

Catholic Christianity

Beliefs and Teachings

<p>The Trinity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholics believe that God is a Trinity of three persons. • Catholics do not believe in three Gods, but in one God in three persons. • The Nicene Creed professes the Christian belief in the Trinity. • The Trinity is mentioned often during baptism and the Mass. 	<p>The Trinity in the Bible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A doctrine is a teaching passed on by the Catholic Church to help others know about God, themselves, and life. • A creed is a formal statement of what the Catholic Church believes and teaches. • The Council of Nicaea in 325CE produced the Creed of Nicaea, which said that Jesus was just as much God as the Father is God – they were consubstantial. • In 381CE the First Council of Constantinople declared that the Holy Spirit was also consubstantial with the Father and the Son.
<p>Creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two accounts of Creation in Genesis 1-3. • John 1:1-5 provides an account of the Word's (the Son's) role in creation. • The Catholic Church interprets the Genesis accounts symbolically: as sacred stories which explain that God is the ultimate Creator of all that exists. • The accounts of Creation implicitly show the Trinitarian nature of God as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. • Creation reveals God as Creator, benevolent, omnipotent, and eternal. 	<p>Creation and the Nature of Humanity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human beings alone are created in the image of God. • Human beings bear the image of God in their rationality; free will and conscience; capacity to relate to God; ability to give and receive love; and in being answerable to God. • Human beings are part of Creation, but superior through reason and free will which makes them stewards of Creation. • The conflict between dominion and stewardship suggests humans should rule, but with consideration and compassion.
<p>The Incarnation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarnation means en-fleshment. • The second person of the Trinity, the Word of God, became human in Jesus of Nazareth. • Jesus Christ is the God-man: fully God and fully human at the same time. • Scripture references the Incarnation of Jesus. • The Incarnation continues through the life of the Church. 	<p>The Paschal Mystery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human beings are saved from sin by the work of Jesus Christ on earth but especially by the Paschal Mystery. • The Paschal Mystery is the Passion, death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus. • Redemption is a metaphor used to explain how the Paschal Mystery 'brought about salvation. • Justification explains how the Paschal Mystery restores humans to a just relationship with God. • Jesus' resurrection is the foundation of the Christian faith and the Catholic Church. • The ascension prepares the way for humans to follow Jesus to Heaven and for the Holy Spirit to continue the work of salvation within the Church.
<p>The Significance of the Paschal Mystery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Holy Spirit helps the Church to understand, and live out more fully, salvation. • Humans cannot save themselves, but can choose to accept salvation. • Catholics participate in the Paschal Mystery through the life of the Church. • God's grace gives Catholics strength to do this through the liturgy and the sacraments. • The Eucharist is the most important expression of the Paschal Mystery in the Church today. 	<p>Eschatology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eschatology is the study of Christian teaching about the last things in a human life: death, judgment, heaven, hell, and purgatory. • Catholic views on eschatology are rooted in the Paschal Mystery. • Since God alone is eternal, Catholics believe that their relationship with God is the only ultimately important thing in this world. • Catholics connect to God by showing love to others.

Catholic Christianity

Practices

<p>The Sacramental Nature of Reality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sacramental nature of reality means finding the grace of God in the physical world. • Each sacrament brings Catholics closer to God in a different way, and communicates His love for them in varied but never-ending ways. • The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation, and the Eucharist. 	<p>Liturgical Worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The liturgy is the work done by God, in Jesus Christ, for the good of all people. Liturgical worship is the participation of Catholics through the Church in God's work of making people holy. • The Eucharist is both a remembrance and the making present again of Jesus' sacrifice. It is the source and summit of Christian life. • Liturgical worship exists to help Catholics adore God and be given the grace to become more holy. • Evangelical Christians have a less formal structure of worship to reflect their focus on the Holy Spirit and Word of God.
<p>The Funeral Rite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the Catholic Church earthly life is a pilgrimage towards God. For all who try to live in Jesus, death is not the end, but the entry into eternal life. • The funeral rite is a ritual in which the Catholic Church hands back a child to God the Father. • The rites consist of: the Vigil, the funeral liturgy, and the Rite of Committal and Commendation. • Communion with the deceased encourages Catholics to remember, celebrate, and pray for the deceased. • Communion of the community brings Catholics together as part of the Catholic family. • Proclamation of eternal life strengthens faith through the belief in life after death. 	<p>Prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer is communication with God. It is being aware that life is always lived in God's presence. • Catholics should pray regularly using both formal prayer and informal prayer depending on the purpose and setting. • The five purposes of prayer are: adoration, thanksgiving, repentance, intercession, and petition. • The Lord's Prayer is a key prayer for Catholics and Christians everywhere. There are different types of prayer because different stages of life and experiences require different responses.
<p>Forms of Popular Piety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-liturgical acts of worship are devotions which are not part of the official public liturgy of the Church. • The Rosary is a string of beads to help focus a series of prayers. • Eucharistic adoration is the worship of Christ as truly present in the Blessed Sacrament. • The 14 Stations of the Cross depict moments of Christ's suffering and death. Liturgical worship helps Catholics pray community, while non-liturgical worship helps Catholics pray more individually. 	<p>Pilgrimage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilgrimages are journeys to special places of religious significance. • Places are often connected to the lives of Jesus, Mary, apostles, and saints. • Lourdes has become a place of healing and new miracles continue to be reported. • Rome has been an enormously important site in Church history since the earliest days of Christianity. • Walsingham Priory is a place for Catholics to spend time in prayer with other Christians. • Jerusalem is the place of where the Paschal Mystery took place. It is also the birthplace of the Church at Pentecost.
<p>Catholic Social Teaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church works universally for the love of neighbour, following the commandments of Christ and his own example. • Catholics follow the example of the Good Samaritan to respond to need. • Catholic Social Teaching promotes justice, peace and reconciliation. • Individuals can carry out acts of mercy and give charitable donations. • CAFOD is a Catholic charity working in England, Wales, and internationally. 	<p>Catholic Mission and Evangelism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission conveys the idea of a person being sent to others in order to help them, or to bring something that will benefit them. • Evangelization and the Church's evangelizing mission is proclaiming to others and living out the Gospel of Jesus. • Jesus was sent by the Father into the world on mission. The Spirit was sent by Father and Son. • Jesus sent ('commissioned') the apostles to go into the world to proclaim and live out the Gospel.

Catholic Christianity

Sources of Wisdom and Authority

<p>The Bible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bible is not one book, but a collection of many books, by many authors. • The Old Testament contains a wide variety of literary styles that includes laws, historical writings, prophecy, and poetry. • The New Testament contains the accounts of Jesus' life (the Gospels) as well as the letters documenting the growth of the early Church. 	<p>Interpretation of the Bible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bible is Interpreted in different ways by different Christians. • This includes Christians who take it literally, those who believe it is inspired, and those who would interpret it more liberally. • Catholics believe that God is the author of the Bible as a result of authors being inspired by the Holy Spirit. However, Catholicism is a living faith, not a 'religion of the book'. • The Bible can only be understood by having a wide knowledge of its content and making sure it is interpreted properly, following the criteria laid down by the Church.
<p>The Magisterium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pope is the head of the Catholic Church and the bishop of Rome. • The teaching authority of the Church is called the magisterium. • The authority to teach is held by the bishops of the Church in communion with the Pope. • The magisterium is needed in all ages to interpret the signs and issues of the times and to see how these can be informed by the Bible and tradition. • Apostolic Tradition is also used to guide the behaviour and actions of Catholics. 	<p>The Second Vatican Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vatican II was a large ecumenical council held in the Vatican to discuss Catholic Church teaching and beliefs in the modern world. • Some of the major changes included the Mass being spoken in the local language rather than only Latin. • Other changes included guidance on poverty and social justice in the world, as well as how to work with other Christians and non-believers.
<p>The Church as the Body of Christ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Body of Christ means the individuals who form the Christian family. • The People of God means the group of people who have found faith in Jesus. • References to the Body of Christ and the People of God are found in the New Testament and the Catechism. • Each member of the Church has a responsibility to contribute to the Church in different ways. 	<p>The Four Marks of the Church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'four marks' of the Church are one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. • The four marks are found in the Nicene Creed. • The four marks remain important for Catholics today as they are part of their declaration of faith. • The magisterium helps interpret the issues of the modern world in the light of Apostolic Tradition.
<p>Mary as a Model of the Church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary is seen as a model for the Church because of her faith, unwavering trust, discipleship, and charity. • She is a personal role model for Catholics: open to God and willing to accept his requests despite the difficulties she would face as the mother of Jesus. • There are many feast days dedicated to Mary, special prayers such as the Hail Mary and the Rosary, and many places of pilgrimage connected to Marian apparitions. 	<p>Personal and Ethical Decision-making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus is seen as a role model for Christians when making moral decisions. • Jesus gave clear examples of how Christians are expected to forgive, be servant-like, and fight for social justice. • Natural law and virtue ethics can help to build an informed conscience and allow Christians to make the right decisions. • Catholics have a sacred obligation to follow their conscience, but that it must be an informed conscience knowing Christ and the Gospels.

Catholic Christianity

Forms of Expression and Ways of Life

<p>Catholic church Architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church is known as the 'House of God'. • It is an important place for Catholics to pray and worship together. • Church design often reflects symbolism in Catholicism: facing east, the shape of the cross, and connection with heaven through a raised ceiling or spire. 	<p>Catholic church Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The internal features of a Catholic church have clear and distinct purposes. ✦ • These features help Catholics in their worship and prayer life. • The lectern, altar, crucifix, and tabernacle particularly reflect Jesus' sacrifice, atonement, and reconciliation with God.
<p>Sacred Objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacred objects help Catholics to focus during their worship, whether in church or elsewhere. • Sacred vessels are used by the priest during the Mass, including those for the consecration of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ. • Sarcophagi are still used today and help focus Catholics' prayers on an individual. • Hunger cloths tell stories of God helping people in the Bible and are still used as a reminder of these in developing countries. 	<p>Artwork in Catholicism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art is a visual expression of faith that can help Catholics learn and remember stories from the Bible. • Catholic art has played an important role in the development of Western art and two classic examples are the Sistine Chapel by Michelangelo and 'The Return of the Prodigal Son' by Rembrandt. • Art can be used as a focus for theological discussion. • Artwork can be used as a focus for prayer and meditation.
<p>Sculpture and Statues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statues and sculptures are a way of remembering individuals, stories, and teaching from the Bible, and the saints. • They are used by Catholics in the home and church as a focus of prayer and reminder of their faith in their daily lives. • Most Catholic churches will have statues in them. They may have separate altars or chapels dedicated to Mary or the saints, including a statue. 	<p>Symbolism and Imagery in Religious Art</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians have used symbols from the very beginning of their faith. At first it was to avoid detection. • Many symbols including the cross, the fish, and those of the evangelists have remained in use and form part of the decoration of many churches. • Christian symbols are used by Catholics today to express belief and faith.
<p>Drama</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drama became a popular way of sharing Bible stories during the Middle Ages as part of secular entertainment. • Mystery plays helped people learn and remember Bible stories. • Passion plays focused on the story of Jesus' death and resurrection. • Drama can be used by individuals as a way of expressing their faith. • Today these plays often help the local community share their beliefs and work together to put on the plays. 	<p>Music in Worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plainchant, hymns, psalms, and worship songs allow Catholics to join together and pray together through the words and music of the songs. • They help Catholics understand and remember Church teaching. • They are used in the Mass and other services.

Judaism

Beliefs and Teachings

<p>The Almighty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God is One, Creator, Lawgiver, and Judge. • These qualities of God are generally agreed upon by all Jews, although they may interpret them in divergent ways. • God has many names in the Bible, which helps Jews understand some of the characteristics of God. • These characteristics and names of God are important in Judaism help Jews understand something of the nature of God. 	<p>The Shekhinah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Shekhinah means the presence of God. • God is present in every aspect of life. • Some Jews try to connect with the Shekhinah through study of the Torah, in prayer, and during worship.
<p>The Messiah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The idea of the Messiah is an ancient one in Judaism and is based around a great leader rather than a saviour. • The Messianic Age means a time when the Messiah is ruling the world. • The characteristics and tasks of the Messiah are described predominantly in The Nevi'im. • Jews live in expectation of the Messiah or Messianic Age and live their lives accordingly. 	<p>The Covenant at Sinai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Judaism, a covenant is an everlasting agreement between God and man. • The Jewish people entered into a covenant with God after Moses had led them out of slavery in Egypt to the Promised Land. • Moses received the Torah or Law, which continues to play an important role in Judaism today.
<p>The Covenant with Abraham</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God and Abraham entered into a covenant that promised many descendants, a Promised Land, and a blessed nation. • God showed that he would keep his promises; this remains important to Jews today. • Israel is the Promised Land which Abraham and Sarah settled. 	<p>The Sanctity of Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The story of Creation in Genesis makes it clear that God is the giver of life, so life is sacred. • Most Jewish laws can be broken in order to save a person's life in life-threatening circumstances. This is called Pikuach Nefesh. • Pikuach Nefesh influences how Jews approach moral and ethical decisions such as abortions and euthanasia.
<p>Moral Principles and Mitzvot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitzvot are commandments; the 613 laws in the Torah form what the basis of the Halakhah, the body of Jewish law and practice. • Jews follow the Mitzvot as they form part of the covenant between the Jewish people and God. • Jews believe they have free will and a choice in following the Mitzvot. • A Mitzvah is also a good deed, and by carrying out good deeds towards other humans, Jews believe they are fulfilling an important part of Jewish life. • Rabbis and scholars continue to examine the Mitzvot today. 	<p>Life after Death</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Jews concentrate on living a righteous life rather than the afterlife. • Jews do not agree on the nature or form of life after death, but are generally convinced death is not the end. • Some Jews believe that in the world to come (Olam Ha-Ba), there will be a heaven (Gan Eden) and a place of purification (Gehinnom). • There is little scripture on life after death and so most teaching comes from ancient Rabbis such as Maimonides.

Judaism

Practices

<p>Public Acts of Worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prayer is the most important part of Jewish worship; synagogues play an important role in this. Shabbat, festival, and the Daily Prayers are the most important services that take place publicly in the synagogue. These unite the community while providing time for the individual to offer their own prayer of praise and thanksgiving. 	<p>The Tenakh and Talmud</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Torah is the most important and holy book for Jewish people. It contains the Law of Moses. It forms part of the Tenakh. The Talmud is the Oral Law and contains information on how the Torah's laws should be interpreted. It is widely studied by Jews. Food that is acceptable to Jews is called kosher; unacceptable food is called treifah. Some Jews continue to observe the food laws, believing they come from God. Others do not observe them as strictly.
<p>Private Prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jews are encouraged to pray at least the daily prayers in the home if they cannot attend synagogue. Formal, personal, and constant prayer are important to the everyday lives of Jews. The Hebrew word for prayer can also mean 'reflection' showing how Jews use prayer to consider their lives and how they can be better people. 	<p>The Shema and Amidah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily prayer is an important part of Jewish life; it may take place in the synagogue or privately. The Shema is the most important Jewish prayer and describes the core beliefs about God. The Amidah consists of three sections: praise, request, and thanks. It is a core part of Jewish prayer services and contains a number of blessings from God. Prayers are used within tefillin and mezuzot.
<p>Ritual and Ceremony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rituals are an important part of Jewish life representing the significant moments of both religious and daily life. Birth, 'Coming of Age', marriage, and death all have rituals associated with them for Jews. Brit Milah is an outward sign of a Jew's covenant with God. Most rituals are followed by all Jews but there may be slight differences within what they say and do. 	<p>Shabbat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shabbat is observed from Friday evening to Saturday evening. It is celebrated in the home on the Friday with a special meal and in the synagogue on either Friday evening or Saturday morning. Modern life can make strict observance of Shabbat challenging for Jews. The day is important for both family time and Torah study; it is keeping God's commandment.
<p>Festivals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Festivals are an important part of Jewish life and are used to remember happy times in Jewish history. They are a time for families and wider Jewish communities to unite and celebrate their faith. Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur are generally regarded as the most important festivals; Jews' observance of other festivals varies depending on whether they are Reform, Liberal, or Orthodox and where they live in the world. 	<p>Features of the Synagogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The synagogue is the Jewish place of worship. The synagogue has features that remind Jews of the Temple in Jerusalem. Orthodox, Reform, and Liberal synagogues share many similarities such as the Ark and bimah but can vary in layout. The Ark and bimah are the most important features.

Philosophy and Ethics

Arguments for the Existence of God

<p>Revelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revelation is God revealing or showing something of Himself. • Revelation allows Christians to know what is true. • Jesus is the complete and final revelation of God. • The Bible is the most important source of revelation and is important today to lead Catholics to God. • Revelation strengthens belief. 	<p>Visions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visions can be life-changing, affect belief, and lead to a calling or vocation. • Visions have been reported since Old Testament times and many believe they continue today. • Many Catholics believe they demonstrate a way of God communicating with Christians, showing His loving and mysterious nature. • Critics suggest that a lack of proof, or alternative explanations mean visions do not prove God exists.
<p>Miracles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A miracle is an event that appears to break the laws of science. • Catholics and other Christians may claim God is the only explanation. • Catholics believe that miracles provide evidence of God interacting with humans. They offer an explanation for the unexplainable. • Critics argue that they are still not proof that God exists. There may be other answers and explanations, even if people don't know them yet. 	<p>Religious Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A religious experience is a feeling of the divine presence of God. • Catholics believe it is confirmation of God's role in the world. • Religious experiences have occurred from Biblical times. Many claim they still happen today. • Some critics argue miraculous religious experience defies the laws of nature. • There is often a lack of credible evidence for religious experiences. • It is hard to prove anything about God from them: they may be explainable as just wish fulfilment, or hallucinations caused by stimulants or illness.
<p>The Design Argument</p> <p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design argument is based on human experience. • It gives Catholics a sense of meaning and purpose, and encourages scientific exploration of the universe. <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humans cannot compare the universe to other things because it is unique. • Evolution / natural selection can explain order and purpose in the universe. • The world seems poorly designed to contain suffering 	<p>The Cosmological Argument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cosmological argument follows the universal law of cause and effect. • St Thomas Aquinas proposed God was the first cause of the universe. • Catholics believe the argument reveals God's omnipotent nature. • Atheists argue that the world does not necessarily need a first cause, and there is also no certain proof that the first cause is God.
<p>The Existence of Suffering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evil in the world suggests there cannot be an omnipotent, omniscient, and omnibenevolent God. • Lactantius argued that you must know evil to know good. • Catholics believe in free will, and that suffering can be a consequence. • Moral evil and natural evil present different problems for Catholics. • Some Catholics question or reject God over the issue of evil and suffering 	<p>Solutions to the Problem of Suffering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bible shows God is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnibenevolent, and tells of individuals who suffered greatly but remained faithful. • St Irenaeus and St Augustine tried to solve the problem of evil and suffering in their theodicies. • Charity and prayer can be practical solutions for many Catholics.

Philosophy and Ethics

Religious Teachings on Relationships and Families in the 21st Century

Marriage <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For Catholics, marriage is established through the creation story in Genesis.• The Church sees marriage as uniting a couple and opens the couple to procreation.• Catholics believe marriage is one of the building blocks of society and the best environment in which to bring up children.• Marriage is important in society as it provides legal rights and responsibilities for the couple and their children.	Sexual Relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Church teaches that sexual relationships bring together a man and a woman who are married for the purpose of having children.• The Church teaches that sex connects couples in a spiritual and loving way.• Today there are many types of sexual relationships that are acceptable.• Non-religious groups such as secular Humanists often believe consensual and careful sex before marriage is acceptable.
The Family <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Catholics believe that the family was created by God and should be a faithful place for the upbringing of children.• The family is the 'domestic church' that should be a community of faith, hope, and charity.• Religious and non-religious groups share some ideas about the purpose of family.• There are a great variety of family structures in the UK.• Every family can face difficulties, and the Church says it should support every family, whatever its type.	Support for the Family <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Families are a core part of the larger Church family.• Supporting family life is an important role of the parish. Families experience many difficulties and the parish is often the first source of help.• Parishes may offer classes, groups for children, and counselling for the community. These will often help families overcome their problems.
Family Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Catholic Church believes any form of contraception is wrong.• The Catholic Church believes only the natural method of family planning is acceptable.• Some Protestant Churches such as the Church of England do not regard contraception as a sin.• Many Humanists advocate contraception as responsible and better for everyone.• Many atheists believe individuals should make their own rational choices, including when it comes to family planning.	Divorce, Annulment and Marriage <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Church does not believe divorce from sacramental marriage is possible.• Annulment can only take place under strict circumstances.• The Church recognizes civil divorce may sometimes be necessary.• Other Christians do not encourage divorce, but allow it and remarriage as Christianity teaches forgiveness.• Non-religious groups usually allow divorce and remarriage but encourage action in a family's best interests.
Equality of Men and Women in the Family <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Catholic Church teaches that men and women should have equal roles in life and equal rights in society, except ordination.• Genesis shows the equality but difference of man and woman: created in God's image.• The Catholic Church believes that men and woman have an equal role in the family, and that they should be supported in a life outside the family too.• Many other Christian denominations also believe in equality between men and women within the family.	Gender Prejudice and Discrimination <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sexism is discriminating against people because of their gender.• Some passages in the Bible can be interpreted to suggest gender inequality, but others suggest men and women should support each other.• Jesus did not discriminate against women, and set an example for Catholics today to follow.• Christian denominations vary in the roles they allow women within their churches.

The Exam

Are You Ready?

<p>A Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write THREE simple sentences • Avoid anything that could be considered repetition. • You can put multiple points in a sentence, but make sure you are clear enough to achieve all marks. This is testing your knowledge. <p>E.g. (a) Outline three events of the death of Jesus. (3) (a) Outline three ways humans are made in God's image. (3)</p>	<p>B Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write TWO clearly developed points • Setting out your writing like two paragraphs makes it clear that it is two developed points. • Use connectives to signal a developed point; the word 'because' is always useful. • Both the 'Explain' and 'Describe' questions are testing your knowledge and understanding. • The 'Describe' question is also testing your ability to understand and contrast the differences between religious traditions. <p>E.g. (b) Explain two ways Catholics work for evangelization. (4) (b) Describe two differences in the way Apostolic Succession is viewed by Catholics and the main religious tradition of Great Britain. (4)</p>
<p>C Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write TWO clearly developed points, supported by a source of wisdom and authority • Setting out your writing like two paragraphs makes it clear that it is two developed points. • You must make connections between relevant areas of study; for example linking Trinity (1.1) with the Marks of the Church (3.4). • You are being asked to show understanding of the question topic beyond recalling factual information. • You must include a source of wisdom or authority which clearly supports one of the points you have made. • Sources can include quotations from religious texts such as the Bible, the Catechism of the Catholic Church, Papal documents, and theologians. <p>E.g. (c) Explain two ways the Trinity is important to a Catholic's faith and understanding of God. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority. (5) (c) Explain two difficulties that Jews faced in understanding Jesus as the Incarnation. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority. (5)</p>	<p>D Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You should aim to write at least FIVE or SIX developed points to answer this question. • Ensure you use a good standard of English and include key words that you have learned (particularly in Questions A and C). • You must break down the key ideas of the question topic. • You must make connections between relevant topics. • You are asked to make a judgment after showing understanding of the question. • Try to have a 'chain of reasoning' in your answer; how do your ideas link together? • There may be differing views, approaches or emphasis for different people. You must refer to views from all the groups listed in the bullet points. • You need to reach a considered conclusion based on your reasoning. <p>E.g. (d) "The accounts of Creation in Genesis 1-3 provide conflicting ideas about how God created the world." Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against. In your response you ;should; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Catholic teachings • Refer to different Christian points of view • Reach a justified conclusion. (12) + (3 for SPAG) (d) "Only formal prayer is really important in worship." Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against. In your response you ;should; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Catholic teachings • Reach a justified conclusion. (12) + (3 for SPAG) </p>