

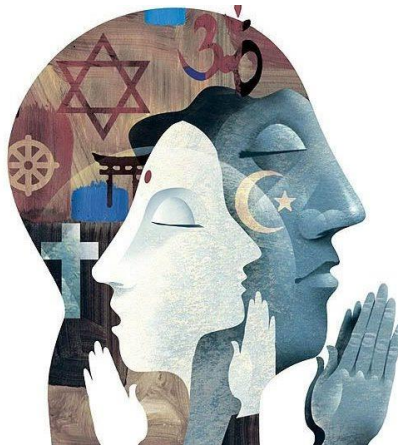


CREATING A CLIMATE FOR GREAT LEARNING,  
SUCCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Learning Number: \_\_\_\_\_

# Year 10 - RSP Semester 2a 2023-2024



**Creating a climate for great learning, success and opportunity**



<b>Word Revolution</b>	<b>Omniscient</b>	God is all knowing
	<b>Omnipotent</b>	God is all Powerful
	<b>Omnibenevolent</b>	God is All loving

**1:**

**The nature of God (What God is like)**

God is Omnipotent – All powerful  
 God is Omnibenevolent – All Loving  
 God is Just – Fair  
 God is Omniscient – All Knowing

**Quotes to support:**  
 'For nothing is impossible with God'  
 'Let there be light and there was'  
 'For God so loved the world, he gave his One and Only Son'

**3:**

One Christian belief is that God made the world in six days. The Genesis creation story states that God spoke things into existence e.g. 'Let there be light'.

A different Christian belief is that the Big Bang caused the world, but God caused the Big Bang. Some Christians believe this because the Big Bang could not have caused itself: it must have been caused by an omnipotent God.

**2:**

**Creation** – The act by which God brought the universe into being.

**The Word** – Term used at the beginning of John's Gospel used to mean Jesus.

Christians believe that God created the earth and all living things. Some take the Creation story in Genesis literally, therefore they believe God created the world in 6 days, resting on the 7<sup>th</sup> day. Whereas other Christians believe it is symbolic.  
 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth'.

**Questions**

1. What does omniscient mean?
2. What does omnipotent mean?
3. What does omnibenevolent mean?
4. Who is the 'Word'?
5. Give one direct quote from the creation story.
6. Where can the creation story be found?



Word Revolution	<b>Celibacy</b>	Not having sexual relations.
	<b>Adultery</b>	Having an affair, a sexual relationship with someone you are not married to.
	<b>Heterosexual</b>	Sexual attraction to the opposite gender.

1: Christian teaching is generally that sexual intercourse is wrong unless it happens **within a marriage**. God intended men and women to live together as married couples but not to live together outside marriage. In the Church of England the marriage service says that marriage is a remedy against sin, and to avoid **fornication** (which can lead to promiscuity) outside marriage. Christianity believes that it is sometimes best for people to remain **celibate**. Paul in the New Testament remains **celibate** to concentrate on his faith, this why all Catholic priests are **celibate**.

3: **“Let marriage be held in honour among all, and let the marriage bed be clean, for God will judge the sexually immoral and adulterous.” Hebrews 3:14**  
 The Old Testament of the Bible condemns homosexuality: ‘You shall not lie with a male as one lies with a female; that is detestable’ (**Leviticus**)  
 God created man and woman (Adam and Eve) to be together and procreate: ‘ Be fruitful and multiply’ (**Genesis**)  
 Christianity has major teachings on love, acceptance and forgiveness.  
 ‘ Love thy neighbour’(**Jesus**)

2: Some Christians believe that homosexuality is wrong. A teaching to support this is comes from Leviticus which states ‘it is detestable’ for men to take part in sexual activity. A contrasting Christian attitude is that some accept homosexuality. For example the Quaker Church teach that it is ‘love and commitment’ that are important in relationships.  
  
 A contrasting attitude comes from Buddhism. **Buddhism** does not favour one form of sexuality over another – the most important principle is not to harm others through sexual activity.

- Questions
1. What does adultery mean?
  2. What does heterosexual mean?
  3. What is celibacy?
  4. Give one quote to support homosexuality.
  5. What do Buddhist believe about homosexuality?
  6. Give one quote that goes against homosexuality.



Word Revolution	<b>Salvation</b>	Saving the soul, deliverance from sin and admission to heaven brought about by Jesus.
	<b>Atonement</b>	restoring the relationship between people and God through the life, death and resurrection of Jesus.
	<b>Forgiveness</b>	showing grace and mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong.

1: Atonement removes the effects of sin and allows people to restore their relationship with God. The idea is that people are in 'debt' because of their sin (all sins carry a penalty/price) and that a 'cost' has to be paid so that the debt is cancelled. Jesus paid this 'cost'. Jesus paid this 'penalty' by dying: he 'died for our sins'. "[...] if anybody does sin, we have an advocate with the Father – Jesus Christ, the Righteous One. He is the atoning sacrifice for our sins, and not only for ours but also for the sins of the whole world."  
*1 John 2:1-2 [NIV]*

☞ Jesus' death also **allowed humanity to be reconciled with God** and his actions provided an inspiration to help bring about reconciliation in the world as well. God made our **salvation possible** by **sacrificing** his son *Jesus* as a punishment for our sins. He did this because although mankind had deliberately turned away from him, choosing to continually disobey him, **his all-loving and all-forgiving nature prompted him to take action to save us. Essentially, Jesus paid the penalty for something that wasn't his fault, the ultimate act of love.** It is such a massive act that it's very difficult to get our heads around it.

2: •**In the Old Testament, sacrifice** had a big part to play in how people connected to God. **God was perfect**; people were not.  
 •So the Law made a system of sacrifice to **atone** for these imperfections – or sins. Goats or bulls were generally used.  
 •These animals were sacrificially killed and offered to God on the altar. This way, the person offering the sacrifice was granted forgiveness for specific sins. The animals' blood paid the price.  
 •In other words, **these sacrifices took away their sin and in so doing restored their standing with God.**

- Questions
1. What does salvation mean?
  2. What does atonement mean?
  3. What does forgiveness mean?
  4. According to Christians who died for the sins of humanity?
  5. According to the Bible why are people in debt?
  6. What animals were used for atonement?



<b>Word Revolution</b>	<b>Contraception</b>	the methods used to prevent a pregnancy taking place
	<b>Family Planning</b>	controlling how many children you have and when you have them
	<b>Pregnancy</b>	the period in which a foetus develops inside a woman's womb or uterus

**1:**

Having children is seen as God’s greatest gift to a married couple. The ideal situation for children to be born into is within marriage because this is seen as more stable.

The Catholic Church teaches that artificial contraception is wrong as: It is against natural law (moral principles) / goes against God’s plan – ‘be fruitful’ - procreate

Sex has two purposes: procreation and expressing love/uniting a couple and these purposes should never be separated – be fruitful and multiply.  
Contraception could encourage adultery

**3:**

Other Christians would use artificial contraception:

- Contraception can be used to develop a relationship before having a child
- It prevents couples from having more children than they can cope with - Love Thy Neighbour; Treat others as you want to be treated.

**2:**

- 1.Many Christians believe that contraception can be used to develop a relationship before having a child and to prevent couples from having more children than they can cope with.
- 2.Sex is God’s greatest gift to a married couple.
- 3.Many Christians are against the coil and the morning after pill because they happen after sex has taken place and are seen as an early abortion.
- 4.Ideally children should be born within marriage.
- 5.The Catholic and Orthodox Churches teach that artificial contraception is against natural law (moral principles) and goes against ‘*be fruitful and multiply*’ (Genesis).
- 6.Catholics believe that sex has two purposes: procreation and expressing love.

- Questions**
- 1.What does contraception mean?**
  - 2. What does family planning mean?**
  - 3. What does pregnancy mean?**
  - 4. Name one purpose of sex?**
  - 5. Does the Catholic church disagree with the use of artificial contraception?**
  - 6. Give one quote that disagrees with the use of contraception.**



Word Revolution	<b>Divorce</b>	Legal separation between a married couple
	<b>Re-marriage</b>	Marrying again after being divorced
	<b>Annulment</b>	Cancelling the marriage on for specific reasons.

1: The law at present states that (used to state that) before a court could grant a divorce, it had to be shown that the marriage has broken down because of one of the following legal grounds:

- Adultery (having an affair)
- Unreasonable behaviour
- Two years desertion
- The couple have lived apart for two years and the other spouse consents to divorce
- The couple have lived apart for five years (no consent is needed)
- In England and Wales in 2012 an estimated 42% of all marriages ended in divorce.

3: **Catholic Christians disagree with divorce and remarriage.**

- Jesus taught** that anyone who divorced and remarried was committing adultery (**Mark 10:11**)
- The couple have made a **covenant with God** which cannot be broken by any earthly power; vowed to be together '**til death do us part'** (In the Catholic Church marriage is a sacrament that is permanent).

To the married I give this command (not I, but the Lord): A wife must not separate from her husband.  
**(1 Corinthians 7)**

2: **Other Christians allow divorce and remarriage.**

**Jesus** allowed divorce in **Matthew 19:9** for a partner's adultery. Divorce might be the **lesser of two evils** if the marriage really has broken down and they are arguing all the time. Treat others the way you want to be treated (**Luke 6:31**).

Christianity is a **forgiving religion**, and if a person repents and confesses to past sins they should be given a second chance at happiness.

'if a man divorces his wife **for any cause other than unfaithfulness** he involves her in adultery.'  
**(Matthew 5)**

- Questions
1. What does divorce mean?
  2. What does re-marriage mean?
  3. What is an annulment?
  4. What is the current law on divorce?
  5. Give one quote that supports divorce.
  6. Give one quote that disagrees with divorce.



Word Revolution	<b>Resurrection</b>	Coming back to life in the same body
	<b>Ascension</b>	When Jesus rose to heaven
	Heaven	the place of eternal peace ruled over by God.

**1:**

**Luke 26** tells us that Jesus appeared to the disciples on the shores of Lake Galilee where they were cooking fish. Jesus asked them for a piece of fish which he ate. This scripture shows the belief that Jesus was resurrected from the dead in fully bodily form as he could eat, talk and was recognised.

**John 20** tells us how Jesus appeared to the disciples in a locked room. This shows that Jesus is God incarnate and therefore omnipotent as only an omnipotent being could appear in a locked room. It also shows he is omnibenevolent because Thomas doubted Jesus had resurrected and Jesus wanted to show him he was alive.

**2:**

- 1.The ascension shows that Jesus is with God in heaven.
- 2.Paved the way for God to send the Holy Spirit to earth to provide comfort and guidance.
- 3.They both show that *Jesus is God's Son* (power of life over death and power to ascend to heaven).

- 1.The power of good over evil.
- 2.Evidence of the afterlife – Christians will also be resurrected in some way - no need to fear death.
- 3.Part of God's plan: God gave Jesus to humanity so that people could be saved and be reunited with God.
- 4.Without the resurrection there would be no Christian faith.

**3:**

- Ascension:** the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God, the Father, in heaven.
- Both Luke's and Mark's Gospels finish their stories with the ascension of Jesus.
- Both Gospels say that before ascending to heaven, Jesus asked his disciples to carry on his good work and 'preach the gospel to all creation (Mark 16: verse 15).
- If Jesus was the Son of God, then he had the power to physically leave the earth.

- Questions
1. **What does resurrection mean?**
  2. **What does ascension mean?**
  3. **What is heaven?**
  4. **When did Jesus ascend to heaven?**
  5. **What did Jesus say to his disciples before he ascended?**
  6. **Which two Gospels finish with the stories of ascension?**





<b>Word Revolution</b>	<b>Liturgical worship</b>	A church service that follows set structure
	<b>Non- Liturgical worship</b>	A church service that does not follow a set structure
	<b>Private worship</b>	When a believer praises or honours God on their own.

**1:**

**Liturgical worship** follows a set pattern written in a prayer book. It is led by a priest/vicar who may perform symbolic actions e.g. the Eucharist.  
Formal prayers are said -the congregation will repeat key phrases in response.  
 The basic structure of each service stays the same - Bible readings, sermon, hymns, prayers, Eucharist. Specific hymns are used at different times of the year e.g. Christmas. The priest or vicar will say a sermon.

**Importance**

- Passes on traditions and makes worship familiar.
- The rituals and set prayers help and guide worshippers to pray for the right things.
- People can receive God’s forgiveness through the priest.
- Follows the Christian calendar & teaches history of faith

**2:**

**Pentecostal/Evangelical**  
Spontaneous or charismatic worship: dancing, clapping, calling out, speaking in tongues ( a spiritual gift where people speak in other languages)  
**Quaker worship:** silent, not led by a priest, people speak out when they are moved by God or to share their thoughts on the Bible

**Importance**

- People can take part in worship without education or training.
- In the style of early church worship
- Emotional impact-personal revelation from God.
- Connect with God in a personal way.

**3:**

**Less formal;** the elements of the service change depending on the theme.

- Includes a sermon on a topic theme with a Bible reading that fits the theme e.g. homelessness crisis in the UK – S&G
- Prayers may be said in the *leader’s words* instead of from a book.

**Importance**

- Services can be planned and ordered to suit a certain theme e.g. famine, poverty
- Emphasises the word of God in the Bible
- No set words – worshippers may feel it comes from the heart.

- Questions**
1. What is liturgical worship?
  2. What is non-liturgical worship?
  3. What is meant by private worship?
  4. Name one reason why liturgical worship is important.
  5. Name one reason why non-liturgical worship is important.
  6. Name one reason why charismatic worship is important.





<b>Word Revolution</b>	<b>Set Prayer</b>	Prayers that are <u>written down</u> and said more than once
	<b>Prayer</b>	Contacting God usually through words
	<b>Private prayer</b>	Prayer that is done individually and in seclusion

**1:**

**Why is prayer important:**

- Christians believe that they can have a personal relationship with God. You can't get to know somebody unless you talk to them, so for Christians prayer is essential to get to know God!
- Jesus taught that Christians should get to know God as a Father, somebody who watches over them and guides them. He also said you should be humble and honest when praying.
- Jesus himself prayed many times in the Bible, especially during times of difficulty (e.g. in the Garden of Gethsemane; Mark:14).
- Allows time for reflection and peace in a busy day.
- Gives strength to cope in times of difficulty.

**3:**

**Why do Christians pray?**

- **Praise God:** thank God and show your respect
- To **become closer** to God
- Guidance** from the Holy Spirit
- To ask **forgiveness**
- Accept God's will** in hard times
- Get **strength** in hard times
- To feel **peace** and calmness
- To get rid of **fears and worries**
- To ask for **help**
- Gives a **sense of unity** with other worshippers

**2:**

**Jesus and Prayer**

- Luke 6:12** ~ *Jesus went out to a mountainside to pray, and spent the night praying to God.*
- Luke 18:1** ~ *Jesus told his disciples a parable to show them that they should always pray and not give up.*
- Matthew 6:9-13** ~ 9 "This, then, is how you should pray: " 'Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, 10 your kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven...forgive us our sins... (Jesus taught his disciples to pray the Lords Prayer)

**Questions**

1. What is set prayer?
2. What is prayer as a whole?
3. Define private prayer.
4. Give one reason why Christians pray.
5. Where does the Bible say Jesus prayed?
6. Summarise Matthew 6:9-13 in one sentence.



<b>Word Revolution</b>	<b>Liturgical worship</b>	<b>Worship that follows a set pattern/structure</b>
	<b>Ascension</b>	<b>When Jesus returned to his father in Heaven 40 days after the resurrection</b>
	<b>Resurrection</b>	<b>The act of being raised from the dead</b>

**1:**

**Relationships and Families**

It is important you know different/contrasting Christian attitudes on different topics studied e.g.

- Contraception – The Catholic Church states only natural methods can be used – artificial contraception goes against the purpose of sex (procreation)
- Divorce – The Catholic Church states you are married 'til death do you part' so you cannot remarry until your partner dies even if you have legally divorced, you can never 'religiously' divorce as you are married in the eyes of God and marriage is a life long commitment

**3:**

Key Learning Summary

- Different types of worship
- Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus
- Christian views on divorce and remarriage
- Christian views on contraception
- Importance of marriage
- Nature of God (omnipotent, omnibenevolent, just)

**2:**

**Worship**

**Importance of Liturgical / Set worship**

- Passes on traditions and makes worship familiar.
- The rituals and set prayers help and guide worshippers to pray for the right things.
- People can receive God's forgiveness through the priest.
- Follows the Christian calendar & teaches history of faith e.g. resurrection and ascension

**Importance of non-liturgical / informal worship**

- People can take part in worship without education or training.
- In the style of early church worship
- Emotional impact-personal revelation from God.
- Connect with God in a personal way.

**Questions**

- 1. What is liturgical worship?**
- 2. What is prayer?**
- 3. What is the difference between resurrection and ascension?**
- 4. Does the Catholic Church allow divorce and remarriage?**
- 5. What type of contraception does the Catholic Church allow?**
- 6. Name two qualities that describe the nature of God**



**Creating a climate for great learning, success and opportunity**