

# Kettlethorpe HIGH SCHOOL

Year 9

RE

## Knowledge Organiser Booklet

Name:

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Tutor:

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RE

# THINK PINK!

If you see **PINK** in your books,  
make the corrections.

## Capital letters

- sentence **starts**
- proper **nouns**
- the word 'I'

## Commas

- to separate three or more items in **a list**
- use a **pair of commas** when you are **inserting extra information** in the middle of the sentence
  - use **after an adverbial**

*Before sunrise, Zac ate his breakfast.*

## Apostrophes

- to show that a letter or **letters are missing**: *I'm - haven't - don't*
- to show **something belongs to something else**: *The parents' meeting lasted an hour.*

1. Have you carefully reread your work?
2. Have you checked to see if you accidentally made any mistakes?
3. Are you proud of your work?

## Common mistakes

**There** refers to a place or idea.  
**Their** shows belonging.  
**They're** is short for 'they are'.

use **should have** - not 'should of'  
use **could have** - not 'could of'  
use **would have** - not 'would of'

## Spelling

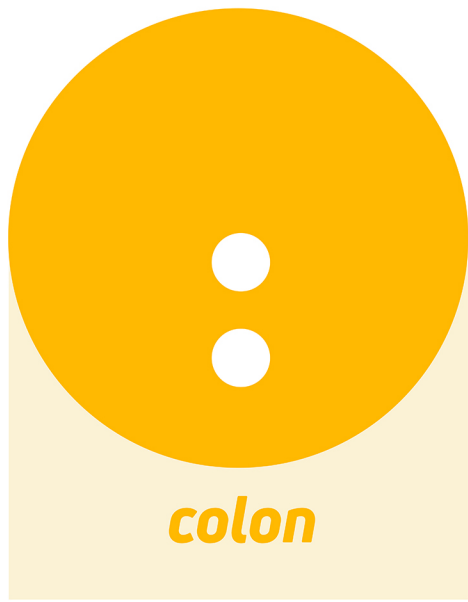
- use **the dictionary**
- make sure to use **subject specific vocabulary**

**A**PPLY THE RULES. **B**E CONSISTENT. **C**HECK FOR ACCURACY.

**WWW** - Descriptive comment on what went well

**EBI** - Descriptive comment saying your work would be even better if

# Punctuation



to introduce extra info



to link connected sentences



You only need one!



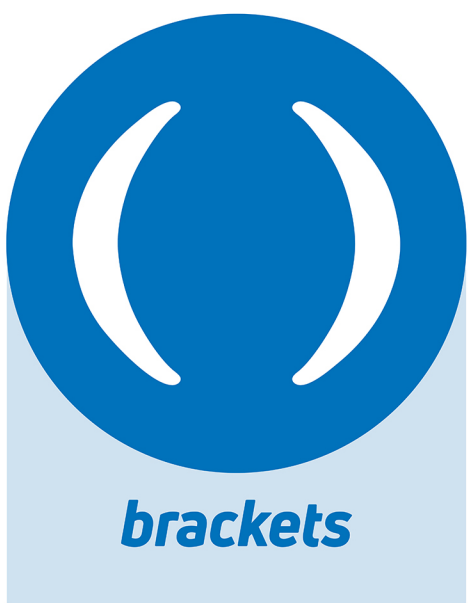
to leave a trailing thought...



to end a sentence



to add/separate information



to add extra information



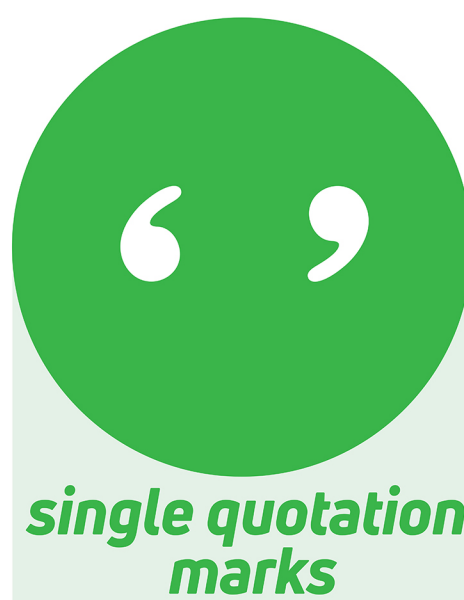
to add/separate information



for omission or possession



“Are you listening?”



to include quotes



at the end of a question

# Do you know your roots?

Literacy

LASTS...

**-scop-**

root meaning **'to see'**

**sub-**

prefix meaning **'under'**

**hypo-**

prefix meaning **'below'**

**ex-**

prefix meaning **'out of'**

**con-**

prefix meaning **'with'**

**-logy**

suffix meaning **'study of'**

**-graph-**

root meaning **'writing'**

**-bio-**

root meaning **'life'**

**-techn-**

root meaning **'art / skill'**

**micro-**

prefix meaning **'small'**

**-chron-**

root meaning **'time'**

**-phon-**

root meaning **'sound'**

**What are denominations?**

- Denominations mean different groups within one main group.
- That means that they are different types of Christian but they all belong to the main group called Christianity.
- All Christians;
  - Believe in one God
  - Follow the teachings of Jesus.
  - Use the Bible
- There are three main groups of Christians. Orthodox, Catholic and Protestants. Within the Protestant group there are many denominations including; Church of England, Baptists, Quakers, Evangelical Protestants and Jehovah Witnesses.

**Church of England**

Authority in this denomination comes from the Bible alone as the word of God.

The protestant church is quite a modern church and it allows women to be vicars and bishops.

The Protestant Church adapts the views of the Bible to suit modern life.

The Protestant Church allows divorce and remarriage.

Protestant means ‘protest’. When some members of the Christian faith rebelled against the Catholic Church asking for reformation (something new).

The head of the Church is the Queen of England, but it is led by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Some Protestants allow same sex marriage or civil partnership.

**Catholics;**

The Pope is the head of the Catholic Church. The Pope lives in the Vatican in Rome.

The word catholic means ‘universal’ or ‘everyone’. Roman Catholic is one of the oldest denominations and is still quite traditional.

The Roman Catholic Church is the largest denomination in the Christian religion.

In the church the role of the Bishop is very important and the job of the Bishop is similar to that of a disciple.

In the Roman Catholic Church, the word Pope means Father.

A big part of the Roman Catholic Church is to confess their sins and ask for forgiveness.

**Baptist Church**

Baptists perform baptism when the child is older, or as an adult, so they can make decisions for themselves.

They do not allow babies to be baptised as they cannot make a decision to be a Christian.

The Bible is the only authority for the Baptist Church.

Baptism is done by full immersion; this means that the person is put completely under the water to wash away sins.

**Quakers;**

The Quaker denomination was founded by George Fox.

Quakers do not pray in churches, but gather together in simple ‘meeting rooms’.

Quakers have no leaders (hierarchy), they have important people, but no leaders.

Quakers are pacifists and do not believe in fighting. The Quakers believe in something called the ‘inner light’. They believe that every person is in touch with God through the inner light.

**Situation Ethics** Situation ethics is a Christian theory (but often adopted by non-religious people and other religions) based on the principle of what is the most loving thing to do, which is in turn based on Jesus’ saying ‘Love they neighbour.’ In various moral dilemmas a Christian would try to consider all the possible outcomes and make a decision based on what produces the most loving results.

**Atheist** – Someone who does not believe in God and therefore does not need to consider religious beliefs and teachings when making moral decisions.

**Humanists** – Humanists do not believe in God. They believe that this is the only life we have and must be specially taken care of as a result. Humanist do not follow religious teachings and would base decisions on what is in the best human interest and what is the best for quality of life.



### 1.1.1 The Trinity

Most Christians believe that there are three persons in one God; **Father, Son** and **Holy Spirit**. Each of these is wholly God, but they are not the same. Another way to explain it is that God is one being with three different characters. Think of water. Water can be three different forms – liquid, ice and steam but it's still water.

Likewise, God can be described as the Father, the Son and Holy Spirit, but each form is still God.

**God:** All Christians believe in one God (monotheism). Describing God is very difficult but some of the qualities of God are **omnipotence** (powerful), **omni-benevolence** (all-loving) and being **just** (fair).

According to Christianity, Jesus is God in human form. The qualities that Jesus demonstrated whilst on earth are a model for Christians today: to show love and respect to others in their own lives, to be fair and challenge injustices in the world today.

Christians believe that God created the earth and works still in the world today through the **Holy Spirit** (God's presence in the world today). Christians believe people can have a relationship with him through prayer and that God is a spirit that is neither male or female.

Some Christians do not accept this.

### 1.1.2 Creation

#### Different Christian beliefs about creation

- All Christians believe that **God is creator of the universe** and that the universe He created was **good**.
- **Fundamentalist Christians** believe that the world was created by God in six days, **literally** as described in the book of Genesis because the Bible is considered to be **the word of God**.
- **Liberal Christians** believe that the Genesis account is **not literally true**. They believe that it is a **metaphor** with a message that God is the creator and Lord of the universe.

#### Role of the word

During creation the **Word 'was with God and was God'** and creation was done through the **Word**. Christians believe that this shows the role of Jesus in creation.

#### Role of the Spirit

Before creation, the **spirit** of God **'hovered over the waters.'** This refers to the role of the **Holy Spirit** in creation.

### 1.1.3 The Incarnation

Incarnation means **'God made flesh'**. Most Christians believe that God became human in the form of Jesus. The term **'Son of God'** is used to express this relationship.

*The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us. We have seen his glory of the One and Only ...who came from the Father full of Grace and truth.'* [John 1:14].

### 1.1.4 The Last Days of Jesus

#### Maunder Thursday

**The Last Supper** – Jesus celebrate the Passover with the disciples. During this he washes their feet, tells them to drink the wine and eat the bread in remembrance of him and predicts that Judas will betray him whilst Peter denies him.

**Arrest** – Jesus and the disciples go to the garden of Gethsemane to pray. Whilst the disciples sleep Judas betrays Jesus with a kiss and he is arrested.

#### Good Friday

**Trial** – Jesus has three trials, two with the Roman Governor Pilate and one with the Jewish leader. Pilate wants to release Jesus, but the crowds choose to have him executed.

**Crucifixion** – Jesus was whipped (scourged) and crucified. As he died he asked God to forgive his murderers. Jesus' body is place in the tomb straight away.

#### Easter Sunday

**Resurrection** – Christians believe that three days after he died, Jesus rose from the dead and was seen by various followers and disciples.

#### 40 days later

**Ascension** – Christians believe that forty days after the resurrection, Jesus rose into heaven to be with God until judgement day.

### 1.1.5 The nature of Salvation

**Sin** - Sin means to break God's laws. According to the Bible '**all have sinned and fallen short**' and '**the wages of sin are death**'.

The original sin was Eve eating forbidden fruit, which caused Adam and Eve to be banished from the Garden of Eden and into a world of suffering. This event is known as **The Fall**.

#### The role of Christ in Salvation

Christians believe that Christ's sacrifice was an act of **atonement** that paid the penalty for our sins and meant that all can be saved.

**Salvation** means to be saved from the consequences of sin. There are three main beliefs about how this comes about, grace, law and spirit.

**Grace** – this is the belief that salvation is a gift from God that is unearned and undeserved.

**Law** – this is the belief that salvation is earned by using out free will to choose to follow the laws of God as described in the **Parable of the Sheep and the Goats**.

**Spirit** – Christians believe that after Christ's ascension. God remains on earth in the form of the Holy Spirit which plays an important role in salvation. It motivates people to become Christian and helps them to understand the faith.

### 1.1.6 Christian eschatology = Christian beliefs about the afterlife

**Judgement** - All Christians believe that after death they will be judged by God.

**Particular Judgement** – Some Christians believe that they will be judged immediately after they die because Jesus said to the thief '**today you will be with me in paradise**'.

**General judgement**- Some Christians believe that they will not be judged until they are resurrected at the end of the world and judged by Jesus, as described in the **Parable of the Sheep and the Goats**.

**Resurrection** – Most Christians believe that they will be resurrected on **Judgement Day**. This is known as **resurrection of the body** and is based on the teachings of St Paul and also the resurrection of Jesus himself.

**Immortality of the soul** - the belief that the soul is non-material and separate to the body. It is eternal and the soul will pass to heaven or hell when we die.

**Heaven** - Heaven is a place where God is and where the saved will be happy for ever.

**Hell** – Hell is a place of **eternal suffering**. Some Christians don't believe that a loving God would condemn people to hell for eternity.

**Purgatory** – a place where, according to Roman Catholics, the soul is **purified** before it goes to heaven.

### 1.1.7 The problem of evil and suffering

#### Problem of Evil and Suffering

If God is **omniscient** (all knowing) He knows people are suffering. If God is **omnibenevolent** (All caring) He must want to stop evil and suffering. If god is **omnipotent** (all powerful. Can do anything) then He is able to stop evil and suffering. However, evil and suffering still exist.

**Moral evil** = evil that is caused by humans, such as murder, rape, theft.

**Natural evil** = evil that is out of the control of humans, such as earthquakes, hurricanes and tsunamis.

### 1.1.8 Solutions to the problem of evil and suffering

**Biblical response** – the Bible is clear (**Book of Job / Psalms**) that suffering is a part of God's plans for people, even though we may not understand his reasons for it.

**Theoretical response** – it is our own misuse of **free-will** that is the cause of evil and suffering and not God's fault. By using our free-will to do good we earn our chance to go to heaven, **the veil of soul making**.

**Practical response** – evil and suffering give Christians an opportunity to respond practically to those who suffer. For example through **prayer** and **charity work**.

### 1.2.1 Marriage

**Christians** believe that marriage is a part of God's plan for humanity, that it takes place between a man and a woman and should be for life.

Its **purpose** is to provide a loving relationship in which to enjoy sex (unitive), to have children (creative), to provide safety and stability for children and educate children in the Christian faith.

Christians are against **adultery** as it breaks the marriage vows and goes against the commandment, '**You shall not commit adultery**'.

*'In marriage, God joins the couple together in a **sacred bond** that humans have no right to break: 'So they are no longer two, but one flesh. Therefore what God has joined together, let no one separate' **Mark 10:9-10***

*'Consequently, marriage is for life because God's bonds cannot be broken: 'Anyone who divorces his wife and marries another commits **adultery**.'*

**Mark 10:11**

### 1.2.2 Sexual relationships

**Sexual relationships before marriage** - **Most Christians** are opposed to sex before marriage as they believe it is God's plan for a man and a woman to have sex within a sexual relationship when they are '**one flesh**'.

The **Roman Catholic Church** teaches that homosexual sex is a sinful act because the purpose of sex is to create children ('**be fruitful and multiply**') and also because it is written in the Bible '**You shall not lie with a man as with a woman**'. They do not think that being homosexual is sinful.

The **Church of England** accepts homosexual relationships, but homosexuals cannot be married in a church.

The **Evangelicals** believe that homosexuality is a sin and hold special prayer meetings to try and help people change their orientation.

### 1.2.3 Families

Christians believe that parents have a duty to provide their children with a safe and stable environment and educate them in the Christian faith. They also believe that children have a duty to respect and obey their parents.

Christians believe that children should only be born within a married family.

**Nuclear family** – A mother, father and children.

**Extended family** – includes grandparents and other relatives.

**Same sex families** – When a homosexual couple raise children together. Some Christians do not approve of this as they believe that a child should have a mother and a father. Other Christians believe it is more important for them to have a safe and loving family, whatever the gender of the parents.

### 1.2.4 Support for the family in the local parish

Local parish support for families is very important. Jesus said, '**Let the little children come to me and do not hinder them**'. Parishes help support parents to raise children in Christianity, as they often make promises to do so at **baptism** and it is important for the **future of the church**. They help with education, family worship services (messy church), Sunday schools, rites of passage, confirmation, counselling services, pray for families, and youth groups.



### 1.2.5 Family Planning

**Roman Catholics** believe that artificial contraception goes against natural law and God's plan when he instructed Adam and Eve to '**be fruitful and multiply**'. They say that all sex should be open to 'creating new life'. Pope Paul VI in 1968 affirmed the previous rulings, stating that natural methods alone are acceptable. This is confirmed in the Catechism. Artificial methods separate the unitive and procreative aspects of sex, not what God intended.

**Most other Christians** accept contraception, although some are opposed to abortifacient contraception due to the Commandment '**Do not kill**'. They have this attitude because - Love and justice – women's health and family standards of living are generally better when birth control is used. Sex is for a unitive purpose as well, so within a marriage contraception is acceptable. Nothing forbids it in the Bible. In 1930 the Church of England declared contraception acceptable, other protestant churches and the Orthodox Church followed suit.

**Humanists and atheists** are in favour of contraception as they prevent unwanted pregnancy improve standards of living, and prevent STD's. Humanists Argue that if contraception 'results in every child being a wanted child, and in better, healthier lives for women, it must be a good thing'. (British Humanist Association).

### 1.2.7 Equality of men and women in the family

**Most Christians** believe that men and women are made in '**God's image**' and are therefore equal. Also, St Paul wrote in the Bible, '**There is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female for you are all one in Christ Jesus**'.

**Some Christians (Evangelicals)** believe that women were created to men's '**helper**' and so should have different roles.

### 1.2.6 Divorce and remarriage

People get divorced for a number of reasons including adultery, work and money pressures, domestic violence and addiction.

**Roman Catholics** believe that marriage is a **sacrament** and that a man and wife are '**one flesh**' until one of them dies. Catholics can separate but cannot remarry whilst their partner is alive.

**Other Christians** believe that divorce is the **lesser of two evils** and should sometimes be allowed out of love and compassion for a couple. Jesus said,

Jesus said, '**I tell you that anyone who divorces his wife, except for marital unfaithfulness, and marries another woman, commits adultery**'.

### 1.2.8 Gender prejudice and discrimination

**Gender prejudice** is holding biased opinions about someone based on their gender. For example thinking men are better at politics while women are better at cleaning.

**Gender discrimination** is acting against someone because of their gender. For example, not employing someone because she is a woman.

**Most Christians** are against all of these, although have varying views based on 1.2.7. Catholics only allow male priests because they represent Jesus in the Eucharist and Jesus appointed only male disciples.

**Evangelical Christians** believe that men and women have very different roles, as explained in **Genesis 2-3** when Eve was created after Adam as a companion and by **St Paul** who suggests that wives should 'submit' to their husbands.

**What are denominations?**

- Denominations mean different groups within one main group.
- That means that they are different types of Muslim but they all belong to the main group called Islam.
- All Muslims;
  - Believe in one God
  - Believe that Muhammad was the final prophet of God.
  - Use the Qur'an.
- There are two main groups of Muslim. **Sunni** (approx. 85% who only follow the example of Muhammad) and **Shi'a** (approx. 15% who follow the example of Muhammad and his son in law Ali).
- The first division started after Muhammad's death when some Muslims wanted Ali to be the leader, but the majority elected 3 caliphs (leaders). Eventually Ali was also elected as a caliph. After Ali's death some wanted his sons (Hasan and Husayn) to be leaders, whilst the majority did not. The sons were both murdered and those who followed Ali became Shi'a, those who followed the caliphs Sunni.

**Sunni;**

Believe in the 6 beliefs.

Follow the 5 pillars and Shari'ah law (there are some denominations within Sunni Islam, but not relevant to this course).

**Shi'a**

There are numerous Shi'a groups. The Twelvers believe in the 12 Imams, the final of which did not die, but went into hiding and will return at the end of the world. The Ismaili Shi'as believe that Ismail should have been the 7<sup>th</sup> Imam and that his descendants are the true Imams.

Shi'a Muslims believe in the 5 roots and follow the 10 Obligatory Acts.

**PEEL for answering D questions**

**P** – In your first sentence make a **point**.

**E** – Your next sentence(s) will **explain** reasons and (where possible) give **evidence** e.g. sources / quotes.

**E-** Your next sentence(s) will **evaluate** the explanation / reasons you have given. Say why this is a strong or a weak answer.

**L** – Your final sentence should **link** back to the statement.

**Sources of Wisdom and Authority;**

**The Qur'an** – believed to be the **absolute word of God** because of the way it was revealed to Muhammad.

**The Hadith** – the collected sayings of Muhammad – how Muhammad explained the Qur'an to people.

**The Sunnah** – the example of how Muhammad lived his

**Situation Ethics** Situation ethics is a theory based on the principle of what is the most loving thing to do. Muhammad said, **'Wish for your brother what you would wish for yourself.'** In various moral dilemmas a Muslim would try to consider all the possible outcomes and make a decision based on what produces the most loving results.

**Atheist** – Someone who does not believe in God and therefore does not need to consider religious beliefs and teachings when making moral decisions.

**Humanists** – Humanists do not believe in God. They believe that this is the only life we have and must be specially taken care of as a result. Humanist do not follow religious teachings and would base decisions on what is in the best human interest and what is the best for quality of life.

**Utilitarianism** – the belief that right action is the one that brings the **least suffering or the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people.**

### 2.1.1 The 6 Beliefs

Sunni Muslims have 6 principle beliefs, belief in; **Allah**, in his **angels**, in his **holy books**, in his **messengers**, in the **Last Day** and in **life after death**. This is based on the Qur'an and Hadith quotes such as, "A man came up to Muhammad and said; 'Prophet of Allah tell me what is imam (faith)?' Upon this the Holy Prophet replied, 'you must believe in Allah, his angles, his holy books, his Messengers, in the Last Day and life after death.'" Kitab al-iman 1:4 & "Whoever disbelieves in Allah, His angels, His books, His messengers, and the Last Day has certainly gone far astray." **Qur'an 4:136**

The 6 beliefs are often shown as;

**Tawhid** (the oneness of Allah) – belief in Allah.

**Risalah** (the messengers of Allah) – belief in angels, holy books and messengers.

**Akirah** (the last things) – belief in the Last Day and life after death.

### 2.1.3 The nature of Allah

**Tawhid** - The oneness of God, 'There is no God but Allah'.

**Immanent** – God is always close by.

**Transcendent** – God is beyond all things, not limited by laws of nature.

**Omniscient** – God is all knowing.

**Benevolent** – God is all loving

**Merciful** – God is always fair and forgives those who repent.

**Judge** – On the last day God will judge the behaviours of Muslims.

**Creator** – God is the beginning and the cause of all that exists.

'Say: He is Allah, the **One and Only**; Allah the eternal, Absolute, He begetteth not, nor is He begotten; And there is none like unto Him.'

### 2.1.2 The 5 Roots of Shi'a Islam

Shi'a Muslims have 5 roots (beliefs). They are; **Tawhid** – the oneness of God, **Adalat** – Allah's justice, **Nubuwwah** – the prophets of Allah from Adam to Muhammad, **Imamah** – the Imam's as successor of Muhammad given special powers by God (Sunni's reject this belief) and belief in the **Day of Judgement**.

'Whosoever knows not the Imam of his age dies the death of a heathen.'

#### Shi'a Hadith

The 5 roots are a clear way to see the **differences** between **Shi'a** and **Sunni** Muslims. They are the roots of Shi'a Islam from which the religion grows.

Sunni's accept 4 of the 5 roots as they are part of the 6 beliefs of Sunni Islam. They cannot accept Root 4 (belief in the successors of Muhammad) as they believe that Muhammad was the final prophet and that God has not and will not choose any further prophets.

### 2.1.4 Risalah

**Risalah** – The line of communication between God and his creation.

**Adam** – The first prophet, known as the father of the human race.

**Ibrahim** – He had inner knowledge that there was only one God. 'Ibrahim was neither a Jew, nor yet a Christian, but he has a Muslim.'

**Musa** – Freed the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.

**Dawud** – Israel's greatest king who made Jerusalem holy for Muslims.

**Isa** – Jesus, who was given the Injil (Gospel). Believed to be a prophet of God in Islam, but NOT the Son of God. 'We gave Isa signs [miracles] and strengthened him with the holy spirit.'

**Muhammad** – Muhammad is seen as the perfect role model for Muslims because of the moral and prayerful way he lived his life. 'There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is His last and final messenger.'

**The Revelation on the Night of Power (Laylat ul-Qadr)** – Muhammad was spoken to by the angel Jibril and received the first revelation of the Qur'an.

**Muhammad's message** – There is only one true God. We need to show thanks to God through worship. There will be a judgement day where God will Judge our lives.

'To every nation we have sent a messenger'

### 2.1.5 Muslim holy books

Most Muslims believe that Qur'an has been sent to earth many times, but each time it became distorted. For example, the Injil (Gospel) was the Qur'an as revealed to Isa, but it became distorted by belief that Jesus was divine (the Son of God). When the Qur'an was revealed by Angel Jibril to Muhammad it was revealed in a way that could never be distorted and remains the actual word of God and therefore must be followed by Muslims in order to get to heaven when they die.

*'We have sent down to you the Book as clarification for all things and as guidance and mercy and good tidings for the Muslims.'*

*'We have revealed it to you on the Night of Power.'*

### 2.1.7 Al-Qadr

Muslims believe in **predestination**, the idea that everything in the universe is planned by God. *'In all things the **master-planning** is God's.'* Despite this belief Muslims also believe that they have free-will and the ability to make their own decisions, but ultimately they will fall in with Allah's plans. This was seen by the prophet Yusuf, who only recognised God's plan after it had unfurled. This belief means that all things that happen in a Muslim's life are part of his plan for each Muslim.

### 2.1.6 Malaikah

**Malaikah** – Heavenly immortal beings, God's first creation.

**Nature of angels** invisible and exist everywhere in the universe.

**Jibril** – The angel of revelation to the prophets. 'Whoever is an enemy to Jibril – it is he who has brought the Qur'an down upon your heart.'

**Mika'il** – The gatekeeper of heaven.

**Izra'il** - Takes the soul at death. *'The Angel of Death, put in charge of you, will take your souls: then you shall be brought back to your Lord.'*

**Raqib and Atid** – The 'noble recorders'.

**Munkar and Nakir** – The angels that will question the dead in their graves to test their faith. *'They will ask "Who is your Lord? Who is your prophet? What is your book?'*

**Israfil** – Responsible for blowing the trumpet on judgement day.

### 2.1.8 Akirah

Muslims believe that their body will remain in the grave (**Barzakh**) until the final trumpet blows for the Day of Judgement. On the Last Day all will be raised and brought to the plain of Arafat to be judged by God. God will decide those who are going to heaven and those who are going to hell. Most Muslims believe that they will be judged on a mix of belief and action. They also believe that they can ask God for forgiveness on the Last Day.

**Heaven** – A state of joy, happiness and peace – where the righteous will live.

**Hell** – a state of torment and suffering for those who failed to pass God's test.

*'Every soul shall have a taste of death.'*