



YEAR 9 RELIGIOUS STUDIES CURRICULUM



WHAT IS THE CHRISTIAN
RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD?

1



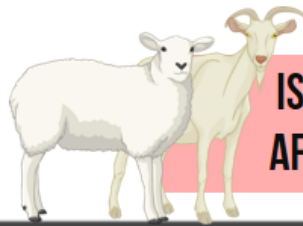
DID JESUS HAVE
AN IMPACT?

2



WHAT DO JEWS BELIEVE
ABOUT GOD?

4



IS THERE LIFE
AFTER DEATH?

3

HOW DO JEWS SHOW
THEIR FAITH?

5



A QUESTION OF LIFE
AND DEATH?

6



AN EFFECTIVE RS STUDENT...

RESPECTS THE
BELIEFS OF
OTHERS



THINKS CRITICALLY
AND USES LOGICAL
REASONING

















CAN DISCUSS BOTH
SIDES OF AN
ARGUMENT



USES SPECIALIST
VOCABULARY



Pedagogical Icons

Symbol	Strategy	You should:
	Recap and Retrieval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer questions in silence. • Try and retrieve your answers from memory. • Do not look back at notes. • Self-mark or peer-mark at the end.
	Do Now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the task or tasks in silence. • Use your background knowledge to help support you. • Look back at notes if this helps you. • Self-mark or peer-mark at the end.
	Everybody Writes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will provide a written response to a question. • This task could require a word, full sentence or paragraph. • Use Key Vocabulary where possible. • Refer to your Vocabulary Page and or the Academic Point Builder if directed to.
	Everybody Reads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the text with a ruler or finger and 'read along' with the person reading aloud. • Be ready to read aloud when your name is called. • Ask if you are unsure of the meanings of any words.
	Independent Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an independent task and you must read the question carefully. Use your own knowledge with no support to write a full answer, justifying your response. • Be ready to share the answer you have written. • Edit and improve your answer based on feedback.
	Modelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain your thought process and show how you are doing something. • You need to be able to show how you are overcoming issues. • Be prepared to show or explain your working in your booklet or to your peers.
	Check Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will be required to complete a low stakes quiz or short answer questions relating to the lesson topic to check your understanding before moving on with the next task. • Self-mark or peer-mark at the end.
	Find the Answer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a retrieval task, go back through the text or figure to find the answer. • Re-read key information. • Self-mark or edit/improve incorrect answers.
	Think Pair Share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn to face your partner, repeat the question, problem or topic. • Review Key information and vocabulary in the booklet. • Build each other's responses. • Be ready to share your responses with your peers.
	This Reminds Me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make links to previous units from the content you have learnt today. • Show how what you have learnt today can link to previous learning. • Give reasons why you think that the units are linked, identify any similarities/differences between them.
	Careers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This symbol indicates that the information/ task you are looking at can link to your further education or career choices.
	Quote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse parts of holy books • Awareness of significant thinkers opinions.
	Analyse The Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look closely at the source. • Annotate it if this is helpful. • Link back to information in the booklet and in your own background knowledge.
	Reflect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take some time to think deeply • Mindfulness activity • Breathe deeply and think about how this effects your life and the lives of others.

TOPIC 1: WHAT IS THE CHRISTIAN RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD?

•Nature of God	Trinity	Roman Catholics	Sustainable
•Omnipotent	Creator	Literal	The Fall
•Omniscient	Genesis	Symbolic	Original Sin
•Omnibenevolent	Evangelical Christians	Stewardship	Problem of Evil
•Monotheistic	Liberal Christians	Dominion	Free Will

TOPIC 2: DID JESUS HAVE AN IMPACT?

•Jesus Christ	Ascension	Good Works	Christian Aid
•Messiah (saviour)	Resurrection	Atonement	Food Banks
•Incarnation	Sin	Christmas	Street Pastors
•Miracles	Salvation	Easter	Church
•Crucifixion	Grace	Holy Week	Lord's Prayer

TOPIC 3: IS THERE LIFE AFTER DEATH?

•Heaven	Parable	Resurrection	Messianic Age
•Hell	Righteous	Gan Eden (paradise)	Promised Land
•Purgatory	Genesis	Gehenna (torment)	Physical Body
•Judgement	Immortality of the soul	Sheol (waiting)	Sephardic Jews
•Just	Michelangelo	Messiah	Reincarnation

TOPIC 4: WHAT DO JEWS BELIEVE ABOUT GOD?

•Monotheistic	Covenant	Tikkun Olam	Torah
•Oneness	Sacrifice	Orthodox Jews	Tanakh
•Shema	Loyalty	Reform Jews	Mitzvot
•Shekinah	Circumcision	Moses	Pikuach Nefesh
•Abraham	Brit Milah	10 Commandments	Sanctity of Life

TOPIC 5: HOW DO JEWS SHOW THEIR FAITH?

•Synagogue	Bimah	Brit Shalom	Kosher
•Public Worship	The Amidah	Pesach (Passover)	Trefah
•Private Worship	Bar Mitzvah	Seder Meal	Tefillin
•Aron Hakodesh	Bat Mitzvah	Yom Kippur	Siddur
•Ner Tamid	Brit Milah	Rosh Hashanah	Tallit

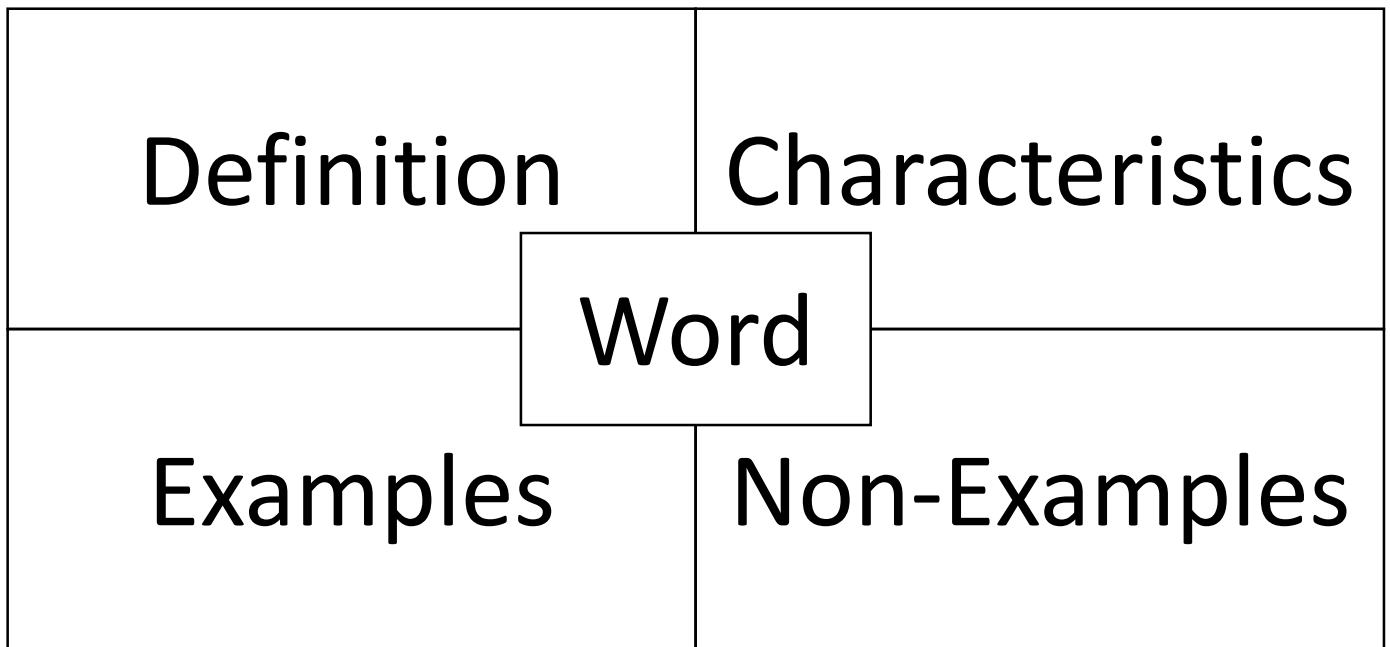
TOPIC 6: A QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH?

•Quality of Life	Conception	Charles Darwin	Deforestation
•Sanctity of Life	Euthanasia	Theory of Evolution	Judgement
•Abortion	Hospice	Natural Resources	Genesis
•Pro Life	Animal Rights	Sustainable Energy	Awe
•Pro Choice	Vegetarian	Fossil Fuels	Animal Testing

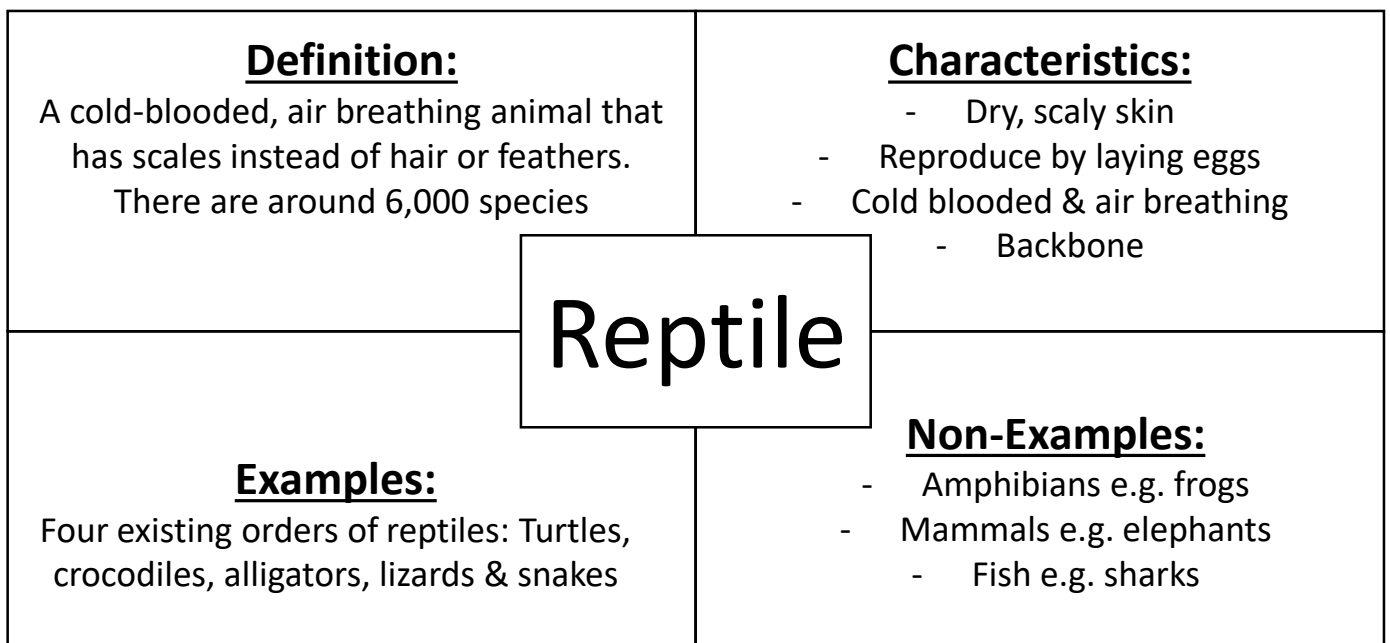
Frayer Model

The Frayer Model is a simple but effective model to help you organise your understanding of new academic terms or complex vocabulary. You will see this throughout your booklet. Below is an example of how it works.

The Frayer Model:



Worked Example:



Thesaurus						
Sequencing	Examples	Developing	Alternatives	Comparing	Additions	Emphasise
Firstly Secondly Next Finally Since	For example For instance ... such as ... In the case of As seen in	...because Thus ... so This links to This means Furthermore Consequently Therefore This leads to	Whereas Instead of Nevertheless Alternatively In contrast However Although Otherwise On the other hand Then again	Similarly Likewise In the same way Equally	And Also As well as Moreover Furthermore ...along with... ...as a consequence... Including... ...which will lead to...	Above all Ultimately Especially Significantly Importantly
Decision making						
How important, successful OR significant?	How far do you agree?	Opinions	Conclusion			
Extremely Very Quite/moderate Somewhat/slightly Minor / little	Completely Strongly Undecided Slightly disagree	I believe I think that In my opinion In my view It is my belief that	Overall... because... In conclusion... Considering the evidence stated above, my conclusion is.... The best option is... because...			
Command word sentence starters...						
Explain	Suggest	To what extent	Evaluate/Discuss			
This happens because... This demonstrates... This means that... This is formed by... Therefore... This may be because... This will result in...	This may happen because... This may have been formed by... This may be because... This could result in...	... is more important than... ... more effective than is successful because...but on the other hand ... To some extent...	The main advantage(s) of ... are... because...as shown by... However the main disadvantage(s) of... are...because...as shown by... and so...			

Accountable Talk

Use this page in class discussions to help you formulate your verbal responses to questions

Stating a new opinion:

- I think/ believe that...
- In my opinion...
- From my perspective...
- Based on..., it seems that....
- After reading... I conclude that...
- Overall, the evidence suggests...
- On the one hand... on the other hand...

Ask for clarification

- What do you mean by...?
- Why do you think that?
- Will you explain that again?
- I have a question about...
- I don't quite understand. Can you explain it a little bit more?

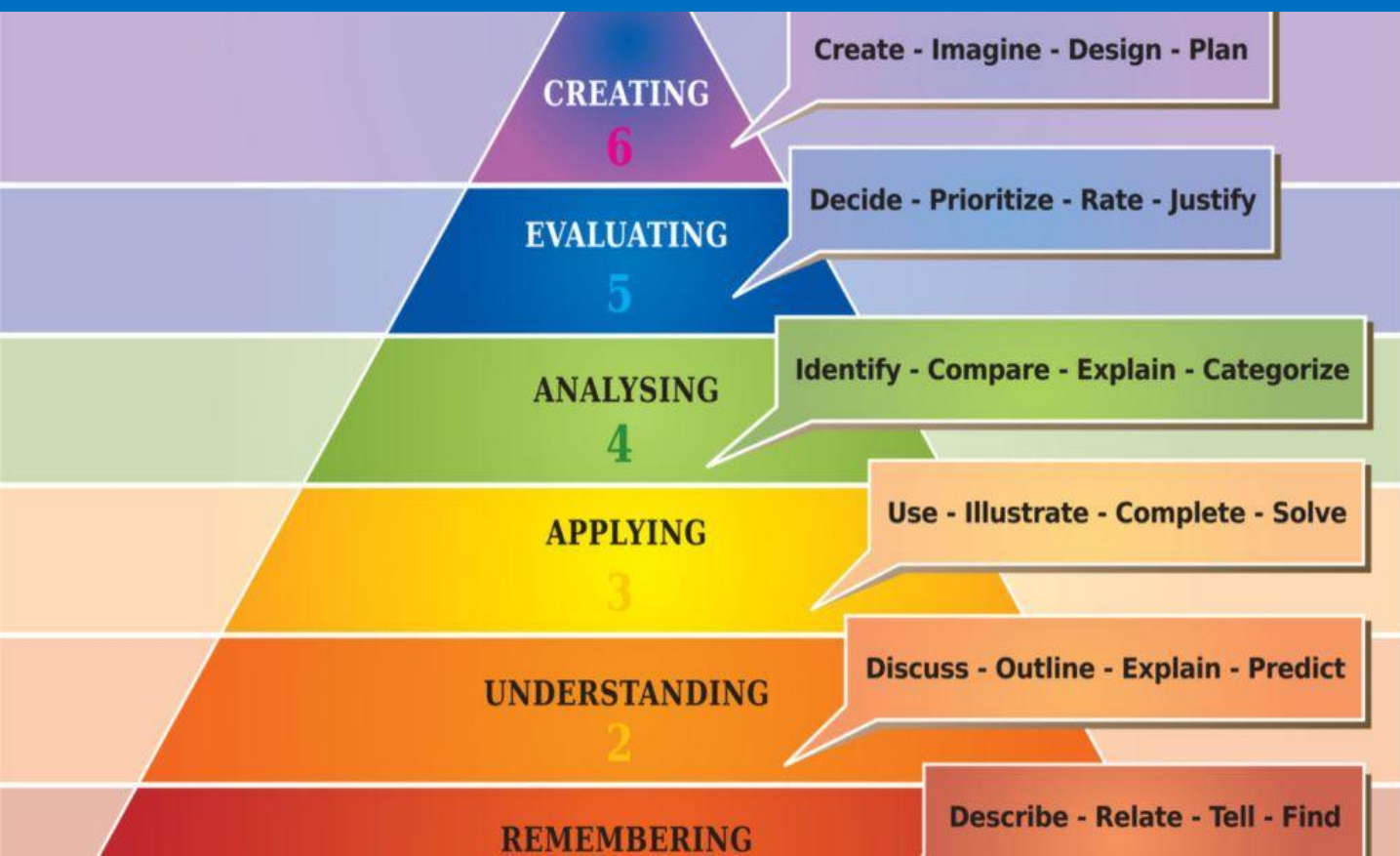
Agree, disagree, or add on

- I agree with you because...
- That answer makes sense because...
- I respectfully disagree with you because...
- I have a different point of view...
- I would like to add on...
- To expand on what.... said....
- This reminds me of...
- To piggyback on what... said...

Paraphrase or restate your opinion

- So what you are saying is that...
- In other words, you think...
- I noticed that...
- If I understand you correctly, your opinion is that...

Higher Order Thinking



Paragraph Writing

WHAT	P	Point	<p>This is your POINT Start with a clear statement of your view.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What example (individual, event, discovery, etc.) are you using to answer the question? • (*whatever the focus of the question is)
	T/E	Evidence	<p>Identify key evidence which backs up your points.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which facts/figures/names/ dates/ places /organisations can you add to support and describe your point? • What analytical language and key vocabulary would be good to use? • What sources/ evidence would support your point.
	E	Explain	<p><u>EXPLAIN THE OBVIOUS.</u> Explain what this means or shows.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This shows</i> • <i>This meant that</i> • <i>This led to</i> • <i>This developed into</i> • <i>As a result</i> • <i>Consequently</i> • <i>This suggests</i> • <i>Therefore</i>
HOW	D	Develop	<p><u>DEVELOP FURTHER MEANING.</u> Now <u>analyse</u> the importance, significance or impacts of your evidence. Link this directly back to the question wording.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This means</i> • <i>This is significant because</i> • <i>The impact of this was</i> • <i>This was important because</i> • <i>This is more/less important</i> • <i>This led to</i>
	D	Develop	<p><u>DEVELOP EVEN FURTHER MEANING.</u> Now <u>offer</u> a secondary interpretation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This evidence also supports the idea that... by...</i> • <i>Additionally...</i> • <i>Furthermore, it might be suggested that...</i> • <i>However, on the other hand...</i> • <i>To certain extent it could be argues that ...</i> • <i>This is accurate/ inaccurate...</i>

12 Mark Essay Questions

Post it note method: How to plan for a part 5, 12 marker essay question

Christian....

Other...

“Statement”

Point 1

Point 1

Quote

Quote

Evaluate: Is this a strong or weak argument?

Point 2

Point 2

Quote

Quote

Evaluate: Is this a strong or weak argument?

Point 3

Point 3

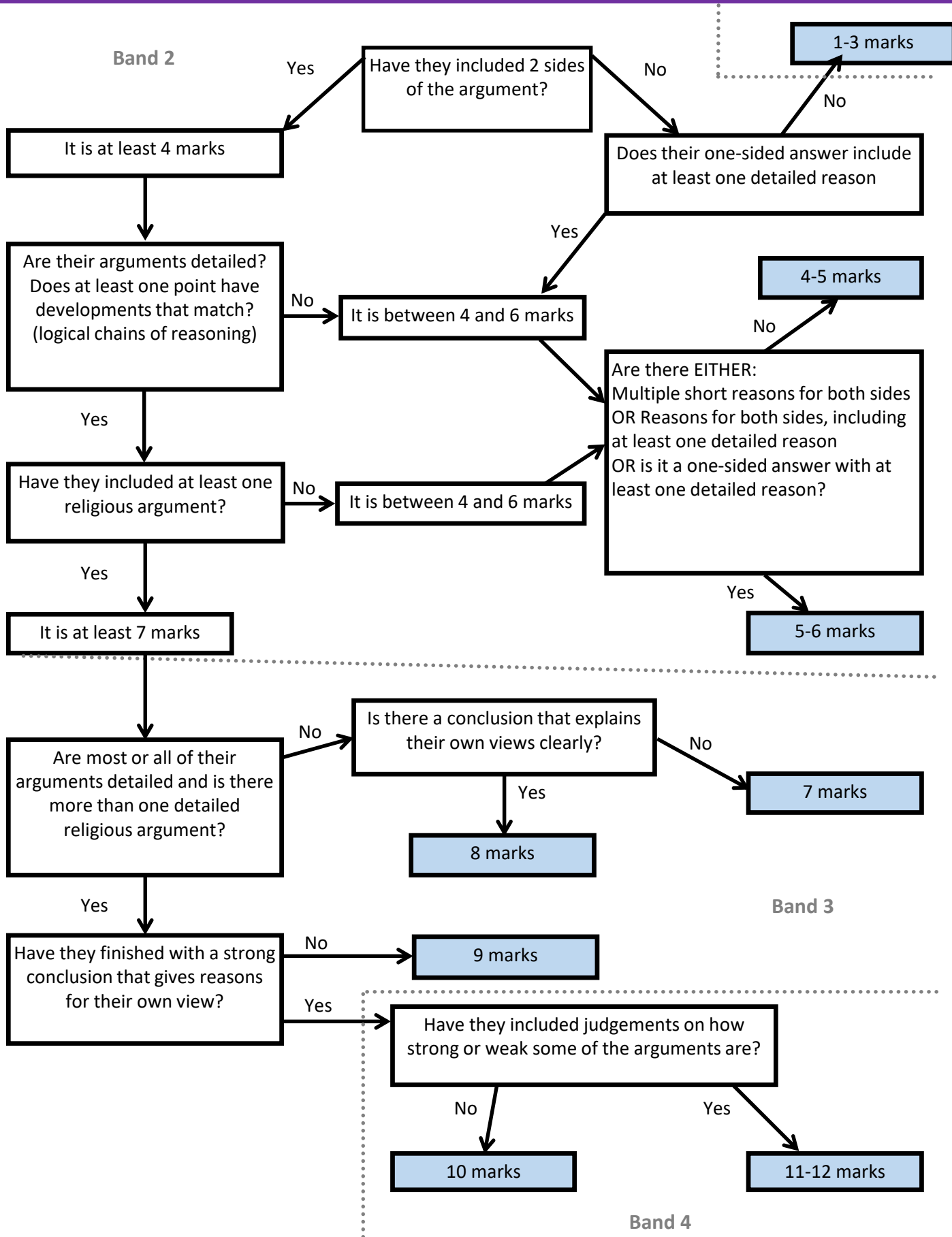
Quote

Quote

Evaluate: Is this a strong or weak argument?

Conclusion

12 Mark Essay Questions



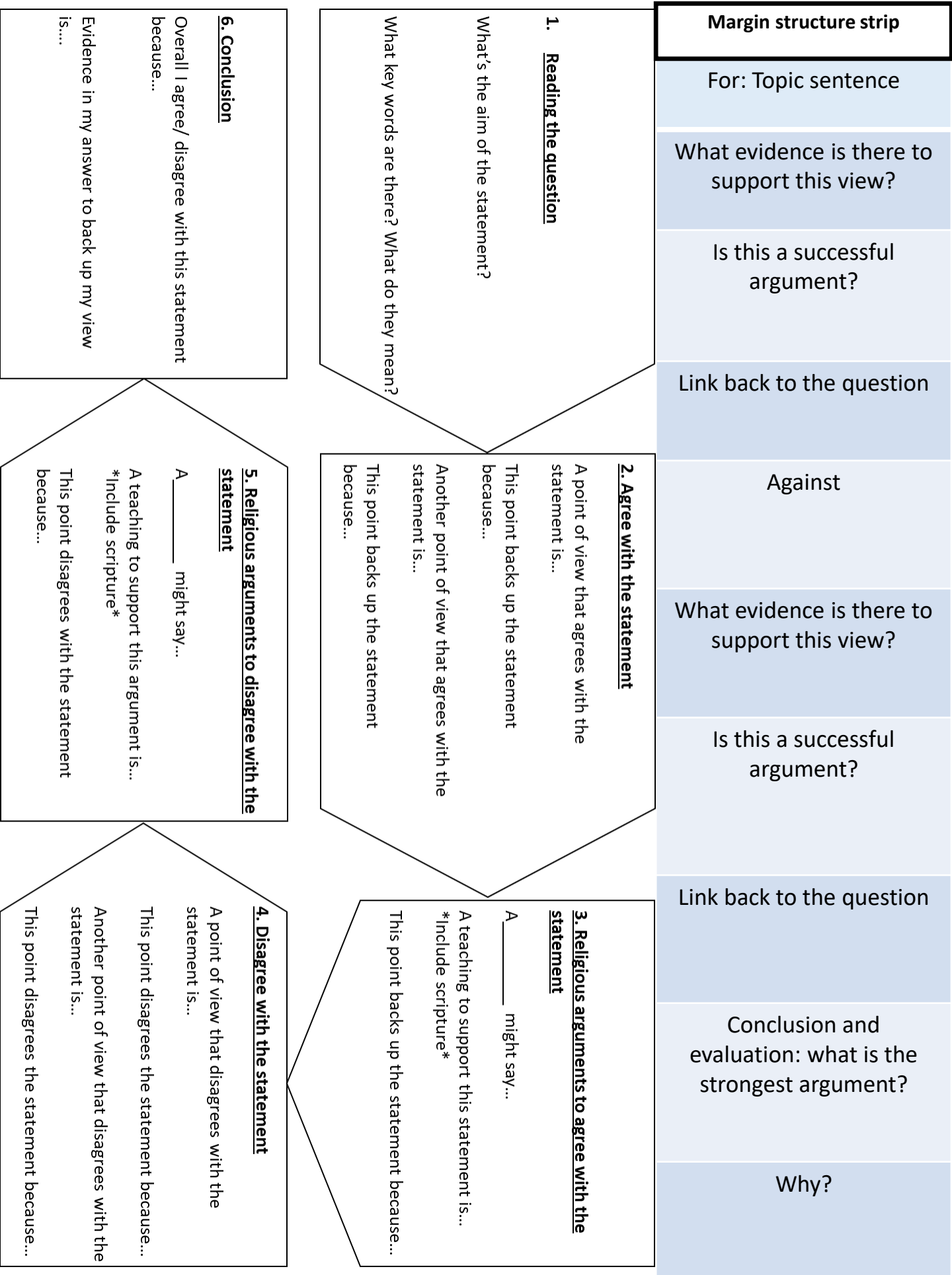
Band 1 = 1-3 marks

Band 2 = 4-6 marks

Band 3 = 7-9 marks

Band 4 = 10-12 marks

12 Mark Essay Questions



Exam structure Mat

1 Mark questions



Multiple choice: select the correct answer. Tip: If you are unsure work backwards and cross out the answers that you know are incorrect.

1 min



2 Mark questions

These questions will ask you to give two examples. Tip: use bullet points or brief sentences to help save time.

Give two examples of what religious believers might do to help to carry out the duty of stewardship.

2 marks

Answer A: Christians could write letters to their MPs, trying to put pressure on the government to do more to conserve natural resources and encourage an eco-friendly lifestyle. Muslims could do this also. Stewardship is about living in a responsible way by not wasting resources and Christians and Muslims could put this into practice in everyday life by turning off computers rather than leaving them on standby and switching off lights when going out of a room. X

Answer B: Be kind to animals. Recycle. ✓

Both answers A and B are 2/2 but A took longer to write. Don't waste time!

Flash cards are a great way to revise key terms and scripture.

TOP TIP

Flash cards are a great way to revise key terms and scripture.

2 min

4 Mark questions

Structure:

View 1: Point + explanation

View 2: Point + explanation

Sentence starters:

(Point)

One influence/belief/tradition/practice is...

(Explanation)

They believe this because...

Or

This influences the believer because...

These questions will ask you to give two examples with an explanation. Tip: Unlike question 1 and 2 this does need to be in full sentences.

Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about abortion. 4 Marks

society about abortion. 4 Marks

Answer A: One belief about abortion in British society is that in some situations it may be the most 'loving thing to do.' Some Christians (i.e. Liberal Protestants) may suggest in the case of rape or severe disability, which will reduce the quality of life, abortion may be permitted. In contrast, another belief about abortion is that it is not permitted. Some Buddhists may strictly follow the 'First Precept' – do not harm. They may believe that from the moment of conception a fetus is human; therefore abortion would be equal to murder.

Answer B: Some Christians think abortion is murder. Other Christians think abortion is fine sometimes.

Simple points and explanation will often get you 3 marks!

4 min

5 Mark questions

Structure:

View 1: Point + explanation

Evidence (scripture)

View 2: Point + explanation

Sentence starters:

(Point)

One influence/belief/tradition/practice is...

(Explanation)

They believe this because...

Or

This influences the believer because...

(Evidence)

This is shown when...

These questions will ask you to give two examples with an explanation. Tip: YOU MUST Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answers.

Explain two Christian teachings about judgement. 5 marks.



Answer A: Christians believe that God will judge them and decide what happens to them in the afterlife. In the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats Jesus says that people will be separated 'as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats.' Those people who have served others will be rewarded in heaven. However, many Christians do not believe that simply being kind to other people is enough to guarantee a place in heaven. Judgement relies, not just on being kind, but on believing in Jesus. 5/5

Answer B: Christians believe that God will judge them and decide what happens to them in the afterlife. In the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats in Matthew 25 Jesus says that 'God will separate people like a shepherd will separate the sheep from the goats.' Those people who have followed Jesus' teachings from the Bible and have served others will be rewarded in heaven. 4/5

5 min



You need a detailed explanation to get 5/5!

12 Mark questions

For these questions you will be asked to evaluate a statement. Tip: remember the structure on the **FARM** there's **PEACE**



Structure and sentence starters:

For:

Point - Some believers such as... (insert name) agree with the statement as they believe... (link to question)

Evidence - This is illustrated in the... (teaching/practice) of... (give teaching/practice)

Analysis - This (practice/teaching) shows believers... (explain the teaching or practice and how it influences believers)

Critic - Some other believers may disagree with this view as they believe... (provide alternative view or alternative interpretation of the teachings / practice above)

Evaluate - overall, the most convincing view is... (point or critic) because... (why do you think this)

Against:

Point - Some other believers such as... (insert name) disagree with the statement as they believe... (link to question)

Evidence - This is illustrated in the... (teaching/practice) of... (give teaching/practice)

Analysis - This (practice/teaching) shows believers... (explain the teaching or practice and how it influences believers)

Critic - Some other believers may disagree with this view as they believe... (provide alternative view or alternative interpretation of the teachings / practice above)

Evaluate - overall, the most convincing view is... (point or critic) because... (why do you think this)

Religious view: Have you included scripture? Biblical stories or practices? Are you using key words and technical language?

My opinion: Conclude your argument- what do you believe? Which argument do you agree with the most?

For, Against, Religious view, My opinion → **Point, Evidence, Analysis, Critic, Evaluate**
A well argued response, reasoned consideration of different points of view, Logical chain of reasoning leading to judgements supported by knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information.

What the examiner is looking for

A 10-12 mark response will give...

Example question: 'To describe God as omnipotent is the best way to understand God'

Evaluate this statement, 12 Marks

Command word is evaluate

Argue how omnipotent is and isn't the best way to understand God

Consider what constitutes as 'best'

Ensure that one of your points outlines how it does help Christians to understand God

Break down what the question is asking you to do

TOP TIP

Both the 5 and 12 mark questions need to have reference to scripture. There is no rule against using the same quote twice- If you can't think of a new quote for the 12 mark you could repeat the quote you used in the 5 marker.

The 12 mark questions are worth 50% of the marks for the whole exam, so its important that you leave yourself as much time as possible to answer them. They should take approximately 12 minutes to answer.

Good grades aren't luck, they are the result of hard work

Remember... Always say some believers, never say all

12 min



You get 3 additional marks for SPaG so use any spare time to proof read your writing.

Pre Knowledge Test

1. What is the Trinity?

- a) Three persons in one God
- b) Three totally separate gods
- c) God, the Devil and Mary

2. What does omnipotent mean with reference to God?

- a) God is all-good
- b) God is all-knowing
- c) God is all-powerful

3. What is a creed?

- a) A statement of Christian beliefs
- b) A book of teachings
- c) A book of prayers

4. Why do some people believe that scripture reveals God?

- a) The words were made up by human beings
- b) Changes to the text have been made down the ages
- c) God inspired the writers of scripture

5. How do Christians achieve salvation?

- a) Pray every day
- b) Repent their sins. Love unconditionally. Worship God
- c) Follow the ten commandments

6. How might miracles reveal God for the believer?

- a) They show God's power in the world
- b) Miracles cannot happen
- c) Miracles show that God does not care

7. How might evil and suffering prepare Christians for heaven?

- a) It makes them despair and give up trying to improve
- b) It strengthens them in their struggle against evil
- c) It turns them away from God

8. What is immortality of the soul?

- a) When a person dies their soul moves on to eternal life in heaven
- b) When a person dies their soul comes back to Earth in another body
- c) When a person dies they live on in the memories of other people

9. What is the basis for the Christian belief in an afterlife?

- a) Jesus was born in a stable
- b) Jesus was resurrected from the dead
- c) Jesus died on a cross

10. Why is the Day of Judgement important for Christians?

- a) On this day it will be decided whether Jesus lives or dies
- b) On this day it will be decided where a person will go for all eternity based on past actions and faithfulness
- c) On this day it will be shown that God does not love people

11. What does the New Testament contain?

- a) The history of Israel
- b) Works of fiction
- c) The life and teachings of Jesus Christ and his early followers

12. What is atonement?

- a) The belief that all Christians will be saved
- b) The place where Christians are judged before God
- c) The act of restoring a relationship in Christianity. Jesus' death and resurrection restores the relationship between God and human beings









13. What is the fundamentalist Christian view of the Bible?

- a) The stories are only important for their message
- b) You do not have to believe anything in it
- c) The words are literally true

14. What is meant by incarnation?

- a) Jesus is God
- b) To take on flesh; God becomes a human being
- c) God is real

Knowledge Organiser

 <p>Nature of God</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians believe in one God who is the creator and the sustainer of all that exists - God is omnipotent which means they are almighty and have unlimited power - God is benevolent which means they are all-loving and all-good - God is just which means they are a perfect and fair judge - The Problem of Suffering asks: if God is all these things why do they allow bad things to happen to good and innocent people? 	
<p>The Trinity</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians believe God is three persons in one. This idea is called the Trinity. - Each person of the Trinity is fully God but the three persons of the Trinity are not the same. - The Father is the creator of all life - The Son is Jesus Christ who is both fully human and fully God - The Holy Spirit is the unseen power of God at work in the world, especially answering prayers <p><i>"We believe in one God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit"</i> – The Nicene Creed</p>	
<p>Incarnation and Crucifixion</p>  	<p><u>Crucifixion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus travelled to Jerusalem to preach and he was sentenced to death by Pontius Pilate - Jesus was then nailed to a cross where he died. - In his last moments Jesus was able to forgive those who were killing him showing Christians how important forgiveness is - This event is remembered on Good Friday <p><i>"Forgive them father, they know not what they do"</i> – Luke 23:34</p>	<p><u>Incarnation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians believe that God was incarnated (born) in human form as Jesus Christ - Mary was impregnated by the Holy Spirit and gave birth as a virgin – for Christians this is proof of Jesus' status as the son of God - Christmas is the festival that celebrates the incarnation <p><i>"The word became flesh"</i> – John 1:14</p>
<p>Resurrection and Ascension</p>  	<p><u>Resurrection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After Jesus was dead and buried Christians believe he rose from the dead – this is the resurrection - Early on the Sunday three women visited his tomb expecting to find his body but it was not there - After his resurrection Jesus appeared to his disciples and told them to spread the word of him - This event is celebrated on Easter Sunday <p><i>"He is risen"</i> – Christians say this to each other on Easter Sunday</p>	<p><u>Ascension</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forty days after he rose from the dead Jesus ascended (went up) into heaven <p><u>A belief in resurrection and ascension ...</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shows life after death is real - Assures Christians they will rise again after death and live on in the afterlife - Leads Christians to try and lead a good life
<p>Sin and Salvation</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians believe you are judged after you die (see Religion and Life) and how well or badly you have lived and treated others decides if you go to heaven or hell - Sin is any action or thought that goes against God's will, Christians can look in the Bible for advice on what is a sin e.g. murder (you shall not kill) and adultery (cheating, you shall not commit adultery) - God gave humans free will but they should use that freedom to make good choices and not sin - Salvation is the idea that Jesus's crucifixion saves human beings from eternal damnation - The death of Jesus made up for original sin – the idea that we were all damned by Eve's choice to disobey God – it allows us to atone for sins and reach eternal life in heaven 	



Topic Vocabulary

Key Terms	Definition	Red Amber Green
Ascension	Jesus returning to be with God in heaven after the crucifixion	
Atonement	Making things better after sinning, asking for forgiveness from God	
Benevolent	God's nature as all-loving	
Crucifixion*	Jesus' execution by the Romans on the cross	
Incarnation*	God becoming flesh in the form of Jesus Christ	
Just	God's nature as fair	
Omnipotent	God's nature as all-powerful	
Original Sin	The built-in tendency to do wrong which comes from Eve's disobedience	
Resurrection*	Jesus returning from the dead after he was crucified	
Salvation*	Being saved from sin and given eternal life in heaven by God	
Sin*	Any thought or action which goes against God's will	
Trinity	God's nature as three-parts-in-one, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit	
Sacrifice*	The slaughter of an animal as an offering to a God or gods	
Evil*	Profoundly immoral or wicked	
Love*	A strong feeling of affection	

Year 9 - Did Jesus have an impact?

Key Words

Ascension	Jesus returning to be with God in heaven after the crucifixion	Sacrifice	Jesus paying for human sin by being crucified on the cross
Atonement	Making things better after sinning, asking for forgiveness from God	Forgiveness	Pardoning a person for something they have done wrong
The Word	Refers to Jesus as the Son of God and his words are directly from God	Resurrection	Jesus returning from the dead after he was crucified
Crucifixion	Jesus' execution by the Romans on the cross	Salvation	Being saved from sin and given eternal life in heaven by God
Incarnation	God becoming flesh in the form of Jesus Christ	Sin	Any thought or action which goes against God's will
Annunciation	The announcement of the incarnation by the angel Gabriel to Mary	Trinity	God's nature as three-parts-in-one, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit
Immaculate conception	A name given to Mary, the mother of Jesus, who is free from original sin	Evil	The opposite of good. A force that is seen as destructive and against God
Word of God	The sacred writings of the Christian religion. The Bible is the Word of God	Magi	Also referred to as the wise men or kings
Gospels	The four records of Jesus' life and teaching in the New Testament	The Father	The first Person of the Trinity, the creator and sustainer of the universe
Grace	The unconditional and generous love that God shows to people who do not deserve it	Messiah	A title given to the person believed to be the saviour of humankind
Eucharist	Service where bread and wine is received by Christians to remember Jesus' sacrifice	Believers Baptism	Service where those old enough to decide themselves are welcomed into the church
Baptism	The sacrament that welcomes Christians to the church and washes away sin	Infant Baptism	Service where babies are welcomed into the church with holy water
Transubstantiation	Catholic belief in the changing of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Jesus	The Son	The second Person of the Trinity. This is Jesus, in whom God became incarnate
Temptation	The wish to do or have something that you know you should not do or have	Miracle	An extraordinary event that goes against scientific laws believed to be caused by God

<p>The Word and Annunciation</p> 	<p><u>The Word and Spirit</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In his Gospel account, John refers to Jesus as the WORD. By this he means God the Son (Jesus) - Jesus's words are important as they are direct from God as he was both God and man. - <i>"In the beginning was the WORD, and the WORD was with God, and the WORD was God" John 1</i> 	<p><u>The Annunciation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mary was a virgin who was chosen by God to give birth to Jesus (himself in human form). - Mary was chosen because she is the immaculate conception - born free from original sin - Mary was shocked when the angel went to 'announce' the news (the annunciation) BUT was faithful to God
<p>The Birth of the Incarnation</p> 	<p><u>Incarnation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians believe that God was incarnated (born) in human form as Jesus Christ - The Latin 'carne' meaning 'flesh' or 'meat' - Mary was impregnated by the Holy Spirit and gave birth as a virgin in Bethlehem - for Christians this is proof of Jesus' status as the son of God - Jesus gave Christians an example to follow 	<p><u>Luke's Gospel</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shepherds (low in society) are the first to hear about the birth of Jesus. - Shows that the message of Jesus was for all people, even those considered to be insignificant - The angel spoke of a 'Messiah' (saviour) <p><u>Matthew's Gospel</u></p>

Temptation and Miracles



Temptation

- Christians believe that Jesus was fully God and fully man. His nature was perfect and he was **sinless**.
- But he was **tested** in the desert hungry and alone.
- The Devil tried to take his faith in God.
- He sets the example that although it would be easy to do as the Devil (evil) wants, you can ignore temptations and **trust in God** instead.

Miracles

- Proof that Jesus is fully God and fully man.
- Has all of God's **powers** and **human emotions**.
- Bible states that Jesus performed **40** miracles.
- Jesus calms a storm, raises Lazarus from the dead, feeds the 5000, water into wine, heals a blind man
- Shows that God is **omnipotent** (all powerful) and **omnibenevolent** (all loving).

Holy Week



- The week leading up to the resurrection (Easter) is known as Holy Week. This is a time of sadness and joy and there are special services held in Christian churches across the week:
- **Palm Sunday** - Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey and people showed love by waving palm branches
- **Maundy Thursday** - Jesus hosted the Last Supper, here he knew that Judas was going to betray him (shows that he is omniscient). This was followed by his arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane (the same garden where Jesus was terrified and prayed to God - shows he is human)
- **Good Friday** - Jesus' crucifixion and death. Some Christians commemorate this with a day of fasting. Roman Catholics hold a procession called the Stations of the Cross (14 stations)
- **Easter Sunday** - Jesus' resurrection. A day of joy for Christians. Easter eggs symbolise new life.

Eucharist and Crucifixion



Eucharist

- Celebrated by all Christian denominations
- Eucharist (Holy communion) and baptism are both sacraments/special occasions in a Christian's life
- Connection to Jesus' Last Supper
- In Eucharist a priest **consecrates** (blesses) **bread** and **wine** and the congregation then receives these
- **Catholics** believe the Holy Spirit transforms the bread and wine into Jesus' body and blood - this is called **transubstantiation**.
- Christians take part in this ritual in order to remember the **sacrifice** Jesus Christ made for them by being **crucified** on the cross
- *"Do this in remembrance of me"* - Luke 22:19

Crucifixion

- Jesus was sentenced to death by **Pontius Pilate**.
- Jesus was **mocked** whilst carrying the cross
- Jesus was then nailed to a **cross** where he died.
- In his last moments Jesus was able to forgive those who killed him - showing Christians how important **forgiveness** is. Remembered on **Good Friday**.
- "Forgive them father, they know not what they do" Luke 23:34
- **Two ways the crucifixion impacts Christians:**
- Gives them confidence that God forgives those who faithfully ask for forgiveness
- They believe that suffering is a part of life and God understands what the sufferer is going through.

Resurrection and Ascension



Resurrection

- After Jesus was dead and buried Christians believe he **rose from the dead** - this is the **resurrection**
- Early on the Sunday three women visited his tomb expecting to find his body but it was not there
- Jesus appeared with scars from the crucifixion
- People doubted this as they had watched him die
- After his resurrection Jesus appeared to his disciples and told them to **spread the word** of him
- This event is celebrated on **Easter Sunday**
- *"He is risen"* Christians say this to each other on Easter Sunday

Ascension



- Forty days after he rose from the dead Jesus **ascended** (went up) into heaven
- Important to Christians because demonstrated God's **omnipotence**


A belief in resurrection and ascension ...


- Shows **life after death** is real
- Assures Christians they will rise again after death and live on in the afterlife
- Leads Christians to try and lead a **good life** (story of good overcoming evil)


Jewish Beliefs


Key Words			
Liberal Judaism	A form of progressive Judaism which combines traditional beliefs and practices with modern interpretations.	Torah	The first five books of the Bible. Many Jews believe that the Torah was given to Moses on Sinai.
Orthodox Judaism	Jews who believe that the Torah are of divine origin (come from God) and should therefore be followed to the letter and not changed to suit modern life.	Tanakh	A collection of Jewish scriptures that make up the Hebrew Bible. It falls into three parts: Torah (Law), Nevi'im (prophets) and Ketuvim (writings).
Reform/Progressive Judaism	Jews who believe the Torah was 'inspired' by God - therefore laws may be changed or adapted as modern life changes. Progressive Judaism emphasizes the continuing evolving nature of the faith.	Talmud	The oral law, containing the law believed by Orthodox Jews to have been given to Moses that was not written down for many centuries and was then expanded with rabbinic explanation. It consists of the Mishnah and the Gemara.
Abraham	The father of the Jewish people. God made a covenant with him, promising him land and descendants. Circumcision sealed this covenant.	The written law	The Tenakh. It includes the Jewish scriptures and falls into three parts: Torah (Law), Nevi'im (prophets) and Ketuvim (writings).
The Covenant	God's agreement to look after the Jews as his chosen people, subject to Israel's obedience.	The oral law	The Talmud. Jews believe that this law was given by God to Moses and then eventually written down and explained by the rabbis. It consists of the Mishnah and the Gemara.
The Messiah	Literally 'the anointed one'. Orthodox Jews believe that the Messiah will be a human person sent by God to establish justice and peace on the earth. For Reform Jews, the Messiah is a symbolic figure.	Sanctity of human life	The belief that human life is a precious gift from God and is not to be taken without just cause.
Moses	The person through whom God set free the Israelites from slavery in Egypt, gave the Ten Commandments and through whom God made a covenant with Israel.	Judgement	The belief of many Jews in a Day of Judgement when God will judge the living and the dead, rewarding all good people, both Jews and non-Jews.
Mitzvot	Mitzvot (singular is 'mitzvah') are the 613 Jewish commandments/rules.	Resurrection	The belief of many Jews that in a future age the dead will rise from their graves to live again.
The Shema	A prayer from the Torah Jews recite every morning and evening. The Jewish daily declaration of faith.	Pikuach Nefesh	The mitzvah of 'saving a life' which overrides all other religious laws.
Shekinah	God's divine presence. The term indicates that God is a Being beyond human understanding.	Tikkun Olam	The Hebrew word meaning to repair or heal the world. Mankind has a responsibility to to change the world.


Key Ideas	
<p>Nature of God</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God is one. Judaism is a monotheistic religion. Jews do not believe God has different parts like Christians. - God is eternal - he has and always will exist. God is the creator - he made everything in the universe. Jews believe that creation proves God exists. God is omnipotent (all powerful) - although he give people freewill. He is omniscient (all knowing) everything, even peoples thoughts. God is omnibenevolent (good and loving) and can do no evil. God is omnipresent - everywhere at all times. He is beyond space and time. - God is the lawgiver - they should obey Gods laws as part of the covenant. God is the judge - Jews believe God will judge their behaviour after they die. God is transcendent - he is beyond this world. His existence does not rely on the universe. God is immanent - but God is present in the world and sustains it.
<p>Shekinah</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shekinah is used to refer to God when he is present in a particular place on earth. - The term is used to describe Gods presence in the tabernacle and the temple.

<p>The Covenant with Moses</p> 	<p>- Moses was also a founder of Judaism. He led the Jews back to freedom in Canaan after they had been slaves in Egypt for 400 years. This was called The Exodus.</p> <p>- On the way back, God made a covenant with Moses at Mount Sinai, setting out in detail what the Israelites had to do in return for being God's chosen people. God gave the Torah to Moses. This included the 10 commandments plus many other laws (Mitzvot).</p> <p>- The Israelites promised to 'do everything the Lord has said'. Orthodox Jews believe the Torah came directly from God but Progressive Jews believe the Torah is people's interpretations of God's word.</p>
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<p>613 Mitzvot</p> 	<p>- There are 613 mitzvot that cover many issues, including food, how to worship and how to help the poor.</p> <p>- They were taken from the Torah by scholars, who made slightly different lists of them.</p> <p>- The mitzvot can be divided up in different ways. 248 of the mitzvot are positive telling Jews what they should do. 365 are negative telling them what they should not do.</p> <p>- Ritual mitzvot list things Jews must or must not do to avoid offending God - they are between a person and God. Moral mitzvot are about a Jew's dealing with other people - they are between one person and another.</p>
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<p>Mitzvot between God and humans</p> 	<p><u>Mitzvot between humans and God</u></p> <p>- Mitzvot that directly relate to God such as beliefs, prayer, rituals, worship and the Temple.</p> <p>- All mitzvot bring Jewish people 'closer' to God.</p> <p>- Following mitzvot is not just about obeying God. It is a way of communicating with God.</p> <p>- If Jews follow the laws relating to God then they will walk in the way God wants them to.</p>	<p><u>Mitzvot between human and human</u></p> <p>- Mitzvot that relate to Jewish peoples actions towards their family and neighbours.</p> <p>- If they were followed, the world would be a better place for humankind - establish a code of behaviour.</p> <p>- If Jews are kind to each other, this also pleases God. If God and humans are closer to each other, the aim of the chosen people is fulfilled.</p>
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<p>Key Moral Principles</p> 	<p><u>Tikkun Olam</u></p> <p>- Jews believe they are the Earth's custodians - they have a responsibility to look after the earth. This includes Tikkun Olam 'healing the world' - acting morally to improve life on earth.</p>	<p><u>Justice and Charity</u></p> <p>- The concept of Tzedakah (charity) is important because it makes the world more just and aims to reduce poverty.</p> <p>- It is an obligation rather than a choice.</p>	<p><u>Loving Kindness</u></p> <p>- Chesed is the Hebrew word for loving kindness. It is central to the Commandments, which focus on peoples relationships with each other. "The world is built on chesed" Psalms 89:3.</p>
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<p>The Messiah</p> 	<p>- Jews believe that the Messiah, an inspirational leader, will bring an era of perfect peace and prosperity called the Messianic Age. This is like what people imagine the afterlife to be - God's kingdom on Earth.</p> <p>- Jews believe that the Messiah will be human, but not divine as Jesus is for Christians. He will be a male descendent of the Jewish King David and will himself be 'a king who will reign wisely and do is just and right' (Jeremiah 23:5). He will spread God's laws throughout the world, reunite the Jewish people in Israel (the promised land) and rebuild the temple there.</p> <p>- Orthodox Jews believe that the Messiah will be a real person as described in holy scriptures.</p> <p>- Reform Jews believe the Messiah is a symbolic idea. Symbolic of a time when people work together and justice/kindness is repaired. They believe humans must make this happen and not wait for it to happen.</p> <p>- It is believed that people will be judged by God and the Messiah on their actions. Some Jews believe everyone will be resurrected so they can be judged. Others think only the righteous will be resurrected to share in the Messianic Age.</p>
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<p><u>Life After Death</u></p> <p>- The Torah focuses more on life on Earth than on an afterlife. Jews are encouraged to lead good lives for the sake of life on earth, rather than the hope of</p>	<p><u>Judgement and Resurrection</u></p> <p>- God judges how good or evil people have been, to decide their fate in the afterlife. Some Jews see this as a motivation for good behaviour in this life;</p>
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