious people, their social sphere and the wider society.<br><br>Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references to authority.   |
| 2    | 2–3   | Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact on individuals, the community and society.<br><br>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references to authority and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.                                  |
| 3    | 4–5   | Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content on the relevant issue and a clear and detailed awareness of how it might impact individuals, the community and wider society.<br><br>Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific religious sources of authority throughout the answer. |

For example:

- The worldwide church is important because it helps with reconciliation. It helps with conflicting with each other – for example, warring countries – and it helps to reconcile with those who have treated them badly. It does this partly because of its teaching of compassion and to love others, and reconciling people is loving; and also because reconciliation was important – that people should reconcile with each other because if they were conflicting with others, it would make it hard for them to be fully committed to their faith.
- The worldwide church is also important because it encourages charity and helps with the poor. It is important because it helps people to live stable and happy lives and because Jesus said to go to heaven if they did not help others.

Accept any relevant points and reference to Christian teaching.

1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum 5), 1 mark for relevant reference to Christian teaching. If *only* one religious belief is mentioned, maximum 2 marks + 1 mark for Christian teaching.

- 7) For example: CAFOD is a Catholic charity which aims to put Catholic teachings into practice and help people in need internationally. It tries to help with sustainability as well as emergency relief and encourages people to help themselves. It campaigns against injustice and encourages prayer.

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