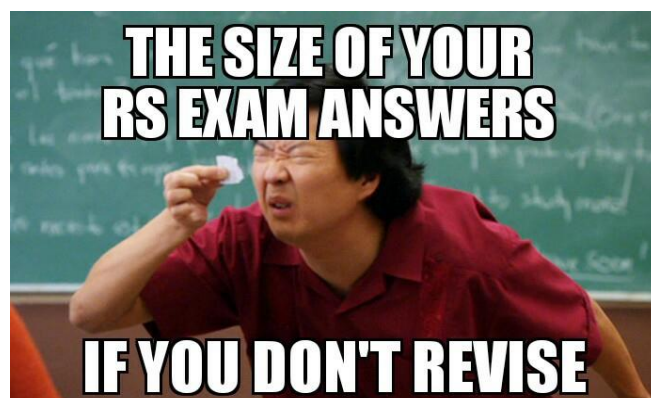
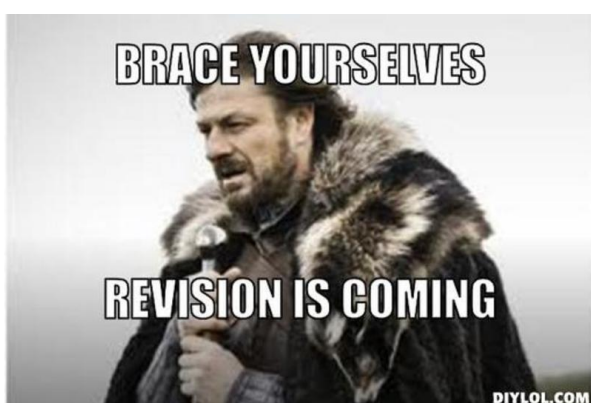
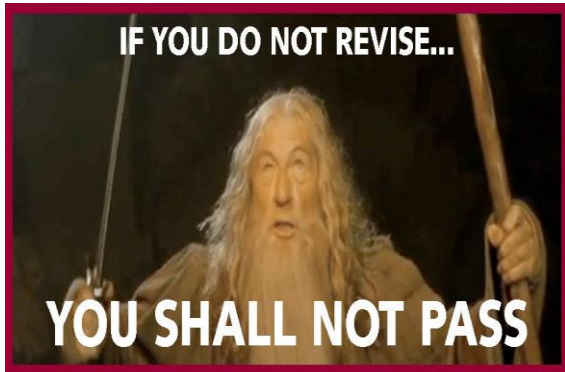


Revision Lessons 2020



Me throwing Biblical quotes, key concepts and news stories into my exam answers



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GCSE AQA Religious Studies – CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY

Learning Outcomes	Before Revision	After Revision	Actions
CREATION			
• Michelangelo's 'Creation of Adam'			
• Other Christian art that depicts creation			
• Creation and the nature of God in Genesis 1			
• Creation and the nature of God in Genesis 2			
• The significance of the creation stories for Catholics			
• The origins and structure of the Bible			
• Inspiration and the Bible as the word of God			
• Interpreting the Genesis creation stories			
• Natural law and Catholic attitudes towards science			
• Caring for the environment			
• The meaning of stewardship			
• CAFOD and sustainability			

How does *Creation of Adam* reflect Catholic beliefs?

Creation of Adam was painted by _____ on the ceiling of the _____ in Rome in the 16th century. It is one of the most famous pieces of Christian art, especially on the theme of creation.



Use pages 10 and 11 of the AQA textbook to fill out the table below detailing how the artwork reflects Catholic beliefs and how it can be seen as controversial. Give three points for each side.

Agrees with Catholic Beliefs	Disagrees with Catholic Beliefs

How does Hildreth Meière's mosaic reflect Catholic beliefs?

In the early 20th century, the American artist Hildreth Meière created a number of mosaics for St Bartholomew's Church in New York, USA. This one shows the hand of God in the act of creation.

Use page 13 to annotate the picture with key features and what they mean.



Tip: If you are asked about works of art in your exam, you won't be given any pictures for reference – so make sure you can describe the art in words.

The Nature of God and the Nature of Humans

Genesis 1 teaches us about God's creation of the universe. It tells how God created it over 6 days, using the power of his word to bring things into being. Catholics do not think that Genesis 1 is a scientific account of creation but more that it teaches important truths about God's nature: He is transcendent, omnipotent and creator.

Define the key terms below using page 14:

Transcendent: _____

Omnipotent: _____

God is Creator	God is the creator who created everything. As such, Christians should only worship this one God. All of creation is special because it has been created by God. Humans were created in God's image (1:27) meaning they share qualities with God e.g. love and compassion. These shared qualities allow humans to have a close relationship with God.
God is Omnipotent	God has the power to do whatever he wants (Genesis 1:31) – he is powerful and so made everything exactly the way that he wanted. Belief in this omnipotence inspires Christians to trust in God, as they know he has the power to do or change anything.
God is Transcendent	God only needs his own word in order to create "Let there be..." (Genesis 1:3). God is completely above and beyond the world he has created. Transcendence also means that he is beyond human understanding. He cannot be fully described in words or fully understood in human minds.

Genesis 2:8 explains how humans were made in the _____ of God. God made the first human by breathing "into his nostrils the breath of _____. God gives humans the gift of _____. They can eat from any tree in the garden apart from the tree of knowledge. Freewill does not mean that humans can do whatever they want without _____. Using freewill to sin results in turning away from God, this is why _____ exists in the world. Living in a way that pleases God brings people _____ to God.

The Significance of the Creation Stories for Catholics

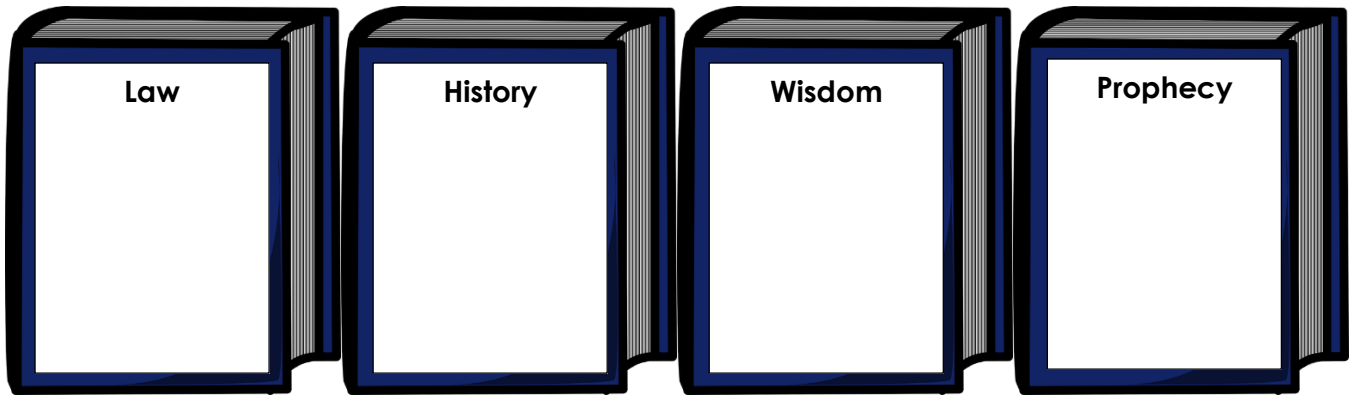
Define the terms below and say what this means for Catholics.

Belief	Definition	What it means for Catholics
Stewardship		
Dignity of Human Beings		
Sanctity of Life		

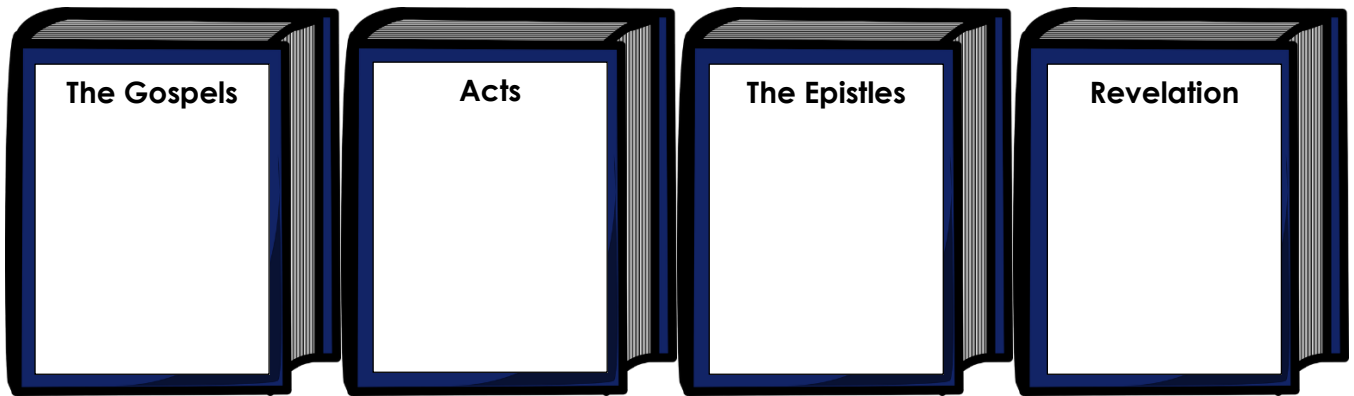
Origins and Structure of the Bible

The Bible is the sacred book of Christianity. It contains different types of writings. Use pages 20 and 22 of the textbook to summarise each section listed below.

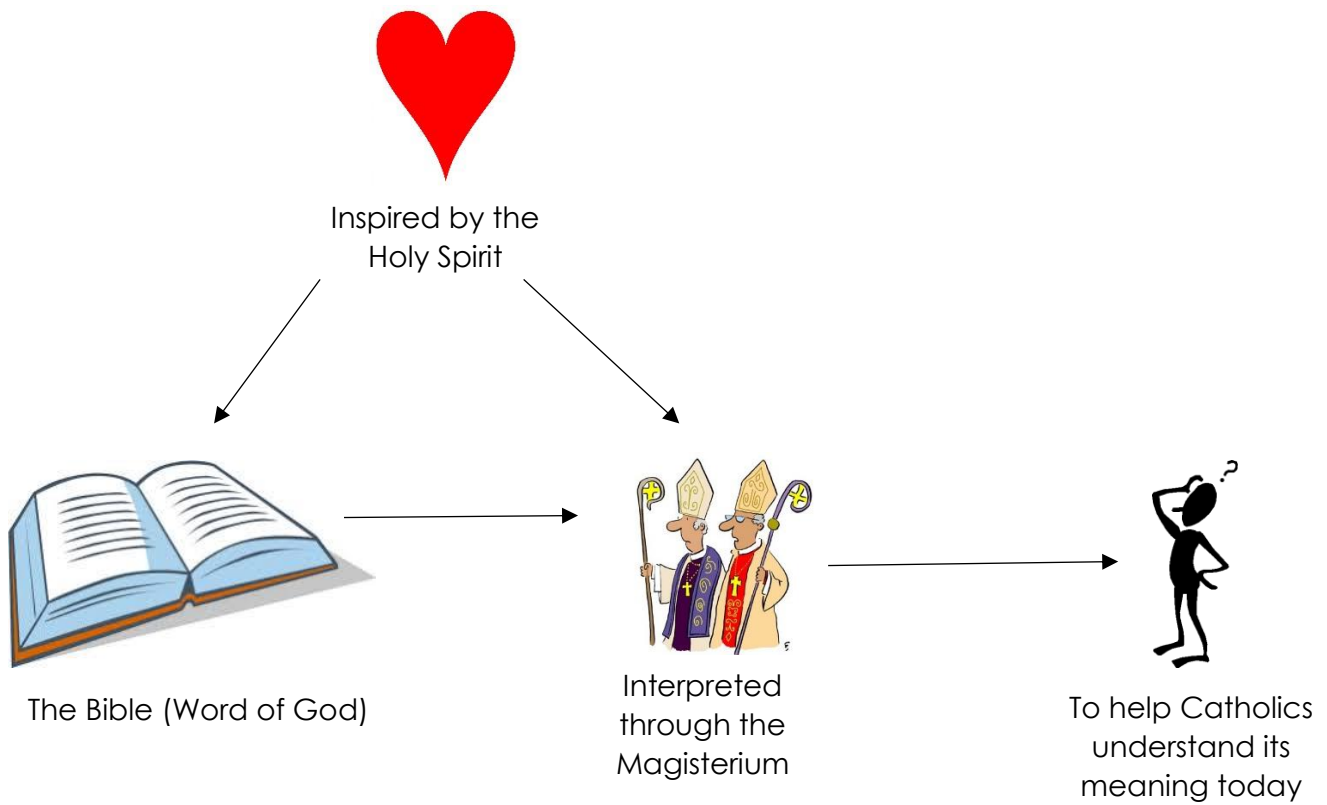
The Old Testament



The New Testament



Interpreting the Bible today



Interpreting the Genesis Creation Stories

Use pages 24 and 25 to fill in the table below comparing Catholic and Fundamentalist interpretations of the Genesis creation stories.

Catholic Interpretation	Fundamentalist Interpretation
1. _____ made everything	1. The Bible is the _____ of God and so must be accurate in all respects.
2. Everything God made was _____.	2. God has informed humanity of the _____.
3. _____ are the high point of God's creation.	3. Since God loves all humans, he will not mislead people by giving them incorrect _____.
	4. Humans have no right to prefer their own _____ to the actual words of God.

Natural Law and Catholic Attitudes towards Science

Natural law refers to the idea that humans are born with an understanding of what is right and wrong. This understanding is 'natural'; it is a part of human nature. The Catholic Church teaches that humans are born with the ability to know what is good and what isn't because this is how God made humans, in his image.

The most basic natural law is to **do good and avoid evil**. There are five primary precepts that can lead to many other secondary precepts. Come up with a secondary precept for each of the primaries below.

Worship God

Ordered Society

Reproduction

Learning

Defend the Innocent – e.g. Abortion is wrong

Caring for the Environment

Using pages 28 and 29 answer the following questions:

1. Why do Catholics believe they should care for the environment? _____

2. How can Catholics care for the environment? _____

3. Give an example of how the Catholic Church is helping to protect the environment.

The Meaning of Stewardship

How can Catholics care for the environment? Use page 30 and 31 to find examples of how Catholics can care for the environment on a local, a national and a global level.

Level	Example
Local	
National	
Global	

CAFOD and Sustainability

Use page 32 to define the term:

Sustainability: _____

What do the sustainability projects brought about by the UN Sustainable Development Goals aim to do?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

What does CAFOD stand for?

C
A
F
O
D

Use page 33 to give 3 examples of how CAFOD helps to support sustainability.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice Exam Questions

1. Roman Catholics believe they have to look after the world. What is the term for this? **[1 mark]**
A. Sanctity of Life B. Stewardship C. Creation D. Responsibility

2. In which book of the Bible is the creation story found? **[1 mark]**
A. Genesis B. Exodus C. Leviticus D. Deuteronomy

3. Give two ideas about God expressed in the statement 'God is omnipotent'. **[2 marks]**
4. Give two reasons why belief in natural law is important to Roman Catholics. **[2 marks]**
5. Give two characteristics of God. **[2 marks]**
6. Explain two beliefs about how the duty of stewardship should be carried out. **[4 marks]**
7. Explain two ways in which belief in freewill influences Catholics today. **[4 marks]**
8. Explain two Christian beliefs about the Bible. **[4 marks]**
9. Explain two ways in which art expresses beliefs about God as creator. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
10. Explain two Christian beliefs about creation. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
11. Explain two ways in which belief in natural law influences Catholic views about the sanctity of life. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
12. "The Bible is the absolute word of God" Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to Christian teachings and reach a justified conclusion **[12 marks]**
13. "For Catholics, there is no clash between science and religion." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to Christian teachings and reach a justified conclusion **[12 marks]**
14. "It is more important for Catholics to love their neighbour than for them to care about the environment" Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to Christian teachings and reach a justified conclusion **[12 marks]**
15. "It is not possible to believe in the Big Bang Theory and in the Christian faith." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to Christian teachings and reach a justified conclusion **[12 marks]**
16. "The universe must have been created in six days because that is what the Bible says happened." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to Christian teachings and reach a justified conclusion **[12 marks]**

GCSE AQA Religious Studies – CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY

Learning Outcomes	Before Revision	After Revision	Actions
INCARNATION			
• <i>Jesus as God incarnate</i>			
• <i>God's message to Joseph</i>			
• <i>Jesus, the Word of God</i>			
• <i>Jesus as both fully human and fully God</i>			
• <i>Christian symbols</i>			
• <i>How the incarnation affects Catholic attitudes towards religious art</i>			
• <i>Interpreting statues of Jesus</i>			
• <i>The moral teachings of Jesus</i>			
• <i>Tradition and St Irenaeus' writings about Jesus</i>			
• <i>Different understandings of the incarnation</i>			
• <i>Grace and the sacramental nature of reality</i>			
• <i>The seven sacraments</i>			
• <i>Imago dei and abortion</i>			

Jesus as God Incarnate and God's Message to Joseph

The incarnation is when God took on the human condition to become Jesus. For Christians, the fact that God was prepared to take experience being human shows how much God loves the human race. God knows that it is like to be human, and this helps Christians to value God's love.

In the Bible, Luke 1:26-38 and Matthew 1:18-24 tell the stories of the angel Gabriel's visits to Mary and to Joseph, to announce God's plan of sending his Son into the world.

Although there are some differences between the accounts in Luke and Matthew's Gospels, they both make the same points:

- Mary was a virgin
- God worked through human beings to bring about his plan for humanity
- Jesus was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit
- Jesus was the Son of God
- The angel Gabriel announced Jesus' birth

Using the table below and pages 36-39, find 4 differences between the two accounts.

Luke's Account	Matthew's Account

Jesus, the Word of God

The Word of God is another name for the Son of God (the second Person of the Trinity), who is both fully God and a separate person of the Trinity. John 1:14 tells how the Word of God became human in the form of Jesus. As the Word of God, Jesus is God's expression of his love for humans.

Find the correct phrase from John 1:1-4 that shows each of the teachings below:

Teaching	Explanation	Phrase from John 1:1-4 that shows this
The Word of God is eternal	Like God the Father, the Word of God has always existed.	
The Word of God is God	A word comes from inside a person and is an expression of what is inside that person. In the same way, the Word of God comes from inside God and is God's self-expression.	
The Word of God is also distinct from God	While the Word and God are united and co-exist, there is also a distinction between them.	
The Word of God is how God expresses his power and love	The Word of God gives life, light and guidance to people.	

This verse confirms that Jesus is the Word (Son) of God. The Word has always existed but took on human nature to live on earth as Jesus.

The Word came to earth to guide people closer to God, and to teach them how to share his love.

"And the Word became flesh and lived among us, and we have seen his glory, the glory as of a father's only son, full of grace and truth."
John 1:14

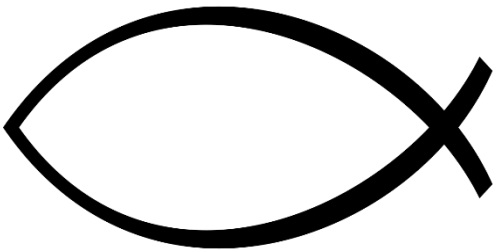
The word **grace** means free gift. Jesus is God's free gift to the human race and is an expression of God's love for humans.

Jesus as both Fully Human and Fully God

Using pages 42 and 43, find three biblical examples of Jesus as the Son of Man and Jesus as the Son of God.

Son of Man	Son of God

Christian Symbols

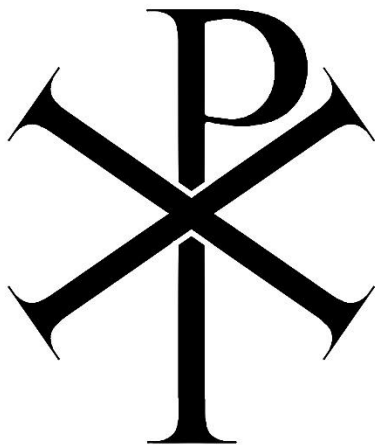


What does Ichthus mean? _____

Why do Christians use this sign? _____

What does Alpha and Omega mean? _____

Why do Christians use this symbol? _____



What does the Chi-Rho mean? _____

Why do Christians use this symbol? _____

How the Incarnation Affects Catholic Attitudes towards Religious Art

Colour code the reasons for and against religious art in the light of the incarnation in the boxes below.

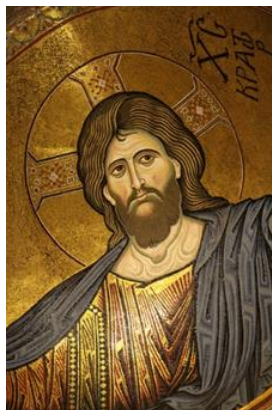
God is infinite – it is impossible to show the infinite using finite (limited) means like art and sculpture.

Jews and some Christians like Methodists and Baptists believe that the 2nd Commandment forbids artistic representations of God i.e. worshipping false idols.

Some people consider praying in front of a statue or icon worshipping the item rather than God Himself.

“Whoever venerates and image venerates the image portrayed in it.’ The honour paid to a sacred image is a ‘respectful veneration’, not the adoration due to God alone.”
Catechism of the Catholic Church 2132

Artistic representations can help people focus on spiritual ideas and aspects of God’s work. They can have wholly positive impact as a focus for prayer and inspiration in religious life.



While we don't have evidence for what Jesus looked like, we know that Jesus was a man with human qualities. Any representation that captures these qualities has value.

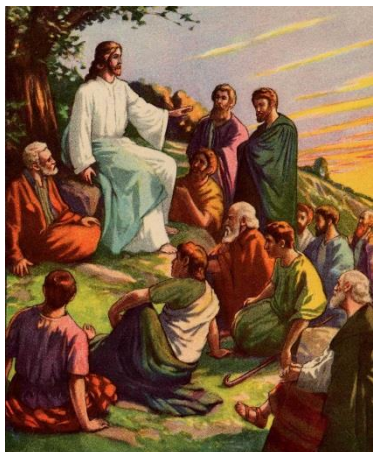
Interpreting Statues of Jesus

Use pages 48 and 49 to annotate this image of the Sacred Heart explaining the holes in the hands, the pointing hand, his expression, the crown of thorns around the heart, the piercing through the heart and the flames around it.



The Moral Teachings of Jesus

Read through the Beatitudes (The Sermon on the Mount) on page 50 and write below 4 lessons that we can take from them.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

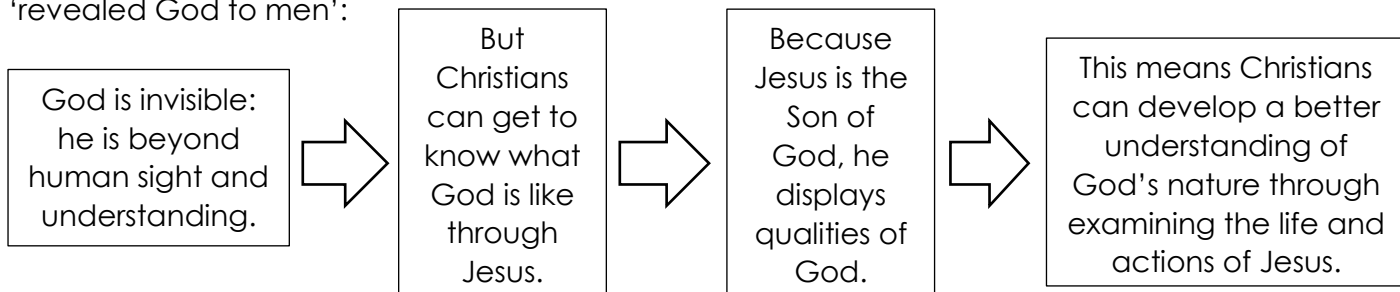
Read through the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats on page 51 and give two lessons that can be learnt from the parable.

1. _____

2. _____

Tradition and St Irenaeus' Writings about Jesus

The theologian St Irenaeus showed how the incarnation was important for bringing God and humans closer to each other. In his writings, St Irenaeus showed how Jesus – as someone who is fully God and fully human – is the meeting point between God and humanity. He wrote that Jesus 'revealed God to men':



In summary, one of the reasons the incarnation is important is because Jesus helped humans to come to know God. This has allowed humans to become more 'fully alive' and reveal God's glory.

Different Understandings of the Incarnation

Using page 54, define the following terms:

Magisterium: _____

Salvation: _____

Apostolic Exhortation:

Two documents from the Catholic Church that aim to create the right balance of understanding between Jesus as fully human and fully God are Dei Verbum 4 and Verbum Domini 12. Using pages 54 and 55, find a quote from these two documents that supports the explanations below.

Quote	Explanation
	God is revealed and speaks through Jesus. This is possible because Jesus is the Son of God. He brings salvation to all people.
	The Son of God became a human to live among other humans.
	The Word (Son) of God limited himself to a human form, so humans could come to understand God.
	Jesus always knew the will of God because he <i>is</i> God. And he always carried out the will of God because he is also a perfect human being.
	Through the very human act of dying, Jesus gave himself into God's hands. This led to his glorification as the word of God.

Grace and the Sacramental Nature of Reality

Grace is the free gift of God's love to all people. As God is present in the whole of his creation, Catholics view the whole of reality as a sacrament – a sign of God's grace. The incarnation helped people to understand God's love and see him as a living presence in the world, leading to its sacramental nature.

The Catholic Church defines a sacrament as 'an outward sign of the inward grace'. This means a sacrament is a sign of God's love. Catholics believe in the 'sacramental' nature of reality. This means the whole of reality can be seen as a sacrament. In other words, the world and everything in it is a sign of God's love and God's presence and love can be seen throughout the world. The incarnation played an important role in helping Catholics to view reality as sacramental. Add a picture to illustrate each points made below.

	Before the incarnation, God was seen as a distant (though caring) being.		Jesus was the ultimate gift from God to show his love for humanity. Since Jesus has lived on earth, people can see God as living and active presence.
--	--	--	---

	Even though Jesus is no longer present on earth, his spirit is still active, sharing God's love with all people.		Jesus helped to bring God's love and presence into the world. This makes the world sacramental in nature.
--	--	--	---

The Seven Sacraments

Use pages 58 and 59 to fill in the gaps on the table below.

Sacrament	Action	Symbolism
Baptism	The pouring of _____.	The _____ of sins.
	The anointing of the forehead with the holy oil of _____.	The candidate receives the gifts of the _____ spirit.
Eucharist	The receiving of the _____ bread and wine. Also known as the _____ and the _____ of Christ.	Receiving the fullness of Christ.
Marriage	Man and woman give their _____ to be married.	Each partner accepting the other as husband or wife for the rest of their _____.
	The laying on of _____ and the anointing of hands with the oil of chrism.	Conferring the dignity of the priesthood.
Reconciliation	A person confesses their _____ to a priest. The laying on of hands.	The passing on of God's forgiveness.
Sacrament of the _____	The anointing of the _____ and _____ with the oil of the sick.	Strengthening and forgiveness.

Imago Dei and Abortion

Define the following terms using page 60.

Imago Dei:

Conception:

Abortion:

Using pages 60 and 61, find four reasons (this can include biblical evidence) as to why Catholics disagree with abortion.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Practice Exam Questions

1. Which one of the following is the name given to the sacrament where a person receives the consecrated bread and wine? **[1 mark]**
A. Baptism B. Eucharist C. Ordination D. Reconciliation

2. Catholics believe in the Incarnation. What is this? **[1 mark]**
A. The death of Jesus B. God revealed as a human C. Jesus as a human D. The Trinity

3. Give two reasons why Catholics follow the teachings of Jesus. **[2 marks]**
4. Give two examples of moral teachings given by Jesus. **[2 marks]**
5. Explain two contrasting Christian beliefs about the importance of the sacraments. **[4 marks]**
6. Explain two ways in which the belief that humans are imago dei influences Catholic understandings about abortion. **[4 marks]**
7. Explain two ways in which Christian symbols are used. **[4 marks]**
8. Explain two ways in which Jesus is the fulfilment of the law. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
9. Explain two beliefs about the Word of God. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
10. Explain two reasons why Christians believe Jesus was the Son of God. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
11. "It is impossible for Christians to follow Jesus' example and moral teachings." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to Christian teachings and reach a justified conclusion **[12 marks]**
12. "It is more helpful for Christians to focus on humanity than to focus on his divinity." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to Christian teachings and reach a justified conclusion **[12 marks]**
13. "The Catholic Church should not approve of art that depicts God or Jesus". Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to Christian teachings and reach a justified conclusion **[12 marks]**
14. "Statues of Jesus are important to help believers understand God." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to Christian teachings and reach a justified conclusion **[12 marks]**
15. "Jesus' teaching in the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats is his most important teaching." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to Christian teachings and reach a justified conclusion **[12 marks]**

GCSE AQA Religious Studies – CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY

Learning Outcomes	Before Revision	After Revision	Actions
THE TRIUNE GOD			
• <i>Psalms and the use of music in worship</i>			
• <i>Music in the liturgy</i>			
• <i>Acclamations used in the mass</i>			
• <i>The Triune God explained in the Bible</i>			
• <i>The Trinity in the Nicene Creed and Genesis 1</i>			
• <i>The influence of the Trinity on Christians today</i>			
• <i>The Trinity in the Bible</i>			
• <i>The Trinity and God's love</i>			
• <i>The authority of the Magisterium and its views on the Trinity</i>			
• <i>Baptism</i>			
• <i>Traditional and spontaneous prayer</i>			
• <i>Prayer and posture</i>			

The Use of Music in Worship

The Catholic Church teaches that it is good to use music to praise God. Use page 64 to find three reasons why the Catholic Church thinks that music is important in worship.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Music in the Liturgy

Music is used in Catholic worship to sing parts of the liturgy (the practices that happen during the mass). Music helps to enliven the liturgy and make people feel more involved in it. Types of music used in the Catholic liturgy include psalms, plainchant, traditional hymns, contemporary worship songs, and mass settings. Use pages 66 and 67 to complete the table below on these different types of mass settings.

Music	What are they?	Why are they used in worship?
Plainchant	Also known as _____ chant that is usually unaccompanied and sung to a _____ range of notes.	Plainchant is used by Monks to sing the _____ office in Latin. It is also used in Church when Latin parts of the mass are sung.

Traditional Hymns	Hymns that have been used by _____ of believers.	They help believers raise their _____ and _____ to God and to help people feel more _____ in the mass.
Contemporary Worship Songs	Songs that often use musical _____ other than the organ. They are often more upbeat but also _____.	Allows God to be worshipped in a way that reflects the _____ of the people present. Seen as a way of responding to the needs of Catholics in the _____.
Mass Settings	Parts of the mass that are _____ rather than said and are easy to _____ in with.	Help to make the mass appeal to the whole _____ including younger members of the church.

Acclamations used in the Mass

Certain parts of the Mass, which highlight the praise and celebration of God, are called acclamations. They help to praise God in different ways and are often set to music. Use page 68 to define the following terms:

Gloria: _____

Alleluia: _____

Sanctus: _____

Mystery of Faith: _____

The Triune God Explained in the Bible

Christians believe there is one God who is also three Persons. God is sometimes called the Triune God to emphasise this fact. The three Persons of the God – the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit – are known as the Trinity. Beliefs about the Trinity are based on three quotations from the Bible. Use pages 70 and 71 to find the three quotes on the Trinity.

Deuteronomy 6:4

Matthew 3:16-17

Galatians 4:6

The Trinity in the Nicene Creed and Genesis 1

Use pages 72 and 73 to highlight the important parts of the Nicene Creed that teach anything about the three Persons of the Trinity.

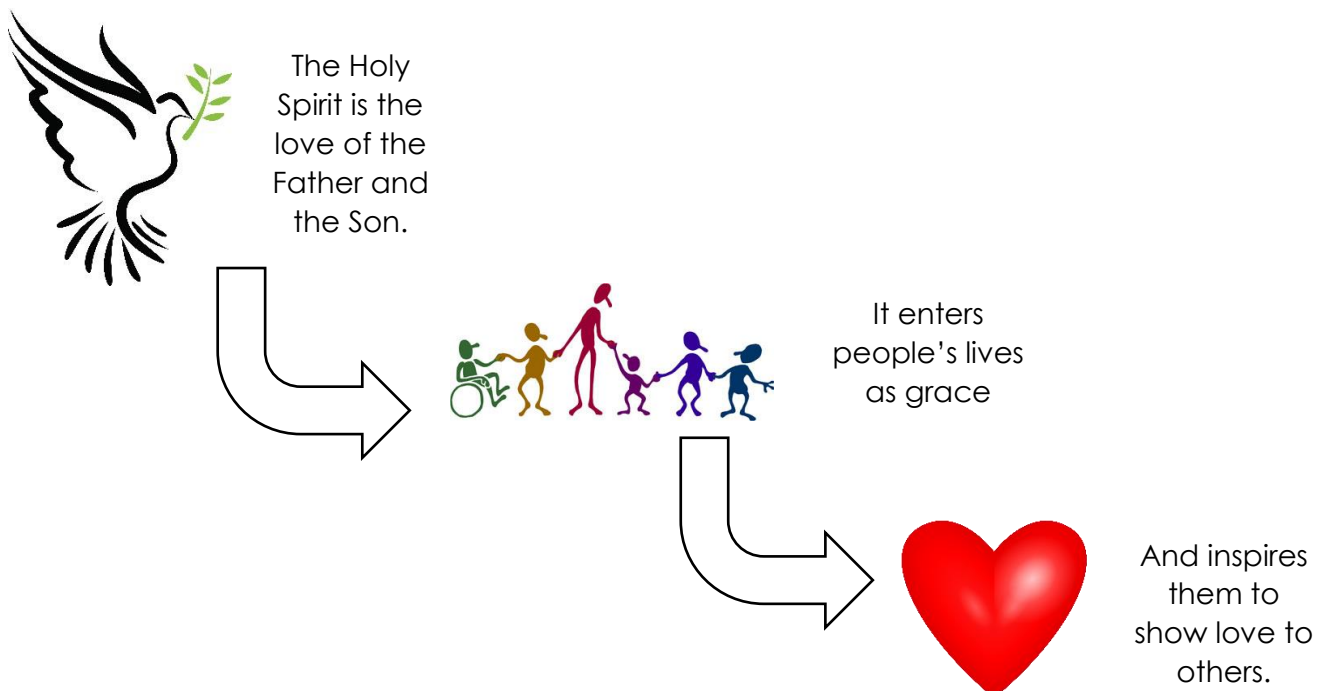
The Nicene Creed

We believe in one God,
the Father, the Almighty,
Maker of all that is, seen and unseen.
We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ,
the only Son of God,
eternally begotten of the Father,
God from God, Light from Light,
true God from true God,
begotten, not made, consubstantial
of one Being with the Father.
Through him all things were made.
For us men and for our salvation
he came down from heaven:
and by the Holy Spirit was incarnate
he became incarnate from the Virgin Mary,
and was made man.
For our sake he was crucified under Pontius
Pilate;

he suffered death and was buried.
On the third day he rose again
in accordance with the Scriptures;
he ascended into heaven
and is seated at the right hand of the Father.
He will come again in glory to judge the living
and the dead,
and his kingdom will have no end.
We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the
giver of life,
who proceeds from the Father and the Son.
With the Father and the Son he is worshipped
and glorified.
He has spoken through the Prophets.
We believe in one holy catholic and
apostolic Church.
We acknowledge one baptism for the
forgiveness of sins.
We look for the resurrection of the dead,
and the life of the world to come. Amen.

The Influence of the Trinity on Christians Today

The love of the Trinity strengthens the work of the Catholic Church, and inspires Christians to share God's love with other. The Catholic Church aims to share God's love through mission and evangelism. "*The entire activity of the Church is an expression of a love that seeks the integral good of man*" *Deus Caritas Est* 19. Use page 75 to answer the questions below.



What is mission? _____

What is evangelism? _____

The Trinity and God's Love

St Augustine and Catherine LaCugna were two Christian theologians who wrote about the Trinity. Use pages 78 and 79 to match up the statements with the correct theologian.

St Augustine

The love of God is poured outwards into the lives of all

It is only possible to experience and understand what God is through his actions in people's lives.

Catherine LaCugna

"The mystery of God is revealed in Christ and the Spirit as the mystery of love..."

"True love is: a trinity of lover, beloved and the love that binds them together into one."

The Authority of the Magisterium and its Views on the Trinity

Define the following terms using pages 80 and 81.

Apostolic Authority: _____

Magisterial Teachings: _____

Council: _____

The main teachings of the Council of Nicea were:

1. _____
2. _____

The main teachings of the Council of Constantinople were:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Baptism

Fill in the blanks. You can use pages 82 and 83 to help you.

Baptism symbolises the start of a new stage of _____ as a Christian and a child of God. It also symbolises joining in with Jesus' death and _____. In the early Church, adults would be baptised by being totally submerged under _____. This symbolised joining Jesus in the tomb after he _____. Just as Jesus gave up his life to the will of _____, so the person being baptised commits their life to God in the same way. _____ up out of the water symbolises joining in with Jesus' resurrection, to being a new life as a Christian. Today in the Catholic Church people are no _____ baptised by being fully _____ under water. Instead water is poured over their _____. But the idea of joining in with Jesus' death and resurrection is still just as important. The use of water in baptism also symbolises the Holy _____. During baptism a person is filled with the Holy Spirit, who sustains the believer's faith and _____ to God. This is the same Spirit that filled Jesus during his _____.

Baptism Spirit Submerged Rising Died Resurrection
 Life Water God Longer Heads Commitment

Traditional and Spontaneous Prayer

The Catholic Church describes prayer as “raising the heart and mind to God.” Traditional prayers have set words that have been used by generations of believers and spontaneous prayers are made up in the moment. Using pages 84 and 85, find two positives of each type of prayer.

Traditional Prayer	Spontaneous Prayer

Prayer and Posture

Physical postures can assist prayer and help to show the intention behind the prayer. Some postures emphasise respect and humility, some the praise of God, and some asking for God's help. Using pages 86 and 87, pick 4 postures and explain what they mean.

What does it look like?	What does it mean?	What does it look like?	What does it mean?
E.g. Genuflecting – bending down on one knee.	A sign of humility, shows the person acknowledges God's authority and submits to his will. A position that asks for forgiveness.		

Practice Exam Questions

1. Which one of the following is a hymn which speaks of God as Holy? **[1 mark]**
A. Alleluia B. Gloria C. Plainchant D. Sanctus

2. Which one of the following describes the teaching authority of the Catholic Church? **[1 mark]**
A. Magisterium B. Holy Spirit C. Mission D. Sacrament

3. Give two ways in which music is used in the Mass. **[2 marks]**
4. Give two ways in which the Trinity was involved in the creation of the universe. **[2 marks]**
5. Explain two ways in which music influences Catholic worship. **[4 marks]**
6. Explain two reasons why Catholics can be confident in the authority of the Magisterium. **[4 marks]**
7. Explain two ways in which prayer influences Christian life today. **[4 marks]**
8. Explain two contrasting views of theologians on God's love. **[4 marks]**
9. Explain two ways in which prayer expresses beliefs about God. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
10. Explain two Christian beliefs that the Nicene Creed helps us to understand about the Trinity. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
11. Explain two ways in which belief in the Trinity is important in the Catholic understanding of mission. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
12. "The idea of the Trinity is so clearly expressed in the Bible that it does not need to be expressed in any other way, for example by the Nicene Creed or through teaching from the popes." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**
13. "Anyone who wants to be able to call themselves a Christian should first be baptised." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**
14. "There is no need for church services to include music." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**
15. "Mission is a better way of sharing God's love than evangelism". Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**

GCSE AQA Religious Studies – CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY

Learning Outcomes	Before Revision	After Revision	Actions
REDEMPTION			
• <i>How church architecture reflects Catholic beliefs</i>			
• <i>The main parts of a Catholic church</i>			
• <i>Contrasting features and artefacts used by Catholics</i>			
• <i>The role of Jesus in restoration through sacrifice</i>			
• <i>The significance of Jesus' death, burial, resurrection and ascension</i>			
• <i>Salvation (past, present and future)</i>			
• <i>Redemption in the Bible</i>			
• <i>St Anselm's thoughts on salvation</i>			
• <i>The importance of conscience for Christians</i>			
• <i>Redemption and the mass</i>			
• <i>Different Christian understandings of the Eucharist</i>			
• <i>Prayers in Mass and adoration</i>			

How Church Architecture Reflects Catholic Beliefs

Catholic churches provide a space where Catholics can worship together – particularly at mass – or pray alone. The design and decoration of a church helps to aid and inspire worship, by encouraging Christians to reflect on God and on their faith. As a result of the Second Vatican Council, there is a difference between Catholic churches built before and after 1965. Use pages 90 and 91 to complete the table that shows the differences before and after 1965.

Before 1965	After 1965

The Main Parts of a Catholic Church

The main features of a Catholic Church help to emphasise the presence of Christ in the church, they also remind Catholics of the redemption that Christ brought them through his suffering, death and resurrection. Use pages 92 and 93 to complete the task below.

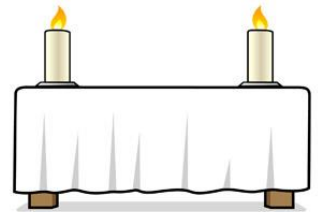


What is the lectern? _____

Why is it important? _____

What is the altar? _____

Why is the altar important? _____



What is the crucifix? _____

Why is the crucifix important? _____



What is the tabernacle? _____

Why is the tabernacle important? _____

Contrasting Features and Artefacts used by Catholics

Using pages 94 and 94, explain the difference between the following artefacts:

Artefacts	Differences
Altar or Table	
Crucifix, Cross or Risen Christ	

The Role of Jesus in Restoration through Sacrifice

Christians believe that for humans to have free will, sin has to exist. But the existence of sin damages the relationship between God, humanity and the whole of creation. Christians believe that Jesus' death, resurrection and ascension into heaven helped to restore the relationship between God and humanity, as well as restoring the harmony of creation. Match up the explanation with the correct action of Jesus.

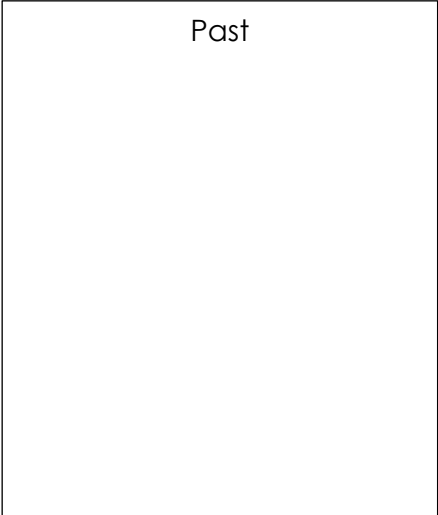
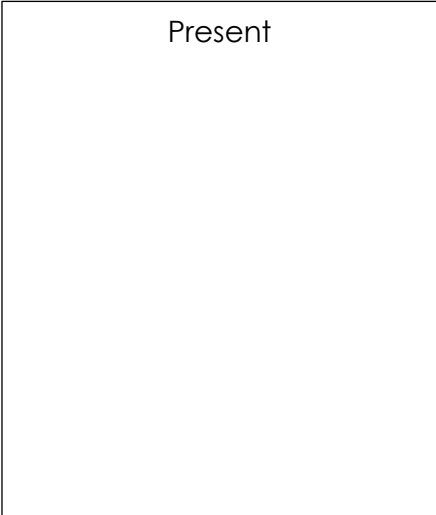
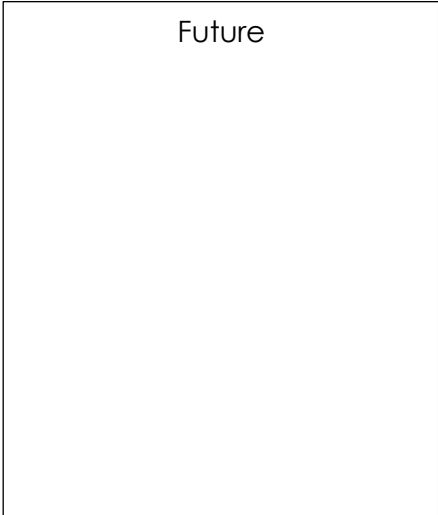
Jesus' Death	40 days after His resurrection, He rose up to heaven to be with his Father, He had restored the cosmic order by making the whole of creation as perfect as God intended it to be.
Jesus' Resurrection	Jesus lived his life in total obedience to God both through his actions on earth and His eventual sacrifice. Through this, he helped to restore the relationship between God and humans that had been broken by sin.
Jesus' Ascension	3 days after his death, Jesus was raised back to life, destroying the ultimate power of sin and death. As a result, people are now able to be with God after they die. Sin and death still exist but they can be overcome.

The Significance of Jesus' Death, Burial, Resurrection and Ascension

Jesus' death, burial, resurrection and ascension were four steps in the action to redeem humanity and restore the relationship between God, humanity and the whole of creation. For Christians, this means that life no longer ends at the moment of death. It gives them hope that, like Jesus, they will be resurrected after death and raised up to eternal life with God.

Salvation (Past, Present and Future)

Because Jesus redeemed humanity through his death, salvation is now possible. This means people can be saved from sin and eternal separation from God. Catholics believe redemption and salvation are ongoing processes. Redemption and salvation are the focus of the liturgy in the Mass. Use pages 100 and 101 to create an image for each dimension of salvation.

Past	Present	Future
		

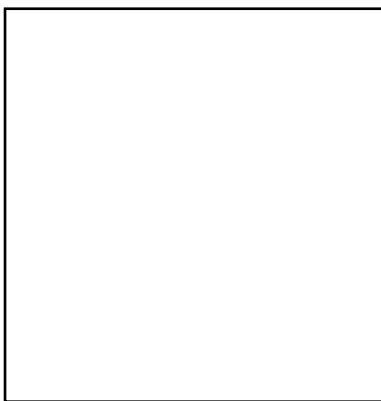
Redemption in the Bible

Jesus is sometimes described as the example, the restorer and the victor. This is because he set a good example for others to follow; he restored the relationship between God and humanity; and he was victorious over the power of sin and death. Redemption is an ongoing process that people have to be willing to accept. This idea is expressed in the passages in the Bible that describe the resurrection, ascension and coming of the Holy Spirit. Use pages 102-104 to find a reference from the Bible relating to redemption and atonement can be expressed in different ways.

Teaching on Redemption	Bible Reference
The Crucifixion	
Jesus, the Example	
Jesus, the Restorer	
Jesus, the Victor	
The Resurrection	
The Ascension	
The Coming of the Holy Spirit	

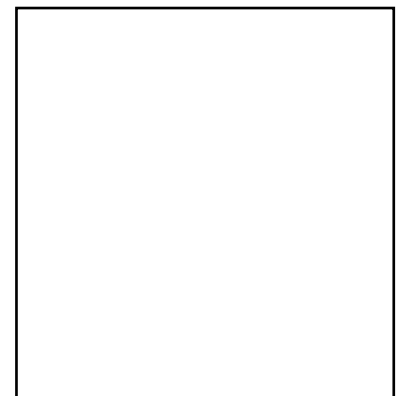
St Irenaeus' and St Anselm's Thoughts on Salvation

A metaphor is a word or phrase that is applied to something else to suggest the two things are similar. These two doctors of the Church used different metaphors to describe Salvation. Using page 105, create an image and give an explanation of the two metaphors.



St Irenaeus _____

St Anselm _____



The Importance of Conscience for Christians

Christians believe that conscience is the voice of God in their heart and soul, guiding them to make the right choices. Many Christians believe that their conscience is based on a natural understanding of what is right and wrong and the law of God. In addition, Catholic Christians

believe that conscience needs to be guided by the teachings of the Church. Using page 106, give the three ways in which God, through the Holy Spirit, has instructed humanity.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Redemption and the Mass

The Mass is a re-enactment and celebration of Jesus' death, through which humans are redeemed. Read through the information on pages 108 and 109 and find three examples of how redemption is shown in the Mass.

Part of the Mass	How is Redemption Shown?

Different Christian Understandings of the Eucharist

Catholics believe that the Mass is the 'source and summit' of Christian life, because it is the highest form of prayer they can make, and it gives them spiritual strength. The importance and meaning of the Eucharist varies between different Christian denominations. Use pages 110 and 111 to find the correct denomination of Christianity to go with the understandings of the Eucharist below.

Denomination	Understanding of the Eucharist
	Many believe that the Eucharist is a memorial of the Last Supper. Christ is present in particular in the Bible readings and He enters people's lives when they receive communion.
	A very similar understanding to Catholics however, Eucharist is always celebrated with the community. The consecration takes place behind the iconostasis because it is too holy to be seen directly.
	They do not celebrate any form of Eucharist. They believe that the whole of life is a sacrament.
	The Spirit of Christ is received when communion is given. Christ is spiritually present but the bread and wine do not literally become the body and blood of Christ.

Prayers in the Mass and Adoration

Use pages 112-113 to fill in the gaps of the words of institution:

"Take this all of _____, and eat of it, for this is my _____, which will be given up for you. Take this all of you, and _____ from it, for this is the chalice of my _____. The blood of the new and _____ covenant, which will be poured out for you and for _____ for the forgiveness of _____. Do this in memory of ____."

Practice Questions

1. Which one of the following people compared Jesus' death with the idea of paying a random in the slave trade? **[1 mark]**
A. Catherine LaCugna B. Pope Francis C. St Anselm D. St Irenaeus

2. Which one of the following Christian groups does not celebrate the Eucharist?
A. Anglicans B. Nonconformist Christians C. Orthodox Christians D. Quakers

3. Give two ways in which the main features in a church help to emphasise the presence of Christ in the church. **[2 marks]**
4. Give two Christian beliefs about free will. **[2 marks]**
5. Explain two ways in which an altar or table helps Catholics to worship in the Mass. **[4 marks]**
6. Explain two ways in which belief that the process of salvation is ongoing influences the way that Catholics live. **[4 marks]**
7. Explain two contrasting beliefs about Salvation. **[4 marks]**
8. Explain two ways in which church architecture emphasises Catholic belief. **[4 marks]**
9. Explain two Christian beliefs about the Eucharist. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
10. Explain two Christian beliefs about Jesus' death as a 'restoration'. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
11. Explain two Christian beliefs about conscience as the voice of God. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
12. "The Eucharist is only made special by the 'real presence' of God." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**
13. "For Catholics, the church is an essential space for worship." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**
14. "The architecture and design of a Catholic Church has no importance for Catholic worship." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**
15. "Christians should always follow their conscience if they want to become closer to God." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give developed arguments to support this statement, give developed arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**

GCSE AQA Religious Studies – CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY

Learning Outcomes	Before Revision	After Revision	Actions
CHURCH AND THE KINGDOM OF GOD			
• <i>Pilgrimage and the Stations of the Cross</i>			
• <i>Pilgrimage to Rome, Lourdes and Walsingham</i>			
• <i>Mission and evangelism in drama</i>			
• <i>The Kingdom of God and the Lord's Prayer</i>			
• <i>Signs of the Kingdom: justice, peace and reconciliation</i>			
• <i>The hierarchy of the Catholic Church and the Second Vatican Council</i>			
• <i>The importance of Mary and the Magnificat</i>			
• <i>The four marks of the Church and apostolic succession</i>			
• <i>The councillor and pontifical nature of the Church</i>			
• <i>The Church as the Body of Christ: the importance of charity for Catholics</i>			
• <i>Kingdom values in different vocations</i>			
• <i>Kingdom values in the life of a Catholic</i>			

Pilgrimage and the Stations of the Cross

A pilgrimage is a journey that has a spiritual purpose, where the destination may be a sacred religious place. Catholics believe that all of life is a pilgrimage, at the end of which, you will meet God in death. Use page 116 to find a quote to show that Christians view their lives as a pilgrimage towards heaven, and believe they should strive for this destination in their daily actions.

“ _____

 _____ ”

On the day of his crucifixion, Jesus had to carry his cross from Pilate's house to the hill of Calvary. The Stations of the Cross are a series of 14 images that remind Catholics of the events that happened during his journey. Use pages 116-117 to find three reasons as to why people make the Stations of the Cross.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Popular pilgrimage sites for Catholics include Jerusalem (where Jesus died), Rome (where the Pope lives), Lourdes (a place with healing waters), and Walsingham (England's Catholic national shrine). Using pages 118-119, pick two pilgrimages and complete the table below detailing why it is important and why do Catholics visit.

Where?	Why is it important?	Why do Catholics visit?

Mission and Evangelism in Drama

Catholic attitudes towards mission and evangelism – including what these should involve – are demonstrated in the films *Les Miserables* and *The Mission*. Films such as these can inspire and encourage Christians to become more involved in missionary work and evangelism. Use page 120 to refresh your memory on the definitions of mission and evangelism.

Mission:

Evangelism:

The Kingdom of God and the Lord's Prayer

The Kingdom of God refers not to a place but to the idea of God's authority and rule, and is seen among those who follow Jesus. The Kingdom of God was established through Jesus. It continues to grow in the present day, and will be completed at the end of time. The Lord's Prayer is the prayer that Jesus taught to his disciples. It gives an idea of what is required for God's Kingdom to grow on earth. Use pages 122-123 to match the phrase from the prayer with its explanation below.

Phrase	What does it mean?
	Jesus wants all people to be able to call God their 'Father', and to have a trusting relationship with him.
	When people respect the holiness of God, they recognise His importance in their lives and so accept the call to become members of God's Kingdom.
	A prayer for God's Kingdom to come, and for people to accept the rule of God in their hearts.
	Accepting and following God's will is important in establishing the Kingdom. When everyone does the will of God, the Kingdom will be fully established.
	This is a prayer asking God to help provide the basics needed to survive.
	Forgiveness of others as well as accepting God's forgiveness for one's own sins is important in establishing the Kingdom.
	We must resist the temptation to sin. The Kingdom grows once people choose to accept God instead of rejecting him.

Signs of the Kingdom: Justice, Peace and Reconciliation

Justice, peace and reconciliation are signs of the kingdom of God. The Kingdom of God is the perfect Kingdom and requires these three things. Christians can help the Kingdom of God to grow on earth by contributing to justice, peace and reconciliation, both in their own lives and in the lives of others. Use page 124 to define the three terms.

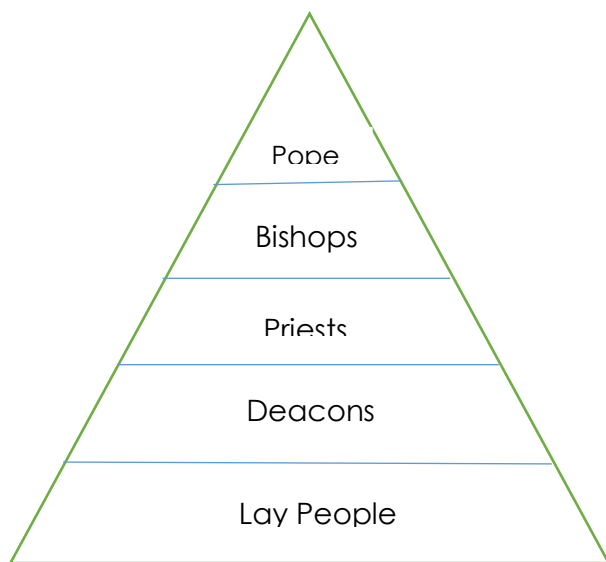
Justice: _____

Peace: _____

Reconciliation: _____

The Hierarchy of the Catholic Church

There is a hierarchy in the Catholic Church that recognises people's authority and responsibility, and brings about unity. Use page 126 to annotate the diagram below.



All authority in the Church lies with the Pope, However, the Pope sometimes wants to consult other members of the hierarchy. The most recent Council was the Second Vatican Council called by Pope John XXIII to 'open the windows of the Church' as he felt the Church has become cut off from the world and too closed in on itself. The council produced four major documents. You need to research these four major documents using page 127 and briefly describe what each one is concerned with.

Dei Verbum: _____

Lumen Gentium: _____

Sacrosanctum Concilium: _____

Gaudium et Spes: _____

The Importance of Mary and the Magnificat

Use pages 128-129 to fill in the gaps below on why Mary is important and what the Magnificat is.

Mary has always had a special _____ within Christianity. She was totally willing to _____ the will of God and allow the incarnation to take place. Before his _____, Jesus entrusted his mother to his disciple. Mary was the perfect _____. She stood by Jesus in his darkest _____. During the annunciation, Mary visited her _____ cousin, Elizabeth, who recognised her as the mother of _____ and Mary sang a song of _____ to God, known as the Magnificat.

Praise Pregnant Disciple Accept Position Death Moments God

Q. Why do some people use this prayer to support political revolutions?

The Four Marks of the Church and Apostolic Succession

There are four qualities of the Church that, without them, the Church would not exist. They distinguish the Church from any other institution. These qualities or marks appear in the Apostle's Creed that is said every Sunday at mass. Using page 130 you need to explain what each of these marks mean i.e. what they tell us about the Church.

One:

Holy:

Catholic:

Apostolic:

The Conciliar and Pontifical Nature of the Church

Using page 132-133, explain how the Church is both conciliar and pontifical.

Conciliar	Pontifical

The Church as the Body of Christ: the Importance of Charity for Catholics

As members of the Body of Christ, Christians follow Jesus' command to 'love your neighbour as yourself' by showing love to those in need. Christians work through local, national and global

charities to follow this teaching. Pages 134 and 135, find two examples of how SVP (St Vincent de Paul Society) and CAFOD work. State whether this example is local, national or global.

St Vincent de Paul Society (SVP)	CAFOD

Kingdom Values in Christian Vocations

Kingdom values are the values or standard for living that God wants people to have as members of his Kingdom. Work out the anagrams below of some examples of Kingdom values:

Ymcer

elov

sgseenntel

Yhtulmii

epeca

Through the Christian vocations of priesthood, family life, and religious life, people embrace Kingdom values such as serving others and showing love. Match up the vocation with the explanation as to how Kingdom values are being expressed.

Priesthood	Take vows of poverty, chastity and obedience showing commitment to God. They live simple lives in service of others. They show love through helping others, often taking on roles such as teachers, nurses or care workers.
Family life	Take a promise of celibacy, they serve others and they take a promise of obedience to their bishop, knowing they are obeying the voice of God.
Religious Life	Catholic parents try to show Kingdom values in their relationship with each other and by teaching their children these values.

Kingdom Values in the Life of a Catholic

Pope Francis is an example of a well-known Catholic who lives by the Kingdom values of justice, peace and reconciliation. Find an example of how he has lived by each of these values using pages 138-139.

Kingdom Value	How does Pope Francis show his belief?
Justice	
Peace	
Reconciliation	

Practice Exam Questions

1. Which one of the following pilgrimage sites is where Bernadette saw a vision of Mary? **[1 mark]**
A. Jerusalem B. Lourdes C. Rome D. Walsingham

2. How many Stations of the Cross are there traditionally? **[1 mark]**
A. 11 B. 12 C. 13 D. 14

3. Give two reasons why Mary is important in the Catholic Church. **[2 marks]**
4. Give two reasons why Catholics go on pilgrimages. **[2 marks]**
5. Give two ways in which the Church is pontifical. **[2 marks]**
6. Explain two ways in which pilgrimage influences Catholics today. **[4 marks]**
7. Explain two ways in which believing in a religious vocation might influence Catholics today. **[4 marks]**
8. Explain two ways in which the belief that the Church is apostolic influences believers' reactions to the Magisterium. **[4 marks]**
9. Explain what 'making the Stations of the Cross' involves and what this symbolises for Catholics. **[4 marks]**
10. Explain two ways in which justice and peace are expressions of the Kingdom of God. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
11. Explain two Christian beliefs about peace as a sign of the Kingdom. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
12. Explain two Christian beliefs about reconciliation. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
13. Explain two ways in which the Magnificat shows that Mary was the perfect disciple. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
14. "The best way that Christians can help to spread the Kingdom of God on earth is to do charity work." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give reasoned arguments to support this statement, give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**
15. "All Christians should aim to go on pilgrimage at least once in their lives." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give reasoned arguments to support this statement, give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**
16. "Catholic aid agencies should support all people in poverty." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give reasoned arguments to support this statement, give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**

GCSE AQA Religious Studies – CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY

Learning Outcomes	Before Revision	After Revision	Actions
ESCHATOLOGY			
• <i>The Paschal Candle</i>			
• <i>Michelangelo's 'The Last Judgement'</i>			
• <i>Memorials for the dead</i>			
• <i>Eschatology and life after death</i>			
• <i>The four last things</i>			
• <i>Purgatory and judgement</i>			
• <i>The Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus</i>			
• <i>Cosmic reconciliation</i>			
• <i>The Church's teachings on the end of time</i>			
• <i>The last rites</i>			
• <i>The funeral rite</i>			
• <i>The care of the dying and euthanasia</i>			

The Paschal Candle

Use pages 142-143 to annotate the paschal candle. Pick out the important parts and explain what they mean.



Michelangelo's *The Last Judgement*

Use pages 144-145 to annotate the image, particularly looking at Jesus, Mary, the saints, the faithful, the angels and the condemned.



Memorials for the Dead

Catholics believe in the resurrection of the body. Since the body is the temple of the Holy Spirit, the body should be treated with respect even after death. Memorials are structures or areas that are built to honour and show respect for the dead. Christian memorials express various beliefs about life after death, such as belief in heaven, judgement, resurrection, and eternal life after death. Use pages 146-147 to fill in the table below on three different types of memorial.

Type of Monument	Key Features	How does it Help Mourners?
Tombstones		
Monuments		
Remembrance Gardens		


Eschatology and Life after Death

Eschatology is the study of what will happen at the end of time. Jesus' resurrection is important for eschatology, as Jesus is the only person who has been able to give some idea of what happens after death. In 1 Corinthians 15:42-44, Paul explains how a person's resurrected body will be different from the body they had while they were alive.

"So it is with the resurrection of the dead. What is sown is perishable, what is raised is imperishable. It is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory. It is sown in weakness, it is raised in power. It is sown a physical body, it is raised a spiritual body. If there is a physical body, there is also a spiritual body." *1 Corinthians 14:42-44*

The Four Last Things

Christians believe the four last things – death, judgement, heaven and hell – are what all people face at the end of their life. Use pages 150-151 to give a brief summary of each one and a picture to help you remember what it means.

<p>Death</p> 	<p>Death is a transition to a new phase of life, not to be feared. In judgement, the body and soul will be reunited.</p>		

Purgatory and Judgment

Catholics believe that after judgement, some people go through purgatory: a process of cleansing, which removes the effects of sin, to help a person accept the full presence of God. Use page 152 to define the following terms:

Purgatory: _____

Particular Judgement: _____

Final Judgement: _____

The Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus

Read through the story of the Rich Man and Lazarus on page 154 and answer the questions below:

1. How did the Rich man behave in life and where did he end up in death? _____

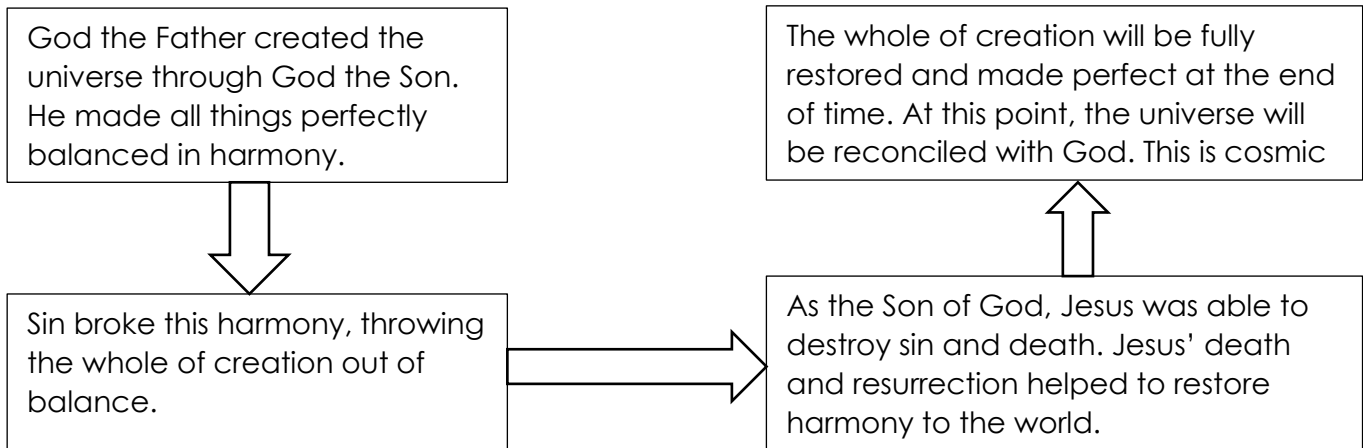
2. How did Lazarus behave in life and where did he end up in death? _____

3. Why does Abraham refuse to warn the Rich man's brothers? _____

4. What are heaven and hell like? _____

Cosmic Reconciliation

Cosmic reconciliation refers to the idea that, at the end of time, the whole of creation will be reconciled (brought together in harmony) with God. Sin broke the relationship between humans and God, and Jesus' death and resurrection helped to restore this relationship. A similar process has happened with the whole of creation:



The Church's Teachings on the End of Time

The Catholic Church teaches that no one is predestined to go to heaven or hell. Instead, the actions a person takes during their lifetime determine what happens to them after death. Read through the information on pages 158-159 and answer the 4 mark question below:

Explain why the Catholic Church teaches that some people are in hell. **[4 marks]**

The Last Rites

The anointing of the sick is one of the seven sacraments, it is given to a person who is seriously ill and may be facing death. The commendation of the dying is a short service that is held for a person who is dying. These last rites help to give a person who is sick or dying hope, strength, courage and forgiveness. Use pages 160-161 to find the meaning of the actions below.

	Action	Meaning
Anointing of the Sick	The sacrament begins with the priest sprinkling the room and patient with holy water.	
	The priest lays their hands on the head of the sick person, calling down the power and strength of the Holy Spirit.	
	The priest blesses a small amount of oil, then he anoints the forehead and hands of the sick person with this oil.	

	The sick person confesses their sins to the priest, who forgives them.	
	Holy Communion is given to the sick person.	
Commendation of the Dying	The dying person may hold a crucifix.	
	The dying person may repeat the promises that were made at their baptism.	
	A Bible reading and prayers are given, including a Litany of the Saints.	
	The dying person receives their last Holy Communion.	
	At the moment of death, a prayer might be said which includes the words, 'go forth, Christian soul, from this world... May you live in peace this day, may your home be with God in Zion.'	

The Funeral Rite

A funeral is a ceremony to remember someone who has died. Catholic funerals reflect the hope that the deceased person has been judged favourably by God and is now experiencing the eternal happiness of heaven. Use pages 162-163 to fill out the table below:

Stage	What Happens?	What does it Mean?
Reception of the Body		
The Funeral Mass		
Committal		
Burial or Cremation		

The Care of the Dying and Euthanasia

Catholics believe in the sanctity of life: all life is holy and sacred, because it has been created by God. This means that all life should be respected, valued and cared for up until the moment of death. For this reason, the Catholic Church is against euthanasia (killing someone painlessly and with compassion in order to end their suffering.) Use pages 164-165 to find 5 reasons why the Church is against euthanasia.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Practice Exam Questions

1. Which one of the following describes the time when God judges an individual person? **[1 mark]**
A. Direct Judgement B. Final Judgement C. Particular Judgement D. Terminal Judgement

2. When is the Paschal Candle first used? **[1 mark]**
A. Palm Sunday B. Good Friday C. Holy Saturday D. Easter Sunday

3. Give two symbols from the paschal candle. **[2 marks]**
4. Give forms of memorial expression. **[2 marks]**
5. Give two beliefs about purgatory. **[2 marks]**
6. Explain two ways in which prayers are influenced by Catholic beliefs about life after death. **[4 marks]**
7. Explain two ways in which belief in the sanctity of life influences attitudes towards euthanasia for Catholics today. **[4 marks]**
8. Explain two ways in which belief in judgement influences Catholics today. **[4 marks]**
9. Explain two contrasting beliefs about heaven and hell. **[4 marks]**
10. Explain two ways in which prayers and actions in a Catholic funeral express beliefs about an afterlife. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
11. Explain two beliefs about the afterlife that are expressed in the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
12. Explain two beliefs about cosmic reconciliation. Refer to scripture or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. **[5 marks]**
13. "Catholic funerals should be happy occasions." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give reasoned arguments to support this statement, give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**
14. "The main reason for Christians to show kindness to others during their lifetime is so they can enter heaven after they die." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give reasoned arguments to support this statement, give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**
15. "Belief in the sanctity of life means that very ill patients should be kept alive as long as possible." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give reasoned arguments to support this statement, give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**
16. "The parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus teaches Catholics to help the poor." Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
 - Give reasoned arguments to support this statement, give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view, refer to a Christian teaching and reach a justified conclusion. **[12 marks]**