

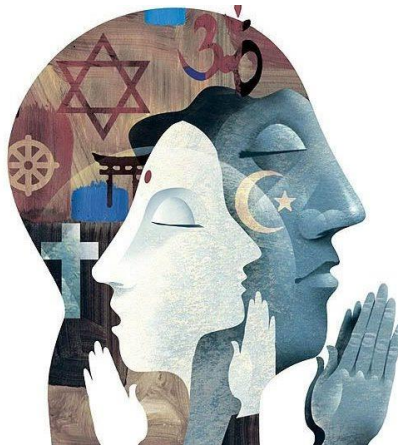


Name: _____

Home Learning Number: _____

CREATING A CLIMATE FOR GREAT LEARNING,
SUCCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

Year 10 - RSP Semester 1B 2023-2024



Creating a climate for great learning, success and opportunity



Word Revolution	Worship	Any act done for God
	Liturgical	Worship that follows a set pattern
	Non-Liturgical	Informal forms of worship – this can be unplanned and sometimes spontaneous

1: **Worship** is any act that shows devotion to or love for God. Christians worship in many ways, including prayer, reading from the Holy Bible, attending the Eucharist and singing religious songs. Most churches have their main services of worship on a Sunday morning. As well as worshipping with others at church, Christians can worship privately anywhere.

Liturgical worship - A formal type of worship that follows set prayers, readings or rituals, usually in a church. It includes a set order of prayers, readings from the Bible, singing hymns, and participating in sacraments such as baptism and Holy Communion.

During liturgical worship, there is often a specific sequence of actions and words that are repeated each time. This provides a sense of unity and continuity for the worshippers. The service is usually led by a priest or minister who guides the congregation through the different parts of the liturgy.

3: **Non-liturgical worship**
 Non-liturgical worship is informal, with less structure. The different parts of the service can be changed for special events. For example, the sermon can be the main part of the service. Prayers can be in the service leader's own words and may be totally unscripted, rather than being read from a book.

Informal worship
 Informal worship focuses on the adoration of God and is not always carried out in a church. Often, large auditoriums are used. Frequently the music used during informal worship is popular and modern in style, and instruments are commonly used.

2: **Charismatic worship** is a kind of informal worship. Although Charismatic services have recognisable Christian features, such as prayers and readings, they are very free-flowing services.

During informal worship, people often believe that the Holy Spirit is present and allowing them to carry out God's wishes, so the services can be quite spontaneous.

Evangelical Christians usually worship in this style and may clap or shout during a service at any point, as they worship God with their whole body, not just their minds.

Quakers' worship is different as they hold meetings, rather than services, in meeting houses. These meetings last about an hour and have no set hymns, prayers or sermons. There is no leader in the meeting house and the chairs are usually arranged in a circle. Everyone worships as an equal.

Quakers spend most of the meeting in silence as this kind of worship is seen as a time for connection with God and with others, but if someone wishes to stand up and speak, they are free to do so as part of this informal worship.

- Questions**
1. What is worship?
 2. What is liturgical worship?
 3. What is non-liturgical worship?
 4. How do evangelical Christian's worship?
 5. What is Quaker worship?
 6. What is informal worship?



Word Revolution	Prayer	Communicating with God usually through words
	Lords Prayer	A prayer taught by Jesus to his disciples.
	Informal prayer	An individual who uses their own words to communicate with God.

1: **Prayer** is how Christians communicate with God, through both talking and listening and being open to the guidance of the Holy Spirit. It is a two-way method of communication that gives Christian's comfort as they feel that God is listening and may send messages back. Jesus spoke often about the importance of prayer, as he felt it deepened a person's relationship with God. Similarly, many Christians believe that prayer can bring them closer to God.

Christians often use formal written prayers, which are often memorised to be recited both publicly and privately. An example of this is the Lord's Prayer, which was the prayer that Jesus taught his followers when they asked him to pray. This can be found in the Anglican Book of Common Prayer. Christians also use informal prayers, which are personal and allow individuals to connect with God.

3 **The Lord's Prayer-** These are the words Jesus used when he taught his disciples to pray. This prayer contains all four themes of ACTS and is used in many different types of worship across numerous denominations. Christians often use the Lord's Prayer to feel connected to God. It is the prayer that Jesus told his followers to use, as described in the Gospel of Matthew. It is a useful prayer as it expresses adoration, confession and supplication.

Adoration is praising and adoring God. In the Lord's Prayer, adoration can be seen in the words, Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven(Lord's Prayer).

Confession is a time to confess sins and ask for forgiveness. The Lord's Prayer refers to confession with the words, Forgive us our debts, as we have forgiven our debtors(Lord's Prayer).

Supplication is asking for God's assistance for yourself or for others.

2: **The five basic forms of prayer**

The acronym ACTS is used to remember four key components that are found in many formal prayers. Many Christians will also try to include these in their informal, personal prayers.

- **Adoration** - Praising God, eg "Dear God, I know that you are all-loving..."
- **Confession** - Saying sorry, eg "Please forgive me for the horrible things I have said about..."
- **Thanksgiving** - Thanking God, eg "Thank you for the amazing weather this week..."
- **Supplication** - Asking for something, eg "Give me strength to..."

A fifth common component is **intercession**:

- Intercession - Praying for someone who may be ill, eg "Please remember my cousin, who is ill, and help them to heal after their operation."

- Questions**
- 1. What is prayer?**
 - 2. What is the Lord prayer?**
 - 3. What are the five forms of prayer?**
 - 4. Where can the Lord's prayer be found?**
 - 5. Why do Christians pray to God?**
 - 6. What is adoration?**



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Word Revolution	Sacrament	Holy acts of worships through which Christan's receive God's grace (love)
	Infant Baptism	Being baptised as a baby
	Believers Baptism	Being baptised when you are old enough to choose and decide.

1:

Baptism
 A sacrament is a ceremony through which Christians believe they receive God's grace or are brought closer to God. Therefore, a sacrament is something that people can engage in with their senses but that has a deeper meaning too.
 For Protestants, baptism and the Eucharist are sacraments. All four of the gospels mention Jesus carrying out both acts. Many Christians believe that baptism is important because Jesus was baptised, and after his resurrection he told his disciples that they should be baptised too.
Infant baptism Some Christians believe baptism makes a Christian a member of God's family. In many denominations babies are baptised, and this is known as infant baptism. For Orthodox Christians, infant baptism involves total immersion.

3:

Baptism is a special ceremony in Christianity where a person gets submerged in water, or water is poured on them, to symbolise their commitment to God. It represents a new start in their spiritual journey and shows that they believe in Jesus and want to live according to his teachings.
 Christians use water to baptise people. It is a symbol of 'coming clean to God'. Baptism is significant to Christians because it symbolises a person's decision to follow Jesus. Christians believe that through baptism, a person publicly shows their commitment to God, their desire to live a new life, and their belief in the forgiveness of sins. It represents a spiritual cleansing, where a person's old ways are washed away, and they are born again as a member of the Christian community. Baptism also marks the beginning of a person's journey as a follower of Jesus and their participation in the church.

2:

Infant baptism
 Some Christians believe baptism makes a Christian a member of God's family. In many denominations' babies are baptised, and this is known as infant baptism.
 For Orthodox Christians, infant baptism involves total immersion. However, other denominations make the sign of the cross on the baby's head using oil and use holy water on the forehead.
Believers'/Adult baptism
 Baptists and Pentecostals believe baptism should only occur once somebody is an adult, as it is then that the individual can accept Christianity for themselves. This type of baptism is called believers' baptism. It is done using total immersion, where the person being baptised walks down into a pool and is fully submerged three times before walking out into their new life.

- Questions**
1. What is baptism?
 2. What is infant baptism?
 3. What is adult baptism?
 4. What is a sacrament?
 5. Why is baptism significant in Christianity?
 6. What do Christians use to baptise?



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Word Revolution	Communion	A sacrament that uses bread and wine to symbolise Jesus' resurrection.
	Eucharist	Another name for holy communion.
	Last supper	The final meal Jesus had with his disciples before he was crucified.

1:

The Eucharist
 The Eucharist, also known as Holy Communion, is a sacrament that commemorates the Last Supper. Not all Christians celebrate this sacrament. The most important element of the Eucharist is the bread and the wine, but there are varying beliefs about the roles of these items.

Belief 1 - **Catholics** believe that the bread and the wine become the actual flesh and blood of Jesus Christ. This belief is known as transubstantiation.

Belief 2 - Some Christians believe that the Holy Communion is a re-enactment or commemoration of the Last Supper. The bread and wine are seen as symbolic of Jesus' death.

Belief 3 - **Baptists** believe the bread and wine are symbols that can be used to bring people together as a community. They use non-alcoholic wine and the bread is offered from person to person.

Belief 4 - **Orthodox Christians** believe that Jesus is mystically present in the bread and wine.

Belief 5 - **Church of England**
 Christians believe that the bread and wine hold the spiritual presence of the body and blood of Jesus but do not become it.

The Holy Communion, also known as the Eucharist or Lord's Supper, is a significant practice in Christianity. During this ceremony, Christians share bread and wine, which represent the body and blood of Jesus.

The impact of the Holy Communion is that it helps Christians remember and reflect on the sacrifice Jesus made for them on the cross. It symbolizes his love and forgiveness. By participating in the Holy Communion, Christians feel a deeper connection with Jesus and with other believers. The Holy Communion also serves as a reminder to follow Jesus' teachings and to love and serve others, just as he did.

2:

The Holy Communion, also called the Eucharist or Lord's Supper, has a special meaning in Christianity. It represents the Last Supper that Jesus shared with his disciples before he was crucified. During the meal, Jesus took bread and wine, blessed them, and said they were his body and blood. So, when Christians participate in the Holy Communion, they believe they are remembering and connecting with Jesus' sacrifice. The bread represents Jesus' body, which was broken for them, and the wine represents his blood, which was shed for the forgiveness of their sins. It is a way for Christians to show their gratitude to Jesus for his love and to renew their commitment to follow him. The Holy Communion also symbolizes unity among believers, as they all share in the same meal and worship together. It's a time for reflection, prayer, and drawing closer to God and each other as a community of faith.

- Questions**
- 1. What is the Eucharist?**
 - 2. What is the last supper?**
 - 3. Why is the Holy communion significant in Christianity?**
 - 4. What is a communion?**
 - 5. What are Catholics beliefs about the Eucharist?**
 - 6. What is the impact of the Holy Communion?**



Word Revolution	Liturgy of the word	Collective term for hymns, prayers and Bible readings
	Mass	Gathering at which Christians may receive the Eucharist
	transubstantiation	The belief that Jesus becomes a part of the bread and wine.

1: In the Roman Catholic tradition, the main Sunday service is called the Mass. In some churches there are four or five masses said each Sunday, as well as during the week. There is a common structure for every Mass and a priest of the Catholic Church must always lead it. The service will vary from week to week depending on the Church calendar, but the basic order always remains the same. The order of service is taken from a book called the lectionary. The word '**Mass**' refers to the whole service, while the word '**Eucharist**' refers to the part of the service where the bread and wine are blessed and distributed. The Eucharist is offered to baptised Catholics over the age of eight.

2: **How the service is conducted in the Roman Catholic Church**
 As they enter the church the worshipper makes the sign of the cross and kneels for a short prayer in preparation for worship. As the priest and his servers make their way through the church, the congregation sing a *psalm* or *hymn*. The priest holds the lectionary high as he walks to the front and places it on the lectern ready for use. The Mass proceeds as follows:
1. Greetings and Penitential Rite – together the priest and people admit their faults and ask for forgiveness from God and each other before the Mass. The priest tells the people of God's forgiveness, saying, "**Lord have mercy, Christ have mercy, Lord have mercy.**" A hymn of praise called the Gloria is then sung.
2. The liturgy of the Word – there are readings from the *Old Testament*, the *epistles* and the *gospels*. Before the Gospel reading the priest makes the sign of the cross over the Bible and the censer of incense is swung to remind the congregation of the importance of the Gospel. The people will stand and make the sign of the cross over themselves.

3: **How the service is conducted in the Roman Catholic Church**
3. The creed and prayers of the faithful – the Nicene Creed is said. This is a summary of faith about God the Father, Jesus Christ and the *Holy Spirit*. This is followed by prayers of intercession where the people pray for the world, the Church and the needy in the community.
4. The offertory – The people bring up the bread and wine and money offerings. They present these to the priest. He places the plate with the bread and the chalice with the wine on the altar. He says a prayer of acceptance over them and the censer of incense is swung again.
5. Preface and Eucharistic prayer – The preface is the introduction to the Eucharistic prayer. It reminds everyone of their duty to give thanks to God. The people show their agreement by reciting the great hymn of praise, the Sanctus. The word '**Eucharist**' literally means '**thanksgiving**', and in this prayer worshippers thank God for sending Jesus to die on the cross so their sins can be forgiven.

- Questions**
1. Define the word Mass.
 2. What is transubstantiation?
 3. What is liturgy of the word?
 4. What is the literal meaning of the Eucharist?
 5. What is the Nicene Creed?
 6. How is the mass service conducted in the Roman Catholic Church? Give two examples.



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Word Revolution	Missionary	In Christianity is a person who is sent by the church to share the teachings of Jesus and to help people around the world.
	Evangelism	to spread the teachings of the Jesus and grow the Church by converting people to Christianity.
	Tearfund	An evangelical organisation that aims to help to end hunger all over the world.

1: Mission literally means being sent to do something and evangelism means the spreading of Jesus teaching. Many Christians believe that they have a mission to evangelise i.e. a mission to spread the teachings of the Jesus and grow the Church by converting people to Christianity. Christianity has always been a missionary religion starting with the work of St. Paul. Many Christians believe they can be missionaries in their daily life, by simply showing the love of God. Christians may believe that it is important to evangelise and convert people to Christianity not just because Jesus set that mission for the disciples but because only Christians can go to heaven. Therefore, they need to convert non-Christians to save them from hell.

3: Missionaries go into a community to teach about Jesus Christ and the Christian faith. Missionary work depends on where the individual or group of missionaries are going (international or local communities). At the very least, a missionary's first responsibility is to God, then to their church or mission's agency.
Mission
 According to the *Gospel* of Matthew, Jesus told his disciples that they should spread his message throughout the world and should try to *convert* people to Christianity. *Missionaries* spread the Christian message abroad, not necessarily only through *preaching*, but through their actions too - for example, helping with development projects. This is how Christianity as it is known today has spread across the globe.

2: CAFOD
 The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) works to fight poverty and injustice around the world. It works through churches in places that have suffered natural disasters, aiming to give people the skills to help themselves.

Tearfund
 Tearfund is an *evangelical* organisation that aims to help to end hunger all over the world. It cares for *refugees* in particular. Often young people from within the congregation are encouraged to spend time overseas helping on projects. Various kinds of aid are supplied, but there is a large focus on spiritual need, not just physical, and Tearful has set up over 67,000 churches.

- Questions
1. What does the word missionary mean in Christianity?
 2. Define the word evangelism.
 3. How do missionaries spread the Christian message abroad?
 4. Why do Christians believe that it is important to covert people to Christianity?
 5. What is CAFOD?
 6. How many churches has the Tearfund set up?



Word Revolution	Pilgrimage	A journey made by a believer to a holy site
	Lourdes	A town inn France where Mary is said to have appeared in a vision to a girl called St Bernadette
	Iona	An island of the coast of Scotland. A place where St Columba established a monastic community

1: A pilgrimage is a journey made for religious reasons, alone or with other Christians, to a sacred (holy) place. It is both a spiritual and physical journey.
 Christians go on pilgrimage to; grow closer to God and strengthen their faith, express sorrow for sin and be forgiven, seek a cure for illness and experience a holy place, to follow in the footsteps of important people or to learn about their religion
 Often Christians come back from pilgrimage with a renewed enthusiasm for living a Christian life and may also feel cleansed from sin.

2: **Lourdes** is a popular place for Christians to visit, it is thought that a young girl Bernadette saw a vision of Mary and from then a spring of water appeared that has cured many visitors from incurable illnesses.
Iona is another place of pilgrimage which is just off the West Coast of Scotland. Some people believe it to be highly spiritual place as it is a quiet and peaceful place. It was from Iona that St. Columba spread Christianity throughout Scotland, so people may go there to remember him.
 Christians go there to study the Bible and pray, which may lead to spiritual growth. People often feel that they benefit from having their lives redirected or feel that they learn something about themselves while in Iona. This can allow Christians to face the challenges of life back at home in a different way.
 Some Christians think pilgrimages are important as it helps them develop their faith, meet other Christians, the visit can be a source of inspiration.

3: **Why go on pilgrimage?**
 Many Christians go on pilgrimage to meet other Christians with whom they can discuss their faith. In this way, they deepen their understanding of God.
 Many Christian pilgrimage sites are visited by people all over the world, which means that pilgrimage can be a good way of meeting a diverse range of people who share a similar faith.
 Pilgrimage gives Christian's time away from their normal routine to connect with their religion.
 However, other Christians believe that pilgrimage uses money that the person to use to give to charity to help those who are in need instead which is a better way of showing your faith.

- Questions
1. Define the word pilgrimage
 2. Why do Christians go on pilgrimage?
 3. Name two places that Christians may go on pilgrimage.
 4. What is Iona?
 5. Why do Christians visit Lourdes?
 6. Why do Christians visit Iona?



Word Revolution	Christmas	Commemorates the incarnation and birth of Jesus
	Easter	Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus from the dead.
	Holy week	The week before Easter Sunday

1: Christmas remembers and celebrates the incarnation of Jesus, the belief that God became flesh. Christmas is celebrated on the 25th December and ends with the feast of the Epiphany. At Christmas time trees are decorated, nativity plays are performed (plays about the story of Jesus birth) and candles are lit to represent that Jesus is the guiding light of the world. Most Christians spend time together with family and exchange gifts to celebrate a happy time and also to follow Jesus' teachings to 'love your neighbour' as giving gifts is loving. Most Christians visit Church at midnight the night before Christmas Day (Midnight Mass). They take part in the Eucharist and remember the sacrifice of Jesus so that their sins can be forgiven. In some Churches, Midnight Mass starts in candlelight and when the Bible is read, telling the story of Jesus' birth, the lights are turned on representing that Jesus is the guiding light of the world.

2: Many churches celebrate Christmas with a Christingle Service held in the weeks leading up to Christmas. This is a carol service (special hymns sung at Christmas) where children are given an orange with a candle in it called a Christingle – again to represent Jesus being the guiding light of the world.

3: At Easter Christians remember the events of Holy Week, the week leading up to and including Jesus' death and resurrection.
 Palm Sunday: Jesus rides into Jerusalem on a donkey showing Jesus was an everyday person
 Monday: Jesus turns the traders' table over in the temple
 Thursday: Jesus shares his Last Supper with his disciples and then is arrested after being betrayed by Judas.
 Good Friday: Jesus is crucified and put to death by Pontius Pilate and later dies on the cross, Christians believe he died as an atonement for the sins of human beings. These events are commemorated with a day of fasting and church services are held close to the time of day when Jesus died. *Roman Catholic* Christians hold a procession called the Stations of the Cross, which re-enacts Jesus' journey carrying his cross to his crucifixion.
 Easter Sunday: This was the day of Jesus' resurrection. Christians believe he had been raised from the dead proving that he was the Son of God.

- Questions**
1. Name two festivals Christians celebrate.
 2. What is Christmas?
 3. What is Easter?
 4. Why do Christians celebrate Christmas?
 5. Why do Christians celebrate Easter?
 6. How do Christians celebrate Christmas?



Word Revolution	Church	A community of Christians who are considered to be a 'holy people of God' (with a capital 'C').
	church	A building in which Christians worship (lower case 'c').
	Trussel Trust	A charity that runs food banks in the UK

1: A church is a building where Christians gather to worship and practice their faith. It is often a place of prayer and community where believers come together to learn about and celebrate their religion. In addition to being a physical structure, a church can also refer to the people who belong to the Christian community. When Christians say they are going to church, they mean they are attending a religious service or meeting with other believers. Churches can vary in size and appearance, but they typically have a designated area for worship, such as an altar, pews or seats for people, and a space for preaching or teaching. It is a central place for Christians to seek guidance, support, and spiritual growth. Many Christians believe it is part of their religious duty to help the poor. They follow the example of Jesus, who reached out to the poor in society.

3: The Church often plays a vital role in helping the local community and individuals in different ways.

1. The Church offers support and comfort to people facing difficult situations such as illness, loss of a loved one, or financial struggles.
2. Charity work: Many churches engage in charity work to assist those in need. They might organise food drives or collections for clothing and supplies and distribute them to individuals and families who are struggling financially.
3. Education and youth programs: Churches may provide educational opportunities and youth programs. These can include after-school clubs, homework assistance, or educational workshops to help young people with their studies. They often aim to provide a safe and positive environment where young people can learn and grow.

2: **The Trussell Trust** is a charity working in many towns and cities that run food banks. These food banks provide emergency food supplies to people who are struggling to afford enough to eat. They collect donations from individuals and supermarkets, and then distribute the food to those in need. The Church works closely with the Trussell Trust to support their efforts in feeding the hungry and providing a helping hand to families and individuals facing difficult times.

Another organization, the **Oasis Project**, linked to the Church, focuses on providing support and services to vulnerable individuals and families. They might have centres that offer counselling, advice, and various activities to help people overcome challenges and improve their well-being. The Church often partners with the Oasis Project to provide a safe and welcoming space where individuals can access resources, get assistance with housing or employment, and receive the support they need to build a better life.

- Questions
1. Name two ways in which the church is used by Christians
 2. What is a Church?
 3. What is the Trussell Trust?
 4. What is the Oasis Project?
 5. How do Christians help people in their local community?
 6. Why do Christians help the poor?



Word Revolution	Agape	Unconditional, selfless love
	Street pastors	People who help vulnerable people in urban areas by providing reassurance and support
	Parish Nursing Ministries	Christian charity that supports people through healthcare

1: The word **'love'** has a number of different meanings. Christians believe that God has unconditional and enduring love for all human beings, known as **agape**. They believe that he showed this love by sacrificing his son, *Jesus*, to *atone* for human sin. In this sense, agape is also a self-sacrificing kind of love. Jesus' mission was based on agape. The *gospels* tell how Jesus encouraged people to love others unconditionally, even when it was difficult to do so.

2: Parish Nursing Ministries UK
Christians in the UK show unconditional love through parish nursing ministries by providing health and wellness care within their local communities. Parish nurses, who are registered nurses associated with churches, offer support and guidance to individuals in need. They show love by caring for the physical, emotional, and spiritual well-being of others. Parish nurses offer health education, conduct screenings, and help individuals manage chronic illnesses. They also provide emotional support and a listening ear to those facing difficult situations. Through their actions, parish nurses demonstrate God's love and compassion, treating each person with kindness and respect, regardless of their background or circumstances.

Street Pastors
Christians show unconditional love by helping others without expecting anything in return. Street pastors, who are volunteers from local churches, offer support and care to people who are out in the streets during night-time. They listen to people's problems, provide comfort, and show kindness to everyone, regardless of their background or situation. This love is shown by their actions, as they offer practical help, such as providing water, blankets, and first aid when needed. Street pastors show God's love by being non-judgmental and treating everyone with respect and compassion.

- Questions**
1. Define the word agape.
 2. Who are Street Pastors?
 3. How do Street Pastors help people in need?
 4. How do Parish nurses help people?
 5. How did God show his love?
 6. Why do Christians love other people unconditionally?



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