











Glossary of key terms			Glossary of key terms		
<b>Miracle</b>		Something that cannot be explained by science	<b>Messiah</b>		The leader sent to save people (Christians believe this is Jesus)
<b>Symbolise</b>		Something that represents something else	<b>Gospel</b>		The teaching of Jesus/record of his life (The Good news)
<b>Radical</b>		Someone who creates social change	<b>Incarnation</b>		God in human form (Jesus)
<b>Saviour</b>		A person who saves	<b>Sin</b>		An act that goes against what God says is right
<b>Crucifixion</b>		To be killed by being nailed or tied to a cross	<b>Salvation</b>		To save; Jesus saved people from sin through his death

**Miracle Maker**  
Jesus travelled all around telling people about God and gaining followers. On his travels, he taught people how God wanted them to behave and performed miracles. But not everyone was happy about what he was doing. The Romans saw Jesus as a threat to their rule and he upset Jewish leaders by seeming to contradict their beliefs.

**Gospel**  
Gospel means 'good news'. The Gospels are the story of how God wanted to fix his relationship with humans. They tell the story of who Jesus was and what he did. For example, the Nazareth Manifesto where Jesus makes a declaration about his purposes on earth to care for the most vulnerable – a radical idea at the time.

**Crucifixion & salvation**  
Jesus died on the cross to take the punishment for human sin so that everyone could be saved and go to heaven when they die. Christians call this salvation.

**Easter**  
Easter is the time in the year when Christians celebrate the death and resurrection of Jesus. Christians around the world celebrate in many different ways. For example, eating chocolate eggs or painting boiled eggs to symbolise new life – the new life Jesus has given Christians.



**Miracles**  
**1: Raising to life**– Jesus raises someone from the dead  
**2: Nature** – Jesus shows his power over the natural world  
**3: Healing** – Jesus heals someone from a disease/illness

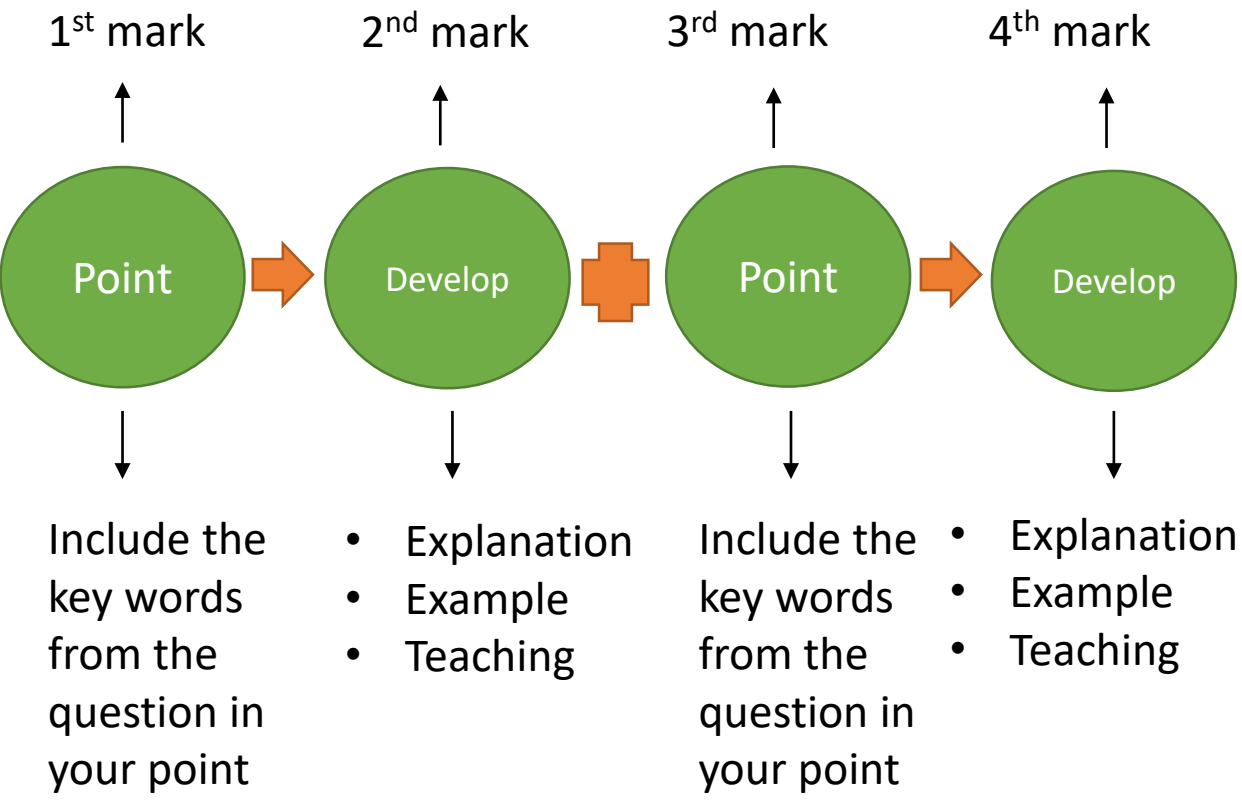


**Messiah & incarnation**  
Christians believe that Jesus was the Messiah—a hero sent to save people from sin. He did this by sacrificing himself on the cross.  
Isiah (an Old Testament prophet) made lots of predictions about the Messiah that Jesus seemed to fulfil. For example, defending the rights of the helpless – Jesus often spent time with the most vulnerable people and taught his followers to care for those most in need without expectation of anything in return.

**Incarnation**  
**Christians believe** that Jesus is fully **divine** (God or of God) and fully **Human** (born from another human, cannot break the laws of nature, **not** all powerful).  
Jesus never stated he was the 'Messiah' but he said lots of things that implied he was. For example; 'I am the light of the world'.

**Resurrection**  
On the third day after Jesus died, his body disappeared. Jesus then appeared to Mary Magdalene, and to the disciples. He spent 40 days on Earth after his Resurrection and then was taken up to heaven.

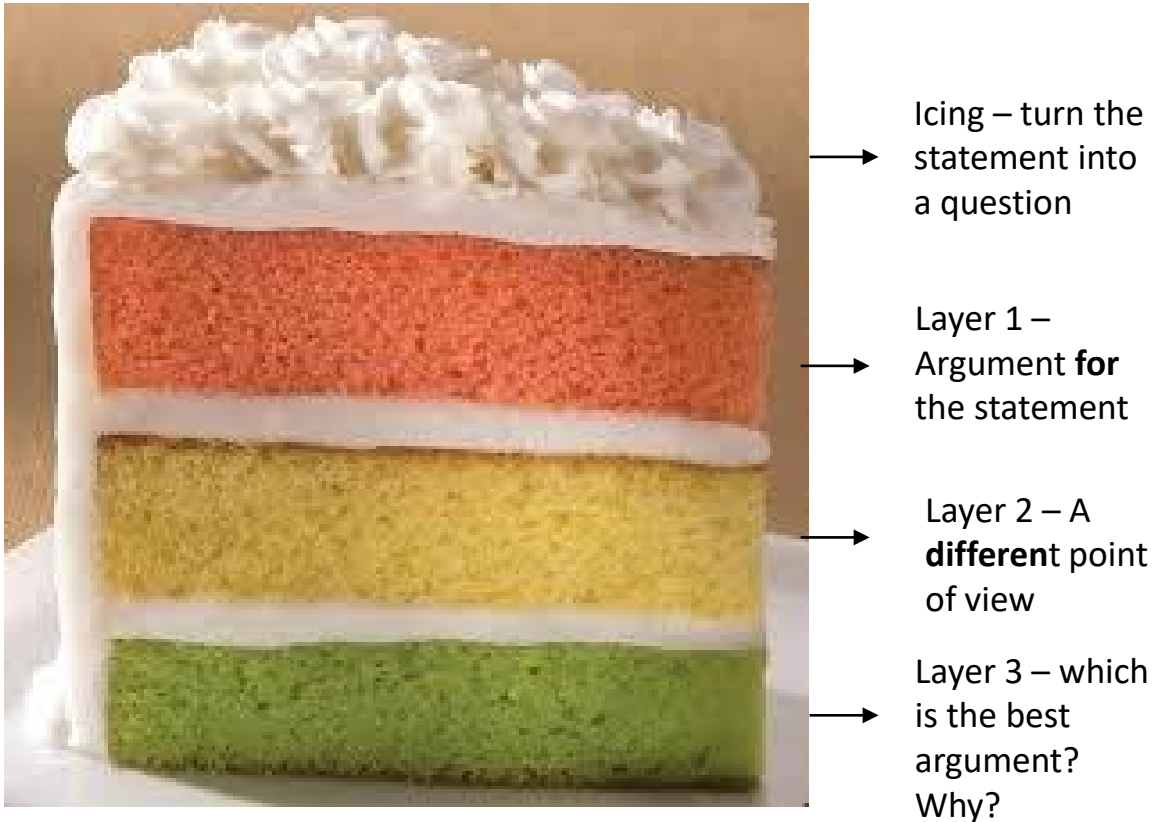
## How to write in Religious Studies – 4 Mark questions



**Point:** One Christian belief is ....  
**Develop:** This shows/this means/for example

**Point:** Another belief is ...  
**Develop:** This shows/this means/for example

## How to write in Religious Studies – 12 Mark questions



**Layer 1:** Many Christians would agree with the statement because ...  
**Layer 2:** However, someone might disagree because...  
The quote... supports this because...  
**Layer 3:** I think the strongest argument is .... because ....