

CHRISTIANITY: BELIEFS & TEACHINGS

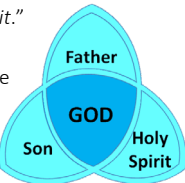
Sacraments

Christians believe in special 'rites' or rituals called 'Sacraments', for example baptism and the Eucharist. During the Sacraments, the Holy Spirit comes down on the believer. The Holy Spirit is at work in the world today. Evangelical Christians place a large amount of importance on the Holy Spirit:

- Worshipers are encouraged to be moved by the Holy Spirit
- The Holy Spirit is present and influences their prayers
- 'Faith healing' can take place within evangelical church services, where the Holy Spirit works in miraculous ways to heal people – spiritual or physical healing

The Holy Trinity

The three persons of God: God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit. Christians are often blessed in church services by a minister with reference to this belief, e.g. "In the name of the father, the Son and the Holy Spirit."



God the Father

Jesus taught to refer to God as 'God the Father'. This refers to God as the all-powerful (**omnipotent**) and all-knowing (**omniscient**) part of God.

Jesus Christ

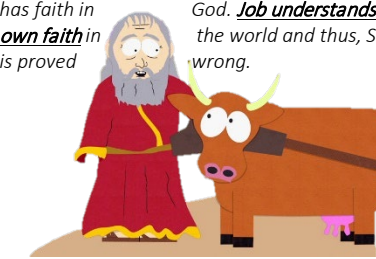
Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God. For Christians, Jesus *is* God. This belief is known as the *incarnation*.

God the Holy Spirit

After Jesus' ascension, God sent the Holy Spirit into the world to guide Christians to live in the best way possible. The Holy Spirit is able to:

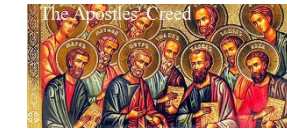
- Give comfort, courage, inspiration and guidance
- Help people to believe in Jesus and strengthen their faith
- Help to understand and interpret the Bible/the Word of God
- Intervene in the world in a miraculous way, e.g. in special church services

The Old Testament tells us about **Job**, a wealthy man who lives with his family and flocks. He is described by God as 'blameless' and 'upright'. Satan argues that Job is only good because God has blessed him and predicts that Job will turn on God if he is tested. Job's servants die, his livestock is killed, his children perish, his wife leaves him. However, Job blesses God and still has faith in **own faith** in God. **Job understands his** the world and thus, Satan is proved wrong.



The Apostles' Creed

This contains the most important Christian beliefs about God. It is recited in church or at solemn occasions, such as a baptism. All Christians sign up to the beliefs stated in the creed, even if they are not Roman Catholic.



The most important beliefs are:

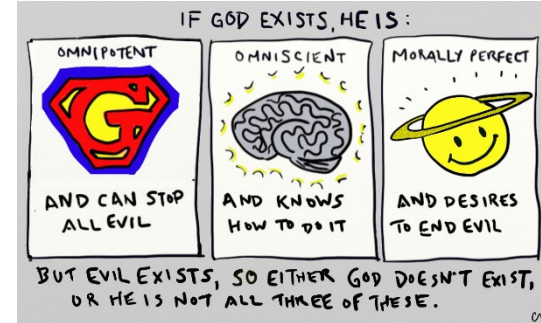
1. God is an all-powerful creator
2. Jesus was born of Mary by the power of the Holy Spirit
3. Jesus was crucified, buried and rose from the dead and ascended to heaven.
4. There will be a day of judgment
5. There is one holy and universal Church
6. God will forgive our sins
7. There will be a resurrection of the body and an eternal afterlife

Eschatology refers to beliefs about death, judgment, heaven and hell. These are also known as the 'last things'. Christians believe:

- Life is a preparation for an afterlife to be with God in heaven
- In the Nicene Creed: "We look for the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come"
- Jesus' death and resurrection provides them with evidence that death is not the end. Jesus was resurrected: so will they be
- The physical body dies and the immortal soul lives on
- The cross is symbolic of death and resurrection
- In John's Gospel, Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead, saying that anyone who believes will never die
- The way to heaven is through faith in Jesus
- There will be a Judgment Day where people will be judged by the quality of their lives
- Jesus will separate the people who go to heaven from those who go to hell, like a shepherd separates the **sheep from the goats** (Matthew 25:31-46)
- The spiritual part of a person, their soul, joins God in heaven at death. However, Christians also believe that at the end of time there will also be a physical resurrection. This means that people will be brought back to life with physical bodies – just as Jesus was.
- This belief is stated in the creeds. At the ends of time, a trumpet will sound and the dead will rise up. This signifies the victory over death – "**death has been swallowed up in victory.**"

Some Christians believe that hell is a place of suffering. Some believe that it is a physical place where people burn eternally. Others believe it exists in a more spiritual dimension. Most Christians think that the real torment of hell resides in absolute separation from God as he is not present in hell. **To be in hell is not to be in the presence of God.**

- Traditionally, hell is 'below' or underground and heaven is in the sky
- Heaven is a place where God is
- Hell is a place where God is not
- Heaven and hell are a divine reward and punishment
- Roman Catholics believe in Purgatory – a waiting room and a place of cleansing and purification before entering heaven
- On Judgment Day, all those who are in purgatory will go to heaven
- It is important to pray for the souls of the dead and those in purgatory



The problem of evil and suffering is a difficult question for people of faith. For Christians, they attempt to reconcile the existence of a good, loving God with the existence of evil and suffering.

- **Free Will** – people must make their own choices. Some of our choices cause evil and suffering.
- There is a force for evil in the world, sometimes referred to as the 'devil' or 'Satan'
- God shares in our suffering. Some believe that suffering is a way to participate in the suffering of Jesus.
- Suffering is a test
- Suffering is the result of sin
- How we deal with suffering gives us the opportunity to become better people – it is strengthening and soul-shaping.

Sin and Salvation

- Sin separates humans from God
- Jesus' death atones for human sin
- Jesus' sacrifice means we have a chance to live with God for eternity after death
- Jesus was a sacrifice that paid for human sin
- Jesus paid the ransom for human sin, releasing humans from sin and allowing them to be freed
- Jesus paid for our **atonement** with his life

Sin: A sin is an immoral act that goes against God's law

Original Sin: Christians believe that they are born with original sin, which came into the world as a result of The Fall. Adam's sin has been passed down through the generations. It is original sin that separates humans from God. Original sin' is a useful way to understand how humans are prone to go against God.

Problems with Original Sin:

- It is unfair of God to punish all of humanity for the sins of another
- **Liberal** Christians don't believe that the events of The Fall actually happened, but it is a symbolic story to show Christians what happens if you go against God's law
- It is hard to explain biologically how original sin is actually passed on from one generation to the next

How to Christians achieve Salvation?

Roman Catholics believe that by taking part in the Sacraments, they will be able to achieve salvation and go to heaven. They believe that Baptism washes them clean of sin. Confession allows for the Christians to be absolved (freed) of sins committed in life.

Protestants, e.g. Church of England, believe that they must have faith in Jesus to achieve salvation.

Parable of the rich and poor man

A **parable** is a short, simple story which contains a deeper meaning or message. Jesus frequently used parables to explain his teachings. The parable of the rich and poor man has a clear divide between those who will be rewarded in heaven and those punished in hell, and the afterlife is only achieved by faith and good actions, regardless of success or wealth in an earthly life. (Luke 16: 19-31)



The **Big Bang** is the idea that about 13,700 million years ago a huge explosion – A Big Bang – sent it all spiraling outwards, eventually creating the universe as we know it today.

Genesis 2:

"This is now bone of my bones, flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, for she was taken out of man." (Genesis 2:22-23)
God gave one rule to Adam and Eve: "You must not touch the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil, or you will die." (Genesis 2: 3)

In Genesis, people have a clear purpose – to have 'dominion' or powers over the earth, but this must be exercised through Stewardship on God's behalf. People have a God-given duty to take care of the earth in a responsible way, looking after both the environment and animals. The 'evil' or 'sin' that is innate in all human beings is a consequence of The Fall (when Adam and Eve eat from the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil against God's will. God sends them from the Garden of Eden and they are no longer able to eat from the Tree of Life and therefore they are no longer immortal and **death enters the world.**)

For Christians, this represents the point where God's perfect relationship with humans breaks. For some Christians, this is why humans are born with 'original sin'. This broken relationship is the reason why it was necessary for Jesus to die on the cross, as his death paid for human sin and restored the broken relationship with God.

Crucifixion

Jesus' teachings brought him into conflict with the Jewish authorities, who accused him of blasphemy because he claimed to be able to forgive sin. His followers believed he was the **Messiah**, which led to his arrest and execution as the authorities believed that Jesus was claiming to be **King** – this was treason.

The Romans executed people by crucifixion because it ensured that criminals died in agony. It was a powerful way to intimidate the civilians. Jesus was crucified on Good Friday. A crown of thorns was put on Jesus' head, to mock him as '**King of the Jews**'.

Jesus suffered like any other human being as he is truly God and truly human. Jesus participates in the suffering of humanity. This is important because it shows that God understands human suffering.

Main points of the crucifixion:

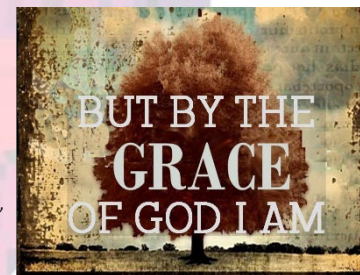
- Jesus is executed by the Romans
- The soldiers mock Jesus and put a crown of thorns on him
- He is crucified at a place called Golgotha
- Two criminals are crucified with him
- Jesus is mocked by people in the crowd
- Jesus prays while on the cross
- Jesus dies on the cross
- A darkness came over the land at Jesus' death

Grace and the Spirit

To live a good life, Christians believe that God send the Holy Spirit to bring grace. Grace is important because:

- It is a supernatural gift
- Christians are able to pray for help from God
- Christians are able to turn away from sin

The gift of grace is recorded in the Book of Acts, when the Holy Spirit appears to the disciples after Jesus' ascension.



For Christians, God is the **creator** of the universe.

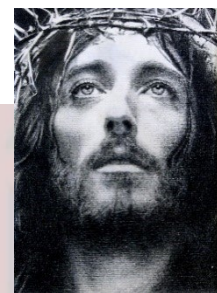
The main events in creation are:

1. Creation of the universe
2. Creation of the earth
3. Creation of Adam and Eve (humankind)
4. Temptation of Adam and Eve
5. The fall of humankind from grace

The Role of the Word and Spirit in Creation

John 1:1-5 "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God"

Most Christians understand the 'Word' to be a reference to Jesus, the second part of the Trinity. Jesus as the 'Word' is central to the belief that Jesus is God as a part of the Holy Trinity. Therefore, in this quote, "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God, and the Word was God" Jesus, or 'the Word' was present at the beginning of creation and that he is God.



At the Last Supper, Jesus is celebrating the Jewish festival of Passover with his disciples, but he gives the meal a new importance.

- **The bread represents Jesus' body**
- **The wine represents Jesus' blood**
- Jesus predicts his death on the cross and says that because of his sacrifice, the sin of humans will be forgiven.
- Christians share the bread and wine in worship today.
- Christians are promised eternal life in heaven because of the sacrifice of the Messiah or 'Chosen One'
- For Christians, the Messiah is Jesus Christ.

The **resurrection** is essential to the Christian faith. It is the greatest miracle recorded in the New Testament and is evidence that Jesus was God.

The 'nature of God' talks about what God is like. In Christianity, there is only **one God**, and He is described as being:

- **Omnipotent** (all powerful)
- **Omnipresent** (everywhere)
- **Omniscient** (all knowing)
- **Omnibenevolent** (all loving)
- **Transcendent** (outside of this world)
- **Timeless** (exists outside of time)
- **Eternal** (lasting forever)



These beliefs are in the Bible and are part of **God's revelation to humans** (he revealed the truth of Himself to humanity). God is:

- The **creator** of all life: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" (Genesis 1:1)
- **Involved** with the world in a mysterious way. Humans are made in a special way: "Then God said, Let us make mankind in our image, in our likeness..." (Genesis 1:26)



Four important events in Jesus' life:

- The Incarnation (God becomes man)
- The Crucifixion and death of Jesus
- Resurrection
- Ascension to heaven

Some Christians believe that Jesus' life and death is an act of **atonement** for the sins of the world and that salvation is offered to all those who believe this. All of these events are recorded in the Gospels.

How was Jesus divine? For Christians there are many events or miracles from the life of Jesus which provide evidence that he was divine, such as:

1. The miracle of the virgin birth
2. The voice of God at the Baptism of Jesus
3. Jesus' ability to perform miracles
4. The transfiguration of Jesus, when he was transformed in front of some of his apostles and shone with glorious light
5. The resurrection of Jesus

Jesus:

1. God incarnated (God made human)
2. Not conceived through sexual intercourse, but born to the Virgin Mary through the power of the Holy Spirit
3. The Son of God: "The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us. We have seen his glory, the glory of the one and only Son, who came from the Father, full of grace and truth."

Ascension: After Jesus rose from the dead:

- Jesus appeared to the disciples
- Jesus appeared to other people
- Jesus ascended (rose) to his Father in heaven



Some Christians believe that Jesus physically ascended into heaven. The ascension is important because it marks the end to the presence of Jesus on earth in a physical way. Christians believe that Jesus' Spirit is now at work in the world.

CHRISTIANITY: KEY CONCEPTS & QUOTES

Omnibenevolent

The state of being all-loving and infinitely good – a characteristic often attributed to God

"Created in God's image"

"He left them and was taken up to heaven"

Trinity

The three persons of God: God the Father, God the Son and Holy Spirit

"(Death has been) swallowed up in victory"

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth"

Atonement

The belief that Jesus' death on the cross healed the rift between humans and God

"The body is sown perishable, raised imperishable... it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body"

Omnipotent

The all-powerful, almighty and unlimited nature of God

"No one can enter the Kingdom unless they are born of water and the Spirit. Flesh gives birth to flesh, but the Spirit gives birth to spirit"

Incarnation

God becoming human in the form of Jesus

"Take and eat: this is my body... Drink from it, all of you. This is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins"

Evangelism

Preaching the gospel to others with the intention of converting others to the Christian faith

"I am with you always"

"In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God, and the Word was God"

Sacraments

An outward sign of an inward blessing by God. For example, Baptism or the Eucharist

"I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the father except through me"

Resurrection

The belief that Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Sunday, conquering death

CHRISTIANITY: PRACTICES

WORSHIP

Church of England
Worship is rooted in Thomas Cranmer's Exhortation and Litany of 1554. It was the first 'service book' written in English and outlined how church services should take place.

Roman Catholic Liturgy of the Word: readings from the Bible, a sermon, a public profession of faith (called a creed) and prayers of intercession to ask for help for those in need. Liturgy of the Eucharist: altar is prepared for the bread and wine. The Eucharist's Prayer and the Lord's Prayer are said and people share in the bread and wine. Service ends with prayers and blessings from the priest.

- Liturgical Worship**
Set structure, e.g. Mass or a Eucharist Service
- Informal Worship**
Worship that doesn't have a set pattern. It is spontaneous in structure and can emphasise the importance of the Holy Spirit
- Individual/Personal Worship**
Worship on your own to form a personal relationship with God and worshipping alone is a part of this. The Bible instructs both individual and corporate (public) worship. Since church attendance has declined, the role of public worship is becoming more important

Set and informal prayers are an important part of all Christian worship.
Worship can also involve:

- Music
- Singing hymns
- Listening to sermons

PILGRIMAGE

A pilgrimage is a **journey to a sacred place**, usually as an act of religious devotion. In Christianity, pilgrims might travel to the Holy Land to '**walk in the footsteps of Jesus**'. Pilgrims believe that life itself is a journey towards God. **A pilgrimage is faith in action**, the journey representing the journey that all Christians undertake from earth to heaven.

Today, Christians might travel to Walsingham (where a replica of the house where the Annunciation is built) or Taize, to live a life of common, ecumenical prayer.

SACRAMENTS

Sacraments are an outward sign of an invisible and inward blessing by God, for example Baptism and the Eucharist. There are **7 specific rites that are seen as central to Christian life**. All 7 are still acknowledged by Roman Catholics. Church of England observe 2 of the sacraments (Baptism and Eucharist), because these were the only two practiced by Jesus during his life

What happens in a Baptism?

-It must be performed by an ordained minister
-**RC/CoE**: Infants are baptised, marking the entry into God's community. Parents and godparents make promises to raise the child in Christian faith
-**Baptists**: don't believe in infant baptism but instead have a believer's baptism, where the person is able to declare their own faith
-**Evangelical Christians**: fully immerse the person being baptised in water, as Jesus was in the River Jordan

What happens during the Eucharist / in a Mass?

-Also known as Mass or Holy Communion
-Started by Jesus at the Last Supper. Jesus shared bread and wine with his disciples, telling them they represent his body and blood. He said that they should do this in his memory after his death
-Taking the Eucharist brings Christians closer to God
-'Eucharist' means 'thanksgiving'. It is an act of thanksgiving for the life and death of Jesus and for the Christian faith
-Eucharist services are an example of liturgical worship – they have a set structure and the same rituals happen each time.

Prayer is an essential part in a Christian's faith. John 4:23 says, "**The true worshippers will worship the Father in the Spirit and in truth, for they are the kind of worshipped the Father seeks.**" Prayer can be to: **adore** God; **confess** to God; **contemplate**; say **sorry** to God; **praise** God; **thank** God; **ask** God for something. Jesus taught the early disciples to pray, encouraging them to pray to God as a father. Many people pray alone, but many find spiritual support from praying together.

Set Prayers

- Learn and repeat prayers that have a significant meaning
- Prayer can become collective
- The **Lord's Prayer**, which Jesus taught to the first disciples, taught people how to pray
- They are part of the tradition and ritual of worship
- Many Protestant denominations, e.g. the Church of England, use the set prayers in the **Book of Common Prayer**

Spontaneous Prayer

- Non-formulaic prayers
- Considered more spiritually honest
- Use of words is influenced by the Holy Spirit

Informal Prayers

Informal voice and language is used in prayers, e.g. calling God terms like, 'Dad' or 'Big G', rather than 'Father'. This helps people to connect with God on a day-to-day level

Evangelical Worship

- Worship is informal
- Christians are moved by the Holy Spirit during worship. This may involve them falling into trances or even speaking in unknown languages (speaking in tongues)
- Movement and participation is encouraged and there is often music, singing and dancing in the congregation

How do Quakers Worship?

1. Informal prayers tend to be private and involves more than just communicating with God
2. Can include meditation, contemplation and reflection
3. Quaker 'services' do not include set prayers. Instead, they sit **in silence** and stillness to give people the opportunity to listen and reflect. This helps them to become closer to God
4. There is **no official leader** of the worship, but occasionally someone might feel moved to speak – this is called ministry
5. Others may listen in silence or speak if they wish to / are **influenced by the Holy Spirit**

'**Martyr**' is used for someone who dies or is killed for their religious beliefs. **Jesus himself was a martyr**. Christians believe they were given a divine commission from Jesus to spread the good news of the Gospel and this may be in the face of personal danger. Christian persecution continues into 21st Century throughout the world. In some parts of the world, Christians are treated unjustly in societies where Christian faith is a minority religion. For example, terrorist organisations like Islamic State in the Middle East have targeted Christians, subjecting them to violent attacks.

Evangelical Christian organisations such as **Christian Freedom International** and **Open Doors** seek to help persecuted Christians. These organisations provide practical help to persecuted Christians, provide Bibles and work actively for the human rights of Christians suffering persecution.

Open Doors, established in 1955, supports Christians facing persecution around the world, distributing Bibles, supporting victims and raising awareness.

PERSECUTION

Different views about the Eucharist

- **Roman Catholics** believe that the bread and wine actually become the body and blood of Christ. This is called transubstantiation, where the body and blood of Christ are somehow present in the bread and wine.
- **Protestants**, e.g. **Church of England**, do not believe in transubstantiation. They believe that Christ is present spiritually, rather than physically.
- **Protestants**, e.g. **Baptists**, believe that the ritual of the Eucharist is simply an act of remembrance. This is known as memorialism.

Whatever the Christian view, the fact that the ritual revolves around bread and wine is important. Food and drink are intrinsic to human physical health and survival, in the same way that Christians believe this sacrament is important to spiritual health and survival.

PRAYER

Easter

- Easter is the most important festival in the Christian calendar
- **Lent** is a period of 40 days leading up to Easter. It remembers the time Jesus spent in the desert fasting and praying. The devil tried to tempt Jesus but he resisted
- Lent begins with **Ash Wednesday**. Roman Catholics attend special church service where their heads are marked with the shape of the cross.
- To remember how Jesus fasted in the desert, Christians often give up something for Lent
- The day before Lent starts is known as shrove Tuesday, or Pancake Day, and was an opportunity to use up the foods that Christians would be giving up during Lent

Holy Week

This is the week when Christians remember the events in Jesus' life that led up to his life. **Palm Sunday**: Remembers the arrival of Jesus in Jerusalem. In some denominations, e.g. RC, Christians receive crosses made of palm leaves to remind them of this event. **Maundy Thursday**: Remembers Jesus' last meal with his disciples. During this meal Jesus shared bread and wine and told the disciples that they represented his body and blood. To remember this, church services (Eucharist/Communion) will be held. **Good Friday**: Remembers Jesus' death on the cross. It is a day of mourning and church services will be held. Roman Catholics might fast on this day

Easter Sunday

-Marks Jesus' resurrection – when those coming to his tomb found it empty
-It is the most important day in the Christian calendar and is a day of celebration
-Christians attend special services and churches are filled with flowers
-Christians also celebrate by exchanging cards and Easter eggs, attending church, visiting cemeteries to remember the dead and reading the Bible.

THE CHURCH IN BRITAIN

The Changing Religious Landscape in 21st Century Britain

- The Christian Church faces many challenges in 21st Century Britain, including decline in church attendance
- Religious beliefs are seen as out of date or irrelevant
- Many people claim to be agnostic or atheist
- Christianity is one of many religions followed by people in Britain. This means that the religious landscape is pluralist
- The celebration of religious festivals for many have lost their religious significance, e.g. Christmas.

UK Laws, Festivals and Traditions

-'Keep holy the Sabbath day', is a Commandment. The hours that shops can trade on a Sunday are restricted
-In a UK court, witnesses swear on the Bible. Laws are made up of Commandments, e.g. "Do not steal"
-Christian hymns and readings are often made at public events, for example the National Service of Remembrance
-Lots of people in UK mark important life events, like marriage in a church, even if they are not religious

Festivals

-The Christian calendar influences UK public holidays, e.g. Christmas and Easter are still widely celebrated in UK
-School holidays fall over these times and many businesses **will close**
-Bonfire night is celebrated in UK. It remembers the **Gunpowder Plot**, when plotters led by Guy Fawkes, attempted to blow up parliament.
-Non-religious groups, such as Humanists, might recognise **World Humanist Day** (in June) or **Human Rights Day** (in December) **but they are not widely** celebrated in UK

Working for Christian Reconciliation

Living in a pluralist society, reconciliation is more important now than ever. There are two important organisations working for Christian reconciliation:

1. The Ecumenical Movement

'Ecumenical' means **many Christian Churches** and the Ecumenical Movement is an attempt to bring closer together the different Christian denominations and **promote Christian unity** throughout the world. Although denominational differences still exist, today **many Christians believe there should only be one Church**. At a local level, many churches actually cooperate and work together.

CELEBRATIONS

Christmas

Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus. This is known as the **incarnation** (God became human flesh). **Advent** is a time of preparation, where Christians prepare for Christmas. Advent begins four Sundays before Christmas and traditionally, Christians **fast** during advent. Many people have advent calendars or advent candles to count down the days until Christmas

The run up to Christmas may include any of the following methods of celebration:

- Nativity** or crib scenes in homes and churches
 - Nativity **plays** are acted out in schools and churches
 - Christingle** services are held where children make a Christingle (orange with a candle) to show that Jesus was the light of the world
 - Carol concerts are held where people sing **Christmas carols**
 - People exchange **Christmas cards** with a religious image and greeting
 - Decoration of houses, inside and out
 - Advent **wreath** decorations
 - Midnight Mass** communion (Eucharist) service takes place on Christmas Eve
- On Christmas day itself, Christians may:
- a. Attend church services
 - b. Celebrate a feast with their families
 - c. Exchange gifts

Church in the Community

Churches reach out into communities in both religious and non-religious ways. For example, community celebrations, e.g. baptisms and marriage, or providing shelter or food banks for those in poverty.

The Worldwide Church

Evangelism is the way the gospel is spread and means, 'preaching the good news.' Evangelism is best shown through the way Christians live their lives rather than talking about religion.

Mission is what the church is supposed to do in terms of every Christian being an evangelist as a 'preacher of the gospel.' It is the mission of the Church to help Christians live a **life of faith** and spread the message of Salvation to all. Many Christians see it as a **duty** or mission to convert other people to Christianity.

Church Growth

There has been a decline in church attendance, but some churches are thriving in Britain, e.g. Evangelical churches. 'Church planting' is the process of establishing new non-traditional churches. The Ichthus Fellowship aims to spread Christian values by church planting.

Fresh Expressions

Fresh Expressions attempt to attract people to churches who wouldn't usually attend church services. People will meet, for example, in a café, on a beach or a gym and talk about their faith.

Worldwide Church Growth

Christianity is a world religion and it is spreading and growing in other parts of the world, e.g. Asia, South America and Africa. It is estimated that by 2050, four in ten Christians will live in Sub-Saharan Africa.

About Tearfund

Tearfund are a Christian charity who aim to **put Christian beliefs and Jesus' command to 'love your neighbour' into action**. Tearfund help the poor in over 50 countries, providing emergency aid when disasters occur and carrying out long-term projects to support local communities. In UK, many people support Tearfund by raising money through coffee mornings and buying Tearfund Christmas cards.

RECONCILIATION

2. World Council of Churches

"A worldwide fellowship of churches seeking unity, a common witness and Christian service." The aim of these churches is to be a 'visible sign, deepening communion, sharing the Gospel together and making connections.' Each year the World Council of Churches (WCC) holds a special week of prayer for Christian unity. It brings together churches in more than 110 countries. The Roman Catholic Church isn't a member of the WCC but it does take part in some national and local ecumenical organisations.

Adultery
Voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and a person who is not their spouse

Cohabitation
To live together in a sexual relationship without being married

Divorce
To legally end a marriage

Commitment
A sense of dedication and obligation to someone or something

Contraception
Methods used to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant

Gender Equality
Equal rights and opportunities across the genders

Responsibilities
Actions/duties you are expected to carry out

Roles
Position, status or function of a person; the characteristics and behaviours expected of them



Families:
-The foundation for all human activity
-Where human relationships develop
-**Nuclear:** Two parents and children
-**Extended:** Number of adults and children (all relatives)
-**Reconstituted:** Remarried parents and children from previous marriage
-**Single Parent:** One parent alone and children
-**Childless:** Married or cohabiting couple without children
The Worldwide Family
Christians are all considered 'People of God' and are seen as an extended family.
Pope Francis said that the family was the basis of human society; the role of the mother in passing on religious faith is fundamental.



Role of Men and Women
Traditionally, the man was responsible for providing for the family. However in a modern family, both parents are responsible for the children and domestic life of the family. Today, men and women can share parental leave to care for a new baby.

Families and Religion
-Religious belief is taught in the family
-It is a duty to bring children up in faith
-Parents are expected to take children to church
-Parents teach children how and when to pray
-Parents encourage joining in on festivals



marriage

Christians and Marriage
-Marriage is '*ordained by God*' and is a gift from God
-**Vows** are exchanged, which show the importance of the promises made before God
-God created man and woman in Genesis, setting the example
-Jesus said that marriage was the most important of human relationships
-*"A man will leave his father and mother and be united to his wife, and the two will become one flesh"*

Christian Wedding Ceremonies
-Performed by a **vicar**, who welcomes everyone and gives a short sermon on the nature and purpose of marriage
-Couple exchange **vows**, which reflect the main Christian beliefs about marriage, *"to love and to cherish"* and *"Til death do us part"*
-The couple exchange rings as a sign of commitment and say:
*"With my body I honour you
All that I am I give to you
All that I have I share with you
Within the love of God
Father, Son and Holy Spirit"*
-Vicar declared the couple married
-**Prayers, hymns** and **Bible** readings
-**Signing the register** (legal requirement)
-In an Orthodox wedding, the couple are '**crowned**' to represent the power of the Holy Spirit
-In an Anglican wedding, the couple marries in front of the **altar**

Contraception: Roman Catholic
-Opposes artificial methods. Only '**natural**' contraception is allowed, e.g. **withdrawal** or **natural family planning**
-Contraception goes against **Aquinas' Natural Law** – to continue the species through reproduction.
-God said, *"Go forth and reproduce"*

Cohabitation
-**Anglicans:** Accepted as part of a committed relationship, but marriage would still be the ideal
-**RC:** Sex should only take place within a marriage as it is sacred. Couples should remain chaste (a virgin) until they are married
-**Baptist:** Some Baptist churches refuse to marry a couple who are cohabiting

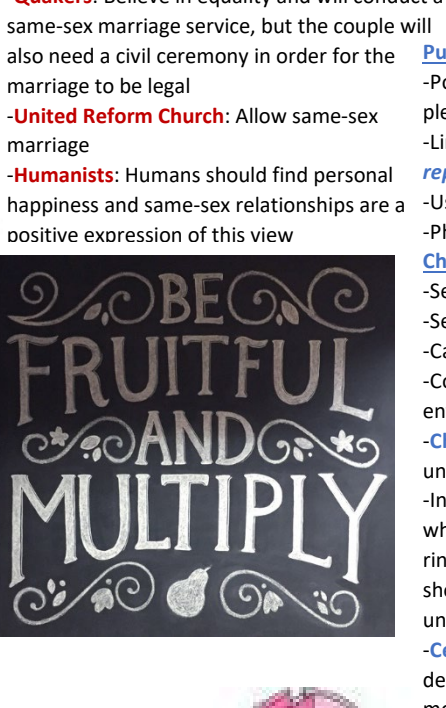
Marriage Outside of Religious Tradition
-**Orthodox:** Can only marry if the couple are both baptised Christian
-**RC:** Partner who is not Catholic must agree to any children of the marriage being brought up in the RC tradition
-Sometimes a **blessing**, rather than a wedding ceremony, takes place
Issues faced by inter-faith couples include:
-Which festivals should the family celebrate?
-Which religion should the children be raised in?
-What is there are different expectations about gender roles?



Contraception: Church of England
-God gave humans **free will** and a conscience to do what they think is right in a situation
-**Overpopulation** of the planet is a concern, therefore use of contraception is OK
-Contraception stops the transmission of **STIs** and **STDs**

Adultery
-The law recognises adultery as a justifiable reason for a divorce
-Adultery is a **sin** as it goes against the Ten Commandments
Christianity
-Adultery is wrong because marriage is sexually exclusive and should not be shared with anyone else
-Committing adultery destroys the special relationship of marriage
-Adultery can harm the family unit and cause the partner to feel cheated and betrayed
-The Ten Commandments say, *"You shall not commit adultery"*
Why do some marriages fail?
Unemployment Alcoholism/Addict Cheating Lying
Sexual problems Fall out of love Financial problems Work

Same-Sex Relationships/Marriage
-Legal as of the Marriage Act, 2013
-**RC:** Against same-sex marriage as sexual relationships should only exist between a man and a woman. *"If a man has sexual relations with a man as one does with a woman, both have them have done what is detestable. They are to be put to death."* (Leviticus 20:13)
-**RC:** Purpose of marriage is to have children. Same-sex couples cannot do this naturally
-**Anglican:** Same-sex marriage should not take place in a church, although some clergy do not agree with this decision and may perform a church blessing
-**Quakers:** Believe in equality and will conduct a same-sex marriage service, but the couple will also need a civil ceremony in order for the marriage to be legal
-**United Reform Church:** Allow same-sex marriage
-**Humanists:** Humans should find personal happiness and same-sex relationships are a positive expression of this view

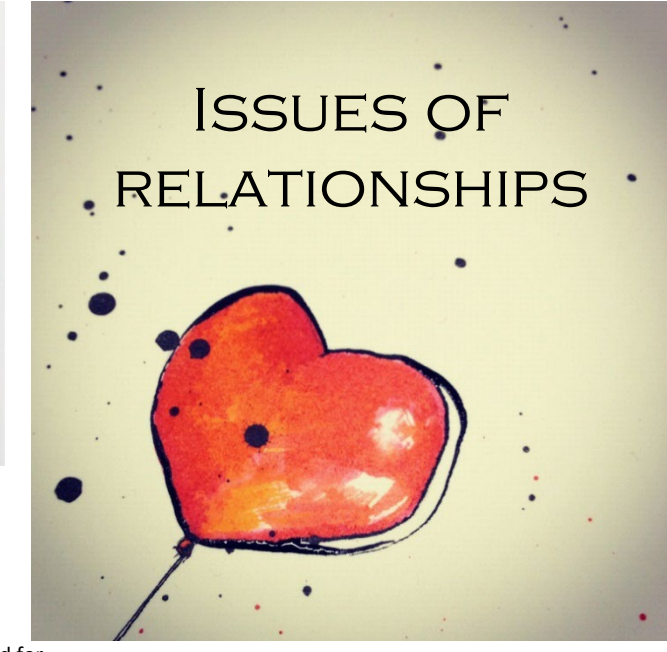


Contraception: Humanists
-It is important to **limit** the size of families
-Sex is an **expression of love** and shouldn't always come with the commitment of parenthood for those who do not choose it
-Can lead to **improved quality of life** for the parents or the children a family already have

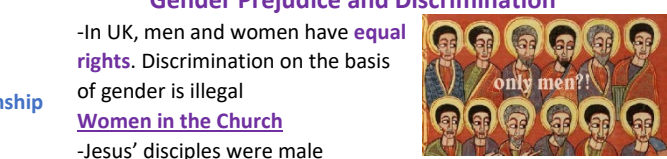


SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

Purpose of Sex
-Powerful human **instinct** and drive and can be enjoyed for pleasure
-Linked with **procreation**. God said, *"go forth and reproduce"*
-Usually takes part within a committed, **loving relationship**
-Physical **expression of love** for another
Christians
-Sex should take place within a **marriage**
-Sex is a **gift** from God, is holy and **sacred**
-Casual sex (**promiscuity**) is seen as devaluing people
-Concern for children brought up outside of a stable home environment
-**Chastity** is expected (RC) where a person remains a virgin until married
-In America, the '**Silver Ring Thing**' is where unmarried people wear a silver ring on their wedding finger to show they will remain chaste until they are married
-**Celibacy** is when a person decides never to have sex, e.g. a monk or a nun who dedicated their lives to serving God. A vow of celibacy is taken.

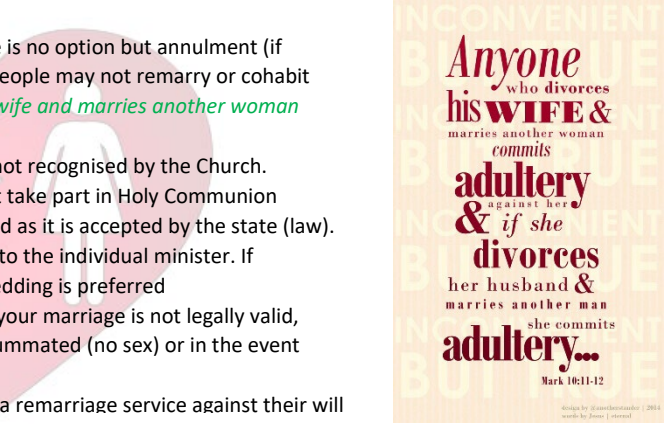


Gender Prejudice and Discrimination
-In UK, men and women have **equal rights**. Discrimination on the basis of gender is illegal
Women in the Church
-Jesus' disciples were male
-In Jesus' time it was normal for men to take up positions of authority. Society is different now and men and women are more equal
-Gender is irrelevant according to the Bible: *"There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus."*
-Jesus' actions showed that he respected women and had women amongst his closest followers, despite this being unusual at the time
-in the **Parable of the Good Samaritan**, Jesus taught to not discriminate
-All humans are created in the imaged of God, so each human life is equal and sacred
-1 Timothy 2: 11-12 says: *"A woman should learn in quietness and full submission. I do not permit a woman to teach or to assume authority over a man; she must be quiet."*



Gender Prejudice: Roman Catholic
-Women can become **nuns**, taking active roles in worship and authority
-Women support the RC Church in a number of ways, e.g. administration or helping ministers to lead worship
-Women may **not**, however, become priests as while men and women are equal, they have different strengths and contributions to make
-**Pope Francis** said that he hopes women will continue to do their important work supporting their families

Gender Prejudice: Church of England
-Women now have **equal roles** in worship as men and can become ministers and bishops
-the Archbishop of Canterbury said that the Church was entering a '**completely new phase of our existence**'
-The numbers of female and male ministers are still hugely **unequal**



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: CHRISTIAN PRACTICES

Sacraments	A sacrament is a Christian rite recognised as of particular importance and significance. There are 7 and they include baptism, marriage and Eucharist.
	Baptism is a ceremony that involves someone being welcomed into the church. Christians may do this as Jesus was baptised. When an infant is baptized (sometimes known as a christening), the parents and Godparents make promises on their behalf. An adult baptism means the adult has chosen for themselves to follow Christianity and they are fully dipped into water to represent getting rid of any sin or wrongdoing. Through baptism, Christians show that they have been made clean by receiving God's forgiveness for the things they have done wrong.
	Eucharist (also known as communion) is a re-enactment of the last supper. It involves sharing bread and wine which was originally given by Jesus to represent that he was giving his body and blood for humanities salvation. Catholics practice this each week during their mass service. Other Christians may do it only at special occasions such as Christmas or Easter.
	Roman Catholics believe in transubstantiation , meaning that they think the bread and wine that is offered is the actual body and blood of Christ. They believe that although the bread and wine physically remain the same, it is transformed beyond human comprehension into the body, blood soul and divinity of Jesus.
Pilgrimage and celebration	A pilgrimage is a journey to a special or sacred place.
	Some Christians may go to Taize in France. Taize is an ecumenical order which means it welcomes Christians from all different denominations. Each year tens of thousands of young people go to Taize to share in the community's way of life which involves prayer, periods of silence and simplicity.
	Walsingham is a popular pilgrimage site in Norfolk, England. It is also known as Englands Nazareth. In 1061, the widow of the lord of the manor of Walsingham, called Richeldis, had a vision of the Virgin Mary. Mary took Richeldis in spirit to Nazareth to show the place where the Angel Gabriel had appeared to her. Richeldis was told to take note of the measurements of the Holy House and build a copy of it in Walsingham. Richeldis saw the vision three times.
	Christmas is a Christian festival remembering the birth of Jesus. Here are some of the ways it is celebrated: the story of Jesus' birth (the nativity) is re-told by children through nativity plays, church services often including carol singing – these are happy songs which tell the Christmas story, Some Christians start Christmas day with a midnight communion service (mass), gifts might be given or received which reminds Christians of the gift of Jesus
	Easter remembers the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus. Holy week begins with palm Sunday where palm leaves might be used to remember how Jesus was welcomed into Jerusalem. On Maundy Thursday, Jesus shared the last supper with his disciples. On good Friday Jesus was crucified by the Romans. The Bible says Jesus was innocent and that his death was a sacrifice for people's sins. Throughout the gospels, Jesus says that he will have to die but that his death will save many. Jesus was resurrected on Easter Sunday. Easter is celebrated by giving eggs which are a symbol of new life, Christians might attend church and share communion.
Christianity in Britain and the Church in the local community	The census is a way of collecting information about the population. In 2011 there was a decrease in the number of respondents who identified as Christian (4 million fewer than 2001) although Christianity was still the largest religion with 59.3% of the results. The second largest religion was Islam which saw an increase of 1.5 million between 2001 and 2011. All others religious groups saw an increase as did the 'no religion' category.
	Some people may argue that the UK is a Christian country as many of our laws have their foundation in Christian ethics, for example not stealing and not murdering are listed in the 10 commandments. However, other laws have changed recently and do not reflect the majority of Christian views such as legalising same sex marriage and abortion. Church attendance has also decreased and the rise of other religious influences may mean that Britain is no longer a Christian country. Further evidence to suggest that Britain may be a Christian country are the calendar (centred on important Christian festivals such as Christmas and Easter) and the fact that bishops still sit in the house of Lords (where many laws are debated).
	The Church plays an important role in the local community as it is not only used for Christian worship but for many other social functions such as school visits and hosts events such as parties and charity initiatives.
The worldwide church	Many Christians are evangelical , meaning they believe it is important to spread the 'good news' of Christianity with others so that they might be saved.
	Missionary work means an organised effort to spread Christianity.
	Christians have suffered persecution in the past. Just after Jesus had died, many people began joining the new religion that Jesus had started called Christianity. However, not everyone was happy with this new, rapidly growing religion. One of these people was the Roman Emperor Nero. Under his reign, Christians were persecuted for their beliefs . Many of Jesus' disciples were persecuted and died horrible deaths such as being crucified or boiled alive.
	Tearfund are a Christian charity. They believe their duty is to follow the example of Jesus and help the poor and needy. They work in over 50 countries and provide short and long term aid.




Component 1 Themes – Issues of Relationships

Key words

- Adultery** – voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person who is not their spouse.
Divorce – to legally end a marriage
Cohabitation – to live together in a sexual relationship without being married or in a civil partnership.
Commitment – a sense of dedication and obligation to someone or something.
Contraception – methods used to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant during or following sexual intercourse.
Gender equality – people of all genders enjoying the same rights and opportunities in all aspects of their lives.
Responsibilities - actions/duties you are expected to carry out.
Roles – position, status or function of a person in society, as well as the characteristics and social behaviour expected of them.
Patriarchal – a family or society controlled by men.
Matriarchal – a family or society controlled by women.
Promiscuity – having many casual sexual relationships
Fidelity – two people being sexually faithful to each other.
Procreation – reproduction
Bigamy – entering into a marriage with someone while still being legally married to another person



Types of family	Roles of men & women in the family	Religion and the family
<p>Nuclear family –two parents and one or more children in the same house. Extended family –cousins, aunts, uncles and grandparents. Reconstituted family – divorced adults remarry or cohabit. A mix of step-parents and step-children. Single parent family – one parent raises one or more children alone. Childless family – married or cohabiting couple choose not to have children or cannot.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caring for children • Caring for elderly relatives • Maintaining the home • Earning money to support <p>Traditional Christian and Muslim views are that the man provides through work and the mother looks after the children and home. However, this is changing, and men and women are seen more as a partnership. It is common to see the roles reversed.</p>	<p>Christian and Muslim parents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take children to a place of worship • Teach them to read and understand sacred texts • Teach them how and when to pray • Join in the celebration of festivals • Understand the importance of rites of passage. <p>Humanists believe children should be free to make their own minds up. Christians call the worldwide family the Church and Muslims the ummah.</p>
Marriage	Christian wedding ceremony	Muslim wedding ceremony (nikah)
<p>For Christians and Muslims, it is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God given • Best environment for children • Lifelong commitment <p>Humanists value a special ceremony for commitment but don't include religion. Christians see marriage as a sacramental gift from God. Jesus teaches on the importance of marriage as the 'two become one in flesh' in lifelong union. They take place in a church. Muslims see marriage as the basis for family life. The Qur'an shows it is a gift from Allah. They take place in a mosque but sometimes can be at the bride's home. Some Shi'a Muslims (Twelver Shi'as) practise Nikah Mut'ah, a temporary unannounced marriage. It allowed historically, men to take a wife when travelling away from home. Sunni and other Shi'a Muslims disagree with this idea.</p>	<p>The vicar welcomes everyone with a short sermon on the purpose of marriage The couple exchange vows to each other The couple exchange rings to show commitment The vicar declares them husband and wife Prayers, Bible readings, hymns/songs and a sermon take place. The registers are signed and witnessed which makes the ceremony legal in Britain.</p>	<p>The wali (bride's guardian) offers her to the groom Two adult witnesses who are good Muslims are present. The mahr (dowry/marriage gift) is paid by the groom to the bride. Marriage contract is signed by the bride/groom & witnesses. Both consent. Sermon is given by the imam to bless the marriage. Vows are not necessary but might exchanged Ceremony ends with prayers for the bride & groom, families, local & worldwide ummah. The walima (banquet) is held by the groom after the nikah (contract) for family & friends to share in his happiness & give thanks to Allah. A separate civil ceremony takes place to make the marriage legal.</p>
	Inter-faith marriage	Cohabitation
<p>Issues raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious dietary rules (halal food) • Festivals are different • Which religion should the child be? • Moral differences (contraception) • Family & community might reject 	<p>Christians traditionally prohibit cohabitation, but liberal Anglicans accept it if they couple are committed and will consider marriage at a later point. However, Catholics and conservative Anglicans believe it devalues sex and couples should only have sex once married. Islam says it is always wrong, but some Muslims still choose to cohabit.</p>	<p>Christians say adultery is wrong because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage is a sacrament • It destroys the special relationship • It harms the family unit <p>Islam teaches adultery is wrong because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex outside of marriage is wrong • Marriage is a life-long union • Vows promising faithfulness might be exchanged • It is harmful to society and the ummah • It is a form of theft • The Qur'an teaches it is wrong

<p>Pressures on marriage</p> <p>Why some marriages fail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication • Lack of appreciation • Unemployment/financial issues • Alcohol/drug problems • Affairs (infidelity) • Sexual problems • Religious differences • Interference from in-laws • Lack of children • Work or career focused 	<p>Divorce & separation</p> <p>The Catholic Church does not accept divorce as marriage is a lifelong commitment. If it breaks down, there are two options: annulment or separation. If Catholics separate, they are not to cohabit with anyone. If they do get divorced it is not recognised by the Catholic Church. Annulment is when a court says the marriage is not legally valid. Catholics teach this is the only way a marriage can be dissolved. Acceptable reasons for an annulment might be if the marriage was never consummated (no sex) or evidence shows it should never have taken place.</p> <p>All other Christian denominations accept divorce but prefer it to be on the grounds of adultery and as a last resort for other reasons.</p> <p>Muslims believe reconciliation should take place first. An imam and the Muslim community seeks to help a couple. If divorce is necessary, a civil divorce takes place as well as a religious divorce. They apply to the Shari'ah council who give them 3 months to reconcile and ensure the woman is not pregnant.</p> <p>Humanists say couples should try to work through their differences especially when children are involved. But, when this is not possible and staying married would lead to unhappiness, divorce is permissible.</p>	<p>Remarriage & arranged marriage</p> <p>Catholics who get a civil divorce are not allowed to remarry in a Catholic church. They will have to get remarried elsewhere.</p> <p>The Anglican Church don't usually remarry people who are divorced, but some priests might do so depending on the reason for divorce. Some may choose to give a church blessing for a civil ceremony instead of having the wedding in the church.</p> <p>In Islam, remarriage is acceptable because divorce is acceptable. In fact, it is encouraged because there is no place for celibacy in Islam.</p> <p>Some Muslims decide to have an arranged marriage, where parents choose a suitable partner for their son/daughter. For strict Muslims societies, arranged marriages allow men and women to remain separate until marriage and parents are trusted.</p> <p>Islam teaches that Muslims should never be forced into a marriage.</p>
<p>Purpose of sex</p> <p>Religion regards sex an important part of being human and a gift from God. It is important for procreation and love between those who are married.</p> <p>Christians believe sex should take place within marriage and a holy sacred act. Promiscuity devalues sex, is a sin and not stable for children born outside of marriage.</p> <p>Muslims believe sex should be within marriage. It is an act of worship for married partners to meet each other's sexual needs. Sex outside of marriage leads to promiscuity.</p> 	<p>Chastity & celibacy</p> <p>For Christians and Muslims, they must remain chaste until marriage. There is a young Christian movement in America called 'the silver ring thing' to promote chastity. Wearing a silver ring on their wedding finger reminds them to remain pure.</p> <p>Catholic monks, nuns a priest take a vow of celibacy to dedicate their lives to serving God. Islam teaches that adults are meant to have a companion for life, so celibacy is not required.</p> 	<p>Contraception</p> <p>Protestant Christians use many forms of contraception to plan for families. The Catholic Church opposes all artificial methods. St. Thomas Aquinas' Natural Law ethical theory guides Christians on making moral decisions. He formed 5 primary precepts (rules) and then secondary precepts to adhere to the primary ones. One secondary precept says that humans must reproduce which means contraception is wrong. The Catholic Church believe these rules to be absolute and always followed. Other Christians and some Catholics believe they should use their conscience and sometimes break the rules such as overpopulation or STIs.</p> <p>The Qur'an doesn't mention it, but it was used during the time of Muhammad. It is allowed if it doesn't harm the body and both husband and wife consent. Permanent sterilisation is not allowed.</p> <p>Humanists say it can bring happiness to a family. Sex is not sacred, and science should be used to improve the quality of life.</p>
<p>Same-sex relationships</p> <p>In 1967 homosexuality was decriminalised in Britain. The Civil Partnership Act 2004 enabled same-sex partners to have similar legal rights as married couples. The Marriage 2013 Act legalised same-sex marriage in England and Wales. Many Christians oppose same-sex marriage quoting the Bible which condemns homosexual acts. Some Christians believe the Bible was speaking to a culture and society that doesn't exist today and are fine with same-sex marriage. The Catholic Church prohibits it stating a marriage is between a man and woman. The Anglican Church does not legally allow same-sex marriages to happen in their churches. Some priests accept it and perform a blessing in their church instead. The United Reform Church allows same-sex marriages to take place.</p> <p>Islam forbids same-sex marriages and homosexual relationships. Marriage is a sacred contract between a man and woman. Since homosexuality is immoral, so are same-sex marriages.</p> <p>Humanists argue humans should be happy in their life, therefore same-sex marriages/relationships are positive.</p>	<p>Roles of men & women in religion</p> <p>UK law, 2010 Equality Act protects from discrimination based on sex. In religion, Some Christians argue that men were in authority during Jesus' life. All the disciples were men. Women should be quiet in church. Other Christians say all are equal, Jesus respected women, the Good Samaritan teaches against discrimination, all are created in God's image. Catholics allow women to take active roles in worship, they can become nuns; but cannot be ordained priests. Men & women are equal but have different roles. The Anglican Church allowed women priests in 1994 and then bishops in 2014. Other churches see some women as ministers.</p> <p>Muslims are against discrimination. Muhammad's wives led prayers. Imams are traditionally men but nothing in the Qur'an says they cannot be women. Men should have authority over women in a divorce. Muhammad's first wife, Khadijah, was a strong businesswoman who proposed to Muhammad.</p>	

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: CHRISTIAN BELIEFS AND TEACHINGS

The nature of God	Omnipotent (all powerful) as shown in the book of Exodus when God frees the Hebrews from slavery in Egypt
	Omnibenevolent (all loving) as shown in Psalms which refers to God's " <i>steadfast love</i> "; love that is committed, reliable and trustworthy
	Suffering – Christians believe that God is omnipotent and omnibenevolent despite suffering. Suffering can come from moral evil (caused by humans; a misuse of our free will). They might refer to the story of Job who lost everything and became very ill but still had faith in God. God rewarded his faith by returning everything he had lost. Epicurus came up the inconsistent triad which mean that these 3 ideas were incompatible: God is all powerful, God is all loving, Suffering exists
	Trinity – God is 3 beings in one. The father, the son, the holy spirit.
Creation	The story of God creating the world and everything in it can be found in Genesis. Some Christians take this literally (everything really happened exactly as is written) and some take it non-literally (there may be some truth to the story, but it might not have happened exactly as its written down. E.g. the days in the creation story could refer to a whole era as the Hebrew word used is actually 'yom' meaning 'age')
	Christians believe that the spirit (the word) was involved in creation as it says in the Bible 'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God'
Jesus Christ	The incarnation means 'taking on flesh' Christians believe that God came to earth in Human form through Jesus. This story is told through the 4 gospels, also known as the nativity and is the reason why Christmas is celebrated. In the gospel of Luke, the account is very factual. The account of John is more symbolic, with Jesus being referred to as the word .
	Jesus was accused of blasphemy and crucified by the Romans. Therefore, Easter is celebrated. Jesus shared the last supper with his disciples and was then given away by Judas. Jesus was beaten and mocked and then hung up on a cross to die. His body was placed in a tomb, but Mary found it was not there on Sunday as Jesus had risen (resurrection)
	Christians believe that since creation, humans gradually became separated from God through sin. As he is living and graceful though he has given Christians a way to grow close to him again. This is known as salvation and can be achieved through following Jesus as this passage from John teaches: ' <i>And this is the testimony: God has given us eternal life, and this life is in his son.</i> '
	Atonement is the idea that sins can be forgiven by God
	Ascension: The narrative in Acts 1 takes place 40 days after the Resurrection: Jesus, in the company of the disciples, is taken up in their sight after warning them to remain in Jerusalem until the coming of the Holy Spirit; as he ascends a cloud hides him from their view, and two men in white appear to tell them that he will return "in the same way you have seen him go into heaven."
Salvation	What are we saved <i>from</i> ? In the Christian doctrine of salvation , we are saved from "wrath," that is, from God's judgment of sin. Our sin has separated us from God, and the consequence of sin is death. Biblical salvation refers to our deliverance from the consequence of sin and therefore involves the removal of sin.
The afterlife	Eschatological beliefs refer to ideas about the end of life. Christian believes that living in sin will result in Hell and following Gods law will result in Heaven. Some Christians take 'heaven' and 'hell' to mean real, physical places. Others believe they are more of a state of being – either away from God or with God.
	The story of the sheep and goats teaches Christians that they will be separated at their end of their life they will be judged and separated just as a shepherd separates goats from sheep. The 'sheep' will be with God and will have helped others in their lives. The 'goats' will be sent away and will be those who didn't help others.
	Luke 16 contains the account of a very rich man who lived a life of extreme luxury. Laid outside the gate of this rich man's house, however, was an extremely poor man named Lazarus who simply hoped "to eat what fell from the rich man's table" The rich man was completely indifferent to the plight of Lazarus, showing him no love, sympathy, or compassion whatsoever. Eventually, they both died. Lazarus went to heaven, and the rich man went to hell.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: CHRISTIAN PRACTICES

Forms of worship	Worship means to 'give worth to God'. It can be done in a variety of ways. Liturgical worship means to pray in a formal, organised way. This is done by Catholics who have mass each week, where they share bread and wine in memory of Jesus' last supper. The benefits of liturgical worship are that it can be done in a group, sermons are given which can teach them new lessons and it always follows the same structure.
	Informal worship means there is no set pattern or routine. Some Churches, such as Quakers, will speak if they feel moved to by the spirit whereas others may speak in tongues or use music to give thanks to God.
	Many Christians might prefer to worship individually. They might feel as if prayer is personal and can do so from their own home.
	The Lord's Prayer is the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples, when they asked him how they should pray. It involves asking for daily needs to be met and asking for forgiveness for any wrongdoings.