











GCSE EP – Christianity Practices – Knowledge Organiser



Key terms	The Church of England is the established religion in the UK.		Key Teachings
<p>Agape Unconditional love for God and mankind.</p>	 <p>Christianity has direct links with festivals (Easter as a bank holiday) and traditions (Sabbath as holy - shops have shorter hours). Other laws do not reflect the all Christian views (same sex marriage and abortion).</p>		<p>“Where two or more are gathered in my name, I am there with them.”</p>
<p>Atonement Doctrine of how humans are forgiven, redeemed and reconciled through the death of Christ.</p>	<p>Worship An expression or adoration and praise for God. May involve prayer, listening to sermons, or playing music.</p> <p>Liturgical: Follows a set structure and established rituals, the same every time. E.g. The Eucharist. </p> <p>Non-liturgical: Does not follow a set text/ritual. No set prayers, people take turns to preach. Seen as modern and appeals to young people.</p>	<p>Prayer Centre of Jesus’ lifestyle and an essential part of faith. Traditionally kneeling and hands pressed together. Catholics use rosary beads, and Orthodox use icons.</p> <p>Focus of Prayer Adoration – Love and respect for God Confessional – Statement of faith through prayer Penitential – Saying sorry Supplication – Asking for something </p>	<p>“Go to your room, close the door and pray to the father who is in heaven.”</p> <p>“Pray to your Father, who is unseen. Then your father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you.”</p>
<p>Baptism Christian sacrament representing entrance into the Christian faith.</p>	<p>Informal: Type of non-liturgical; spontaneous. Focuses on importance of the Holy Spirit. Resembles worship practiced by Christians in the first decades. Christians can gather anywhere, not just at Church. </p> <p>Private Worship: Takes place individually, forms a personal relationship with God. Become popular in modern times as more freedom.</p>	<p>Set Prayers: Written down and said more than once, allows collective nature. E.g. The Lord’s Prayer.</p> <p>Informal Prayers: Use day-to-day language, often private and focus on reflection or meditation. E.g. Quakers focus on God’s presence and stillness. Pentecostal Church are moved by the Holy Spirit so speak in tongues.</p>	<p>“This is how you should pray. ‘Our father who art in heaven...’”. (Lord’s Prayer)</p>
<p>Church The Holy people of God, the body of Christ or a building where Christians worship.</p>	<p>Pilgrimage A journey to a special or sacred place, an act of religious devotion, faith in action. It has always been a practice in the Christian religion, many travelled to the Holy Land to walk in Jesus’ footsteps. </p>		<p>“Jerusalem is the place where people ought to worship.”</p>
<p>Ecumenism Inter-denominational dialogue; different denominations trying to find common group and unity.</p>	<p>Grow closer to God and strengthen faith - Express sorrow for sin and be forgiven - Reflect upon their lives, when facing crisis or a big decision - Cure for an illness - Helps others in need - Experience a Holy place - Meet others.</p>		<p>“Blessed are those in strength is in you; who have set their hearts on a pilgrimage.”</p> <p>“Treat others like you yourself would like to be treated.”</p>
<p>Eucharist Christian sacrament that uses bread and wine to re-enact the Last supper and commemorate the death and resurrection of Jesus.</p>	<p>Our Lady of Lourdes In 1858 visions of Mary were seen, people visited and incidents of healing were reported. Many pilgrims pray and recite the rosary and bath in the water there. 67 miracles and 600 cures claim to have happened. </p>	<p>Iona Abbey A holy site on an island off the West coast of Scotland, symbolic centre of Scottish Christianity, as focal point for the spread of Christianity throughout Scotland. Believed it is the closest place to heaven on earth, can feel God’s presences. Hold daily services and workshops. </p>	<p>“If anyone has material possessions and see a brother or sister in need, but has not pity on them, how can the love of God be in the person?”</p>










Key terms	Sacraments		Key Teachings
<p>Evangelism Spreading the Christian message through preaching the Christian Gospels.</p> <p>Gospels An account of the life of Jesus Christ, meaning 'good news'.</p> <p>Inter-faith Dialogue Different religions coming together to discuss matters.</p> <p>Mission A calling where an individual or group go out and spread the word of God.</p>	<p>There are 7; Baptism, Eucharist, Confirmation, Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Marriage and Holy Orders. Protestants only recognise Baptism and the Eucharist as they are in the Gospels and practiced by Jesus. Quakers and the Salvation Army don't believe in these two, they believe they are an inward spiritual experience</p>		<p>"Get up, be baptised and wash away your sins."</p>
<p>Persecution Hostility or ill-treatment, because of race or religious or political beliefs.</p> <p>Pilgrimage A special religious journey to a holy site. Also an act of worship.</p> <p>Poverty When people live without having basic human rights such as having enough food, water or shelter.</p>	<p>Baptism Believers are washed with water to remove sin and become part of the church community.</p> <p>Infant's Baptism Promises made on child's behalf by godparents and parents. Welcomes them into the church and washes away original sin. Cross is drawn on their head with oil, the child is dressed in white and a Paschal candle is lit.</p> <p>Believers Baptism An adult has chosen for themselves to follow Christianity and they are fully immersed into water to represent cleansing sin and rising up to a new life with Christ. Baptists only practice this form of baptism as children are too young to understand the meaning.</p>	<p>Eucharist (Mass or Holy Communion) Re-enactment of the Last Supper, the priest blesses bread and wine to represent Jesus giving his body and blood for humanities salvation - Liturgical worship.</p> <p>Interpretations of Meanings <u>Transubstantiation</u>: Catholics believe the Holy Spirit transforms bread and wine into Jesus' body and blood. <u>Consubstantiation</u>: The Lutherans idea of 'sacramental union'; body and blood of Jesus are somehow present. <u>Memorialism</u>: Baptists see it is an act of remembrance. <u>Spiritually Present</u>: Presbyterians view that Christ is not literally present, just spiritually.</p>	<p>"Whoever will be baptised will be saved." "Jesus was baptised too." "This is my body which is for you, do this in remembrance of me." "I bring you glad tidings that today a King is born." "The word was made flesh and made his dwelling among us."</p>
Key Festivals			
<p>Christmas Celebration of the birth of Jesus, where God became human, with a period of time called advent that begins 4 Sundays before. Seen as a time of peace + goodwill.</p> <p>Christians celebrate it with nativities, Christingle services to show Jesus as the light of the world, carol concerts, exchanging cards, decorating houses, family meals and exchanging gifts.</p> <p>Non-religious people celebrate Christmas but it has no religious significance; concerts, and cards show fun or winter scenes.</p>	<p>Easter <u>Lent</u>: Starts on Ash Wednesday, black ash cross on forehead, give up things. Day before, Shrove Tuesday, use up foods. 40 days (Jesus fasted in the desert and devil tempted him).</p> <p><u>Holy Week</u>: Palm Sunday - arrival in Jerusalem, palm leaf crosses exchanged. Maundy Thursday - Last meal with disciples and washed their feet, some priests do this now. Good Friday - death on the cross, mourning.</p> <p><u>Easter Sunday</u>: Day of Jesus' resurrection, remembrance and celebration services, cards and Easter eggs are given.</p>	<p>"He said 'it is finished', with this he bowed his head and gave up his spirit." "He is not here, he is risen." "Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness." "I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink."</p>	



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Key terms	Role of the Church		Key Case Studies
<p>Prayer Communicating with God, either silently or through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession, or requests for God’s help or guidance.</p> <p>Reconciliation A sacrament in the catholic faith, also making up after an argument or disagreement.</p> <p>Sacrament Rites and rituals through which the believer receives a special gift of grace. ‘An outward sign of an inward grace’.</p> <p>Secular Something that is not connected with religion or impacted by religious of spiritual concepts.</p> <p>The Great Commission Jesus instruction to his followers to go and spread his message “Go and make disciples of many nations”.</p> <p>Worship Act of religious honour or devotion.</p>	<p>In 2011 59% identified as Christian; decrease of 4 million since 2001. Other religions/no religion saw an increase.</p>		<p>Local Church</p> <p>Case Study - Trussell Trust Foodbank Set up in 1997 to help those in need, based upon the Parable of the Sheep and Goats, working to end poverty.</p> <p>Case Study - Street Pastors Original aim was to challenge gang culture. They support vulnerable people; listen to people’s problems, give guidance and discourage anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Worldwide Church</p> <p>Case Study - Great Commission: Jesus’ instruction to followers to spread his teachings to all nations.</p> <p>Case Study - Alpha Course: Help people to understand the Christianity. Millions of people have done the courses.</p>
	<p>Church in the Local Community A place of worship and support. Religious events e.g. prayer meetings, baptisms and marriage. Non-religious events e.g. toddler groups, food banks, youth clubs.</p>  <p>All pupils must be taught RE by law. 1/3 of state schools are faith schools, 98% are Christian. Local church may help with resources, visits or assemblies.</p>	<p>The Worldwide Church</p> <p>Church Growth: Up to 2.5 billion Christians worldwide. Books translated into 123 languages.</p> <p>Mission: Calling of a group or individual to spread their faith; through preaching, or humanitarian work. </p> <p>Evangelism: Many Christians are evangelical, they believe it is important to spread the ‘good news’ of Christianity with others so that they might be saved.</p>	
	<p>Reconciliation and Persecution</p>		
	<p>Working for Reconciliation Church has a role to restore relationships with God, within the Church there are denominational conflicts.</p> <p>Case Study - The Ecumenical Movement Bring together different denominations to promote unity and cooperation e.g. sharing church buildings.</p>  <p>Case Study - The World of Council of Churches World-wide fellowship of churches for unity between denominations. Prayer weeks with 110 countries.</p> 	<p>Christianity and Persecution Persistently cruel treatment, due to belief. Christians become martyrs for dying for their faith e.g. Jesus.</p> <p>Case Study - Christian Freedom International (CFI) Focuses on the quote ‘Remember those who are mistreated.’ Helps persecuted Christians with basic supplies, field hospitals and schools in refugee camps.</p>  <p>Case Study – Corrymella The community seeks to provide harmony and reconciliation. People from different backgrounds work together. It aims to move away violence and distrust.</p>	
	<p>Christian Charities</p>		
	<p>Tearfund In 1968 there was a famine in Nigeria and Churches in the UK wanted to help, set up Tearfund. They continue to raise money in the UK so they can work with churches around the world. Work in 50 countries, and with 90,522 churches worldwide and have helped tens of millions of people out of pov erty.</p>  <p><i>Following Jesus where the need is greatest</i></p>	<p>Christian Aid Official relief and development agency for 41 church denominations in the UK. Started in 1945, aim to encourage sustainable development, stop poverty and provide emergency relief. They aim to end poverty by through Fairtrade and stop climate chaos.</p>  <p>We believe in life before death</p>	