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| **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 "*steadfast love*"; love that is committed, reliable and trustworthy |
| Suffering – Christians believe that God is omnipotent and omnibenevolent in spite of 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. This is why 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:*‘ And this is the testimony: God has given us eternal life, and this life is in his son.’* |
| Atonement is the idea that sins can be forgiven by God  |
| Ascension: The narrative in Acts 1 takes place 40 days after the [Resurrection](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resurrection_of_Jesus): 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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 *from*? 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 believe 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**](https://biblia.com/bible/esv/Luke%2016.19-31) 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**](https://www.gotquestions.org/Lazarus-in-the-Bible.html) 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

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| **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.  |