

Paper 1: Christianity

Beliefs and teachings

Vocabulary

Topic target words	
Ascension	Going or being taken up; the event 40 days after the resurrection when Jesus returned to glory in heaven
Atonement	Making amends or payment for a wrong
Benevolent	Well meaning and kindly
Crucifixion	The death of Jesus; a belief that they world is God's loving creation
Evil	The opposite of good; a cause of suffering and against the will of God
Grace	The unconditional and generous love that God shows to people who do not deserve it
Incarnation	'In flesh'; belief that God took on human form in the person of Jesus
Judgement	The belief that God decided whether each person should receive eternal life or eternal punishment based on their earthly life
Just	Fair or equal treatment
Omnipotent	All-powerful
Original sin	Belief human nature is flawed and that we all have the tendency to sin
Resurrection	Being raised from the dead
Salvation	Being saved; belief that through God's grace Jesus' death and resurrection brought about salvation for humanity
Trinity	The belief that God as One includes God also being manifest in three Persons
Word	John 1 describes God creating the world through he eternal Word, which is then linked to Jesus.

Useful words	
Agape	Selfless love, kindness and compassion
Anglican	A member of the Church of England (a Protestant Church)
Blasphemy	A religious offence which includes claiming to be God
Catholic	The tradition within the Christian Church which is led by the Pope
Christ	Literally means 'Anointed One' in Greek. The leader promised by God
Creation	Bringing the world into existence
Divine	Of or like God
Heaven	Belief that after death Christians can enter a state of being with God for eternity
Hell	Belief in a place of eternal suffering, or a state after death of being in separation from God
Law	Rules or commands which must be followed
Messiah	Hebrew equivalent of Christ. The leader promised by God
Oneness of God	The belief that God is one singular divine beings
Protestant	Christian denominations in which authority is generally based on the Bible rather than Church tradition / teaching
Sin	Behaviour which is against God's laws and wishes
Suffering	Undergoing pain and hardship

Paper 1: Christianity		Beliefs and teachings	Core beliefs						
<p style="text-align: center;">The nature of God</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Omnipotent</td> <td>God is all-powerful</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benevolent</td> <td>God is all-loving</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Just</td> <td>God is fair</td> </tr> </table>		Omnipotent	God is all-powerful	Benevolent	God is all-loving	Just	God is fair	<p style="text-align: center;">The Problem of Evil</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only two of these statements can be correct: God is omnipotent, God is benevolent, evil exists in the world. We have direct experience of evil and suffering in the world, so either God is not omnipotent, or God is not benevolent, or God does not exist. God gave humans free will but this leads to choices and actions which cause suffering. Humans become separated from God and suffering is God's punishment for this. Suffering is a test of faith and those who turn to God in times of suffering will be rewarded. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Sources of belief</p>
Omnipotent	God is all-powerful								
Benevolent	God is all-loving								
Just	God is fair								
<p style="text-align: center;">The Trinity</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>The Father</td> <td>The creator of the world who acts as a good father to humanity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Son</td> <td>God in human form on earth (Jesus)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Holy Spirit</td> <td>The unseen power of God at work in the world</td> </tr> </table>		The Father	The creator of the world who acts as a good father to humanity	The Son	God in human form on earth (Jesus)	The Holy Spirit	The unseen power of God at work in the world	<p style="text-align: center;">Creation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> God created the world in 6 days, as told in Genesis 1:1-3. Day 1: Light, Day 2: Sky, Day 3: Seas, land, plants, Day 4: Sun, moon, stars, Day 5: Fish, birds, Day 6: Animals, humans. All 3 persons of the Trinity were present. Fundamentalist Christians believe the Bible is the word of God, therefore Genesis 1:1-3 is the literal truth. Liberal Christians believe the Bible is poetry and a metaphor. Therefore they believe God played a role in creation. Some may accept the big bang theory, or believe that it happened as described but not in '6 earth days'. 	<p>"Nothing is impossible with God." (Luke 1:37)</p> <p>"God so loved the world that He gave His one and only son." (John 3:16)</p> <p>"He will come to judge the living and the dead." (The Apostles' Creed)</p> <p>"In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth... the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters. And God said, "Let there be light," and there was light." (Genesis 1:1-3)</p> <p>"In the beginning was the Word... Through Him all things were made." (John 1:1-3)</p> <p>"The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us." (John 1:14)</p> <p>"... the law of the Spirit who gives life has set you free from the law of sins and death." (Romans 8:2)</p> <p>"To serve, and give his life as a ransom for many." (Matthew 20:28)</p>
The Father	The creator of the world who acts as a good father to humanity								
The Son	God in human form on earth (Jesus)								
The Holy Spirit	The unseen power of God at work in the world								
<p style="text-align: center;">Original sin</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Humans have a build in urge to bad and disobey God. This leads to God and humans becoming separated. Many believe that sin originates with Adam and Eve disobeying God and bringing evil and suffering into the world. Jesus' death atones for all the sin created by repaying the debt the sin created. 									

Paper 1: Christianity

Beliefs and teachings

Jesus Christ

The Life of Jesus

1. **Jesus** is born in poverty after his mother (**Mary**) receives a visit from the **Holy Spirit**.
2. **Jesus** lives in Nazareth and works as a carpenter, like Mary's husband Joseph.
3. When **Jesus** is 30 he is **baptised** by his cousin **John**.
4. **Jesus** travels for three years sharing his message and performing **miracles**.
5. **Jesus** spends **Passover** in **Jerusalem**. He is initially welcomed as a hero.
6. Less than a week later, **Jesus** is arrested, tried and **crucified**.
7. 3 days later **Jesus'** tomb is found to be empty and he is believed to have **resurrected**.
8. 40 days after the **resurrection** the **disciples** witness **Jesus ascending** bodily into **heaven**.

Jesus' message

1. **Jesus** taught **agape** through **parables** such as the story of the **Good Samaritan** and teachings such as "Love your neighbour as yourself."
2. He also taught that the way to achieve **salvation** was to do good and believe that he was the **Son of God**.

The incarnation

1. **Jesus** is believed to be both **God** in human form and fully human.
2. **Jesus** bled during his **crucifixion** and lost his temper, which show he was human.
3. **Jesus** performed many **miracles** and was conceived through the **Holy Spirit**, which show he was **divine**.
4. As a human **Jesus** could die, which atoned for humanity's **sins**.
5. **God** is **omnipotent** so Jesus is able to **resurrect** and defeat **evil**.

Crucifixion, resurrection and ascension

1. **Jesus** was convicted of **blasphemy** and sentenced to death.
2. He was **crucified**; the Roman Empire's most brutal execution method.
3. **Jesus'** death **atones** for humanity's **sins**.
4. 3 days after his **crucifixion** his **disciples** found his tomb empty because he had **resurrected**.
5. Over the next 40 days he reappeared several times, showing he was the **Messiah**.
6. He told his **disciples** to spread his message before **ascending** bodily to **heaven**.

Atonement

1. **Jesus'** death removed the effects of **sin** and allows people to restore their relationship with **God**.
2. Believing in **Jesus** and his **sacrifice** allows a **Christian's soul** to go to **heaven**.

Sources of belief

"The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us." (John 1:14)

"But one of the soldiers pierced his side with a spear, and at once there came out blood and water." (John 19:34)

"She was found to be pregnant through the Holy Spirit." (Matthew 1:17)

"No one comes to the Father except through me." (John 14:6)

"We have an advocate with the Father - Jesus Christ. He is the atoning sacrifice for our sins." (1 John 2:2)

"Therefore go and make disciples of all nations." (Matthew 28:19)

"Love your neighbour as yourself." (Matthew 22:39)

Paper 1: Christianity	Beliefs and teachings	The afterlife and salvation
<p style="text-align: center;">Resurrection</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christians believe in the resurrection of the soul. 2. Some Christians believe that the soul is resurrected soon after death. 3. Some Christians believe that all souls will be resurrected on Judgement Day. 4. Most Catholics believe the body and soul are resurrected. 5. Most Anglicans believe that only the soul is resurrected. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Salvation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salvation means to be saved from sin and the consequences of it and be granted eternal life with God. 2. Salvation enables humans to get close to God again. 3. Salvation can be achieved through good works; having faith in God and obeying His laws. 4. Many Christians believe that salvation is achieved by good works. 5. Salvation can also be achieved through grace; given by God as a gift those who have faith in Jesus. 6. There is evidence in the Bible of salvation by grace alone. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Sources of belief</p> <p>“There will be no more death or mourning or crying or pain.” (Revelation 21:4)</p> <p>“Throw them into the blazing furnace where there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth.” (Matthew 13:50)</p> <p>“For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat.” (from the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats - Matthew 25:31-46)</p> <p>“For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat.” (from the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats - Matthew 25:31-46)</p> <p>“He will come to judge the living and the dead.” (The Apostle’s Creed)</p> <p>“For it is by Grace you have been saved, through faith... it is the gift of God.” (Ephesians 2:8-9)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Judgement and the afterlife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to the Apostles’ Creed humans will be judged by Jesus on Judgement Day. 2. Those who believe in Jesus and help others will be rewarded with eternity in heaven. 3. Heaven is a state of eternal happiness in the presence of God. 4. Those who do not believe in Jesus or who do not help others will be punished by being separated from God for eternity. 5. Hell is either a place of eternal suffering or the state of being without God. 		

Paper 1: Christianity

Practices

Vocabulary

Topic target words		Useful words	
Baptism	The sacrament through which people become members of the Church	Agape	Selfless love, kindness and compassion
Church	Church: the People of God Church: members of a particular tradition, e.g. the Catholic Church church: a building where Christians worship	Anglican	A member of the Church of England (a Protestant Church)
Eucharist	'thanksgiving'; a sacrament in which the death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated	Catholic	The tradition within the Christian Church which is led by the Pope
Evangelism	Preaching the gospel to convert people to the Christian faith	Communion	The blessed bread and wine received during the Eucharist
Grace	The unconditional and generous love that God shows to people who do not deserve it	Compassion	Pity and concern for the sufferings of others
Liturgy	A set way of performing worship	Gospel	The good news about God
Mission	'sent out'; the duty of Christians to spread the gospel	Lord's Prayer	The prayer taught by Jesus to the disciples
Pilgrimage	A religious journey to a holy site as an act of worship and devotion	Original sin	Belief human nature is flawed and that we all have the tendency to sin
Prayer	Communicating with God	Non-conformist	An English protestant who is not a member of the Church of England
Reconciliation	Making up and rebuilding relationships	Paschal candle	A large candle used in liturgies that represents the figure of Christ
Sacrament	The outward and visible sign of an invisible and spiritual grace	Persecution	Facing hostility and ill-treatment
Worship	Showing adoration and reverence, offering praise to God	Ritual	A religious ceremony that has a special meaning and involves a series of actions performed in a set order
		Sermon	A talk on a religious subject given during a religious service
		Sign of peace	A handshake between believers during liturgical worship
		Speaking in tongues	Speaking words that seem to be from a language that are unknown to the speaker

Paper 1: Christianity

Practices

Worship

Different types of worship		Different types of prayer		The Eucharist / Holy Communion	
Liturgical	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A formal church service led by a priest. 2. Includes hymns, set prayers, rituals such as Holy Communion, a sermon and Bible readings. 3. Worshippers receive forgiveness from God through the actions of the priest. 	Set prayers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Written prayers that are said regularly and give purpose to worship. 2. Includes the Lord's Prayer. 3. Give a pattern for how to prayer, reminds about key teachings. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uses bread and wine to celebrate the sacrifice of Jesus and his resurrection, and recalls the Last Supper of Jesus. 2. Christians receive grace through taking communion. 3. Catholics believe that the bread and wine becomes the body and blood of Christ. Takers become present at the crucifixion and resurrection. They can be saved from sin. 4. Anglicans believe that the bread and wine are symbols of Jesus' sacrifice. This allows takers to reflect on the meaning of Jesus' death and resurrection today. 	
	Non-liturgical		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No set order or ritual, with emphasis on the word of God in the Bible. 2. May also involve singing hymns and a sermon alongside Bible readings. 3. Similar to the way early Christians worshipped. 		Informal prayers
Informal worship		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quakers worship through collective silent worship. People speak as they feel God's spirit moving them to offer thoughts, prayers, or a Bible reading. 2. Charismatic worship is led by the Spirit and involves dancing, calling out and speaking in tongues. 	Private worship		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individuals spend time with God either alone or with close friends or family. 2. May involve prayer, meditation and Bible study. 3. Allows Christians to create a personal connection with God.
	Ingredients for prayer		Different ways of celebrating The Eucharist		
	Praise God	God is omnipotent, benevolent and just .		Catholic Mass and Anglican Holy Communion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A formal ritual. 2. Bread and wine taken to the alter and a thanksgiving prayer is said. 3. Worshippers say the Lord's Prayer, give the sign of peace, then receive communion and a blessing.
	Confession	Repairs the relationship with God .			
	Thanks	For Jesus' sacrifice , for guidance and advice.		Non-conformist Lord's Supper	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retells Jesus' words and actions at the Last Supper. 2. A thanksgiving prayer is said over bread and wine. 3. Anyone who wishes to take communion can from an open table.
	Intercession	Praying for help, guidance and others for others or self.			

Paper 1: Christianity

Practices

Celebrations

Baptism

Infant baptism

1. A **formal** service welcoming an infant or toddler into the **Church**.
2. Practiced by **Catholics, Anglicans,** and Methodists.
3. **Holy water** is sprinkled on the baby's head and promises are made on their behalf.
4. Parents are able to thank God for their new baby and celebrate the birth.
5. In the **Catholic Church** infant **baptism** removes **original sin**.

Believers' baptism

1. An adult is welcomed into the **Church**, either as a **convert** or because their Church practices **believers' baptism**.
2. Practiced by Baptists and other **non-conformist Churches**.
3. The person is submerged in a pool of **holy water** after they promise to make a personal connection with **Jesus**.
4. It is a symbol of a new life with **Jesus**.
5. Many **Christians** believe that **baptism** itself doesn't save a person, but converting to dedicating their life to **Jesus** will.

The importance of pilgrimage

1. Gives opportunities for **prayer, worship,** and reflection.
2. Christians grow closer to **God** and strengthen their **faith**.
3. Christians can also express sorrow for **sin** and be forgiven and reflect on their lives.

Pilgrimage to Lourdes

1. **Lourdes** is in southern France.
2. A **vision** of **Mary** was seen in 1858 and the spring is believed to be a miraculous cure.
3. It is mainly a site for **Catholic pilgrimage**.
4. **Pilgrims** will pray at the site of visions, attend **mass**, and bathe in water taken from the spring in the hope it will cure illness.

Pilgrimage to Iona

1. **Iona** is an island of the west coast of Scotland.
2. The abbey was founded in the 6th century by St Columba.
3. It is a place where nature reveals **God's** power and presence.
4. **Pilgrims** attend services, have time for reflection and reading the **Bible**, and enjoy the area's natural beauty.

Christmas

1. Celebrates the **incarnation** of **Jesus**.
2. Lights represent **Jesus** as the light coming into the world of darkness.
3. Readings from the **Bible** show **God's** promise of a **saviour**.
4. Gifts and charity donations remember **Jesus** as God's gift to the world.

Easter

1. The most important **Christian festival**.
2. Remembers the **crucifixion** (Good Friday) and the **resurrection** (Easter Sunday).
3. On Good Friday special services are held.
4. Some Christians hold a procession to remember Jesus' journey through Jerusalem with the cross.
5. On Easter Sunday an **Easter vigil** begins in darkness.
6. A **Paschal candle** is lit to symbolise the risen **Christ**.
7. A special **Holy Communion** is held on Easter Sunday morning.
8. Special **hymns** are sung to remember and give thanks for the **resurrection**.

Paper 1: Christianity		Practices		The role of the Church	
The Church in the local community		Work of the worldwide Church		Mission and evangelism	
The church building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christians can meet, worship, pray, obtain spiritual guidance and socialise. 2. Churches rent space to play groups and youth clubs. 	Responding to persecution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Should respond with forgiveness and love. 2. Should support those who are persecuted even if they are not Christians. 3. The Barnabas Fund supports projects that help Christians suffering from discrimination and persecution. 4. They provide material and spiritual support. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mission is the calling to follow Jesus' final 2. Evangelism involves spreading the Christian gospel by preaching publicly or personal witness. 3. Later Day Saints (Mormons) practice street or door-to-door evangelism with the intention of introducing people to the Church. 4. Other Christians will preach on busy streets, or hand out leaflets. 	
Street Pastors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Help and care for people in practical ways, working with police in their local community. 2. Assist in busy nightlife areas, giving out water and space blankets, and helping people get a taxi home. 3. Acting out of kindness and compassion and following the message of the Good Samaritan. 	Responding to poverty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christians should help those in poverty. 2. Christian Aid aims to encourage sustainable development to stop poverty and provide emergency relief around the world. 3. They also campaign on issues around global poverty. 	Church growth <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christianity is growing in Africa, South America, and Asia. Estimated that 80,000 people become Christians every day. 2. Alpha is an educational course that tells people more about the life of Jesus with the intention of helping participants to convert to 3. Christ for all Nations (CfaN) organises large outdoor meetings in Africa. Claim over 75 million people have made the decision to convert after attending a meeting. 	
Foodbanks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide food and other essentials to those living in poverty. 2. Shows kindness and compassion and follows the example given of how to do good in the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats. 	Reconciliation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christians have a role to restore the relationship between people and God, and with each other. 2. The Community of the Cross of Nails at Coventry Cathedral is at the centre of an international network of churches, schools and prisons which work for peace, justice and reconciliation. 	Discipleship <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The practice of helping new and existing Christians to follow Jesus. 2. Saddleback Church in California runs course on following Jesus' teachings, teaches new converts how to pray and study the Bible, and organises small groups to support each other. 	

Paper 1: Christianity	Practices	Sources of belief
Worship	Celebrations	The role of the Church
<p>“Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name. Your kingdom come. Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us today our daily bread. Forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. For the kingdom, the power and the glory are yours now and forever. Amen.” (The Lord’s Prayer)</p>	<p>“I baptise you in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.” (from the Church of England baptism liturgy)</p>	<p>“Love your neighbour.” (Matthew 22:39)</p>
<p>“This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me.” (1 Corinthians 11:24)</p>	<p>“Go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.” (Matthew 28:19)</p>	<p>“For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in.” (from the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats, Matthew 25:31-46)</p>
<p>“This cup is the new covenant in my blood do this, whenever you drink it, in remembrance of me.” (1 Corinthians 11:25)</p>	<p>“Father, you make this holy night radiant with the splendour of Jesus Christ our light.” (Prayer for Midnight Mass)</p>	<p>“Blessed are you when people insult you, persecute you.. Rejoice and be glad, because great is our reward in heaven.” (Matthew 5:11)</p>
	<p>“He is risen!” (Luke 25:6)</p>	<p>“Give to the poor, and you will have treasure in heaven.” (Matthew 19:21)</p>
		<p>“Go at once and make peace with your brother.” (Matthew 5:24)</p>
		<p>“Go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.” (Matthew 28:19)</p>