

DLS – RE Department

Autumn Term Newsletter



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Live Jesus in our hearts

DLS – Year 7

Autumn Term Newsletter



Autumn 1 Creation and Covenant	Podcast and Video Recommendations: Rebel Girls on Mary Anning TrueTube - Multi-Faith Views on Climate Change BBC Horrible Histories - Precious Planet YouTube - The Scientific Theories Reading Recommendations: Small Gods by Terry Pratchett The Beck by Anthony McGowan
Autumn 2 Prophecy and Promise	Podcast and Video Recommendations: Busted Halo - The Rosary TrueTube - The Bible in Ten Minutes TrueTube - Holy Books - The Bible Reading Recommendations: The Middle Ages: A Graphic History by Eleanor Janega The Ultimate Infographic Guide to the Bible



Find out more about St. John Baptist De La Salle here:

<https://www.lasalle.org/en/lasallian-holiness/founder/>

Find out about the values of a Lasallian school here:

<https://www.lasalleigbm.org/our-missionprinciples>

This term all Year 7 students are invited to enter our inter-house competition.

One of our Lasallian values is “Respect for All”. Take a photo that shows something in your area you love and respect. Include a short explanation about what makes this place special.

You will be able to submit your entry on Google Classroom. For more information speak to your RE teacher.

Deadline: Friday 27th November

Find out more about the house saints here:

<https://www.dlsbasildon.org/page/?title=House+Saints&pid=104>

Live Jesus in our hearts

CHAPTER 1:

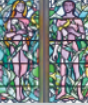
CREATION AND COVENANT

Knowledge organiser

Key vocabulary	
God	The one supreme being, who creates and sustains everything.
revelation	The way in which God is made known to humans, which Catholics believe is most perfectly done through Jesus.
literal sense	The meaning of the text as the author intended it to be; this is different to reading a passage literally which means accepting it as word-for-word truth.
literary form	The style of writing used, for example a letter or a poem.
creation	The act of bringing something into existence; or the universe and everything in it (which Catholics believe God created).
creationism	The belief that the Bible accounts of creation are literally true.
scientism	The belief that science can provide all of the answers in life.
prayer	The way in which humans communicate with God.
stewardship	The duty to care for something. Catholics believe that God gave them the duty to care for the earth and everything in it.

OPTIONS	
Ethical	Sustainable development is trying to live in a way which prevents harm to the environment and prevents the earth's resources running out. Catholics support sustainable development because caring for the environment is part of their duty as stewards of creation.
Lived religion	Sister Dorothy Stang worked to protect the Amazon rainforest and help bring settler farmers together to give them greater power in challenging deforestation. She did this because she believed that God gave all humans the duty to be stewards of creation.
Artistic expression	Art is often used in religion to express complicated beliefs. For example, Donald Jackson's Genesis Frontispiece , from the St John's Bible, shows the first creation story. Each column in the artwork illustrates one day of creation.

The Bible	
The Bible is the holy book for Christians. It contains God's Word.	
The Old Testament is the part of the Bible written before Jesus' life, and contains the history and faith of the Israelites. - For Christians, the Bible is a form of revelation as they believe it is how God speaks to them. - Catholics believe the Bible is inspired, meaning the Holy Spirit guided human writers to write down the truth from God. - Most Catholics do not read the Bible literally. Instead they aim to understand the literal sense of the Bible (the message that God wanted to communicate to them).	 The New Testament is the part of the Bible written after Jesus' life, and contains the history and faith of those who followed Jesus.

Stories from Genesis	
Catholics believe that God created all life and everything that is created comes from God alone.	
- In the first creation story God creates the universe and everything in it over six days; God creates using the spoken word; God creates <i>ex nihilo</i> (out of nothing). - This story teaches that God is eternal (always existed and will always exist); transcendent (outside of space and time); and omnipotent (all powerful). - It teaches that creation is good. - It teaches that humans are created <i>imago Dei</i>; they have a responsibility to be stewards of creation; they have been created good. - Catholics interpret this as a symbolic story to help answer the questions 'Where did the world and everything in it come from?' and 'Why are we here?'	 - In the second creation story God orders chaos and creates harmony; man is created by God from the earth and God breathes life into him; woman is created by God from man's rib. - This story teaches that God is immanent (close to humans and acting in the world). - It teaches that creation is lovingly made for humans to live together in a relationship with the world and with each other. - It teaches that humans have a responsibility to be stewards of creation. - Catholics interpret this as a symbolic story to help answer the question 'What is our purpose?' 

Scientific theories about creation	
The Big Bang theory says that the universe began around 15 billion years ago from a hot, dense point of energy.	The theory of evolution suggests that all living things change over many generations to suit their environment, and that this happens because of natural selection.
Most Catholics are not creationists. Instead they believe there is no conflict between science and religion since science tells us how life exists and religion tells us why life exists.	

How do teachings about God's role in creation impact Catholics today?	
- The Catholic Church teaches that we should try to reduce human suffering and increase cooperation and friendship between all people (Catholic Social Teaching). - The four core principles of Catholic Social Teaching are: the dignity of the human person, the common good, subsidiarity, and solidarity. - Catholics believe they have a duty to care for the world and everything in it (stewardship). - Pope Francis describes stewardship as responding to 'the cry of the earth and the cry of the poor' (<i>Laudato si'</i>). Prayer is the way in which people communicate with God. It is a response to God's revelation. - When Catholics pray, they lift their hearts and minds to God. It is a way of walking with God throughout their lives.	

CHAPTER 2:

PROPHECY AND PROMISE

Knowledge organiser

Key vocabulary	
revelation	The way in which God is made known to humans, which Catholics believe is most perfectly done through Jesus.
Dei Verbum	The Latin phrase for 'Word of God'; also a document from the Second Vatican Council explaining how Jesus is the Word of God.
scripture	The holy book(s) of a religion; in Christianity it is the Bible.
tradition	Also known as Apostolic Tradition, these are actions and teachings from the original apostles passed on from one generation of bishops to the next.
magisterium	From the Latin term <i>magister</i> , meaning teacher or master; it is the authority of the Church to teach.
inspired	'God breathed'; the belief that the Holy Spirit guides an individual to act or write what is good and true.
canon	the agreed list of books that make up the Catholic Bible
Old Testament	The books of the first half of the Bible showing the creation of the world and God's relationship with the Israelites.
New Testament	The books of the second half of the Bible which tell the story of Jesus' life, ministry and death, and the establishment of the early Church.
Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek	Languages spoken in the area where Jesus grew up; some books of the Bible were written in these languages.
Tanakh	The Jewish Bible.
Liturgy of the Word	The part of Mass where Catholics are taught God's Word from the Bible.

OPTIONS	
Artistic expression	Art is often used in religion to express scripture in a beautiful and engaging way, for example The Book of Kells , which is an ancient and beautiful handwritten book that contains the illuminated Gospels.
Lived religion	Biblical idioms have developed over time to become part of everyday language in the UK. Their presence reflects how influential the Bible has been in the UK. They are used to enhance everyday language and to express deeper meanings in a more interesting way.

The Bible	
Bible references are made up of book, chapter and verse. They help Catholics to find specific passages. - The Bible is read in translation, which means that it is not usually read today in the original languages it was written in (Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek), as most people do not speak these languages now. - Catholics believe the Bible's writers were inspired by the Holy Spirit, so the true author of the Bible is God.	- The Bible is like a library of books as it is made up of many smaller books. It has around 40 different authors, with their own backgrounds and literary forms. The Tanakh (the Jewish Bible) and the Old Testament share many of the same books, however Jews and Christians arrange and interpret them differently. 

How is God's message revealed to Catholics?	
Scripture - The Bible is also known as sacred scripture. Christians believe it is how God reveals information that will aid humanity's salvation. - Together, the Old Testament and New Testament explain the history of salvation. - The Old Testament reveals prophecies about Jesus and key information about God's plan for salvation. In the New Testament, the prophecies and promises in the Old Testament are fulfilled through Jesus. - The Catechism teaches that the Old Testament has 'intrinsic value', meaning that it is essential and valuable in its own right. - Catholics believe scripture is without error, which means that through it God speaks to humans and gives them key messages about salvation.	Tradition <i>Dei Verbum 9</i> teaches that sacred tradition is just as important to Catholics as sacred scripture. Both are seen as the Word of God. - Tradition comes from the words and actions of the apostles, who were given the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. This gave them authority. - Tradition has developed teachings on the sanctity of life, the sacraments, the Creeds and the Mass. - Tradition is alive, therefore as the Church grows and changes, so does tradition. 
The magisterium - The magisterium is the teaching authority of the Catholic Church, which has been given to the Pope and the bishops so they can faithfully and authoritatively teach Catholics how to follow the Word of God. - The authority was given to St Peter and the apostles who founded the early Church and started sacred tradition. - This authority is passed down to every Pope and the bishops, who use it to teach the Word of God.	

How is scripture used by Catholics today?	
- The Catholic Church uses scripture as the foundation of Mass, in the Liturgy of the Word. Catholics hear Bible readings that help them to feel closer to God and to understand what God expects of them. - Catholics use scripture in prayer, for example in the Rosary, which is connected to key events in the Gospels. Catholics meditate on events in the Gospels when they pray the Mysteries of the Rosary.	

DLS – Year 8

Autumn Term Newsletter



Autumn 1 Creation and Covenant	Podcast and Video Recommendations: Dead Funny History on Rameses the Great Busted Halo - Baptism YouTube - Moses in Art Short and Curly Podcast - Do we need a rule book to be a good person? Reading Recommendations: Cowards by Marcus Sedgwick I am Rebel by Ross Montgomery
Autumn 2 Prophecy and Promise	Podcast and Video Recommendations: You're Dead to Me on Medieval Christmas You're Dead to Me on Christmas with Charles Dickens Busted Halo - Advent Reading Recommendations: Horrible Christmas by Terry Deary The Christmas Mystery by Jostein Gaarder Good Omens by Terry Pratchett



This video from the YouTube channel In God's Hands covers everything in Unit 1:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GjfcFzmlnTM>

As part of Unit 2 we will be looking at some of the Old Testament prophets. Here are some useful videos from the Bible Project.

Jeremiah: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RSK36cHbrk0>

Amos: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mGgWaPGpGz4>

Isaiah: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d0A6Uchb1F8>

When we get closer to Christmas we will be learning about Advent traditions. Why not get involved at home and make a Jesse Tree? Instructions here:

<https://www.catholicculture.org/culture/liturgicalyear/activities/view.cfm?id=545>



Live Jesus in our hearts

CREATION AND COVENANT

Knowledge organiser

Key vocabulary	
the Fall	The story in Genesis 3 when humans commit the first sin and fall away from God's grace.
original sin	The state of sin in which all humans are born, meaning they inherit the consequences of Adam and Eve's first sin.
concupiscence	The natural temptation to sin that all humans have, following the Fall.
Sinai covenant	The covenant Moses made with God at Mount Sinai, and when he was given the Ten Commandments as part of the Law.
the Decalogue	The ten 'words' or sayings of God that guided the Jewish people to live as God wanted; also called the Ten Commandments.
freedom	The power or right a person has to act, speak or think as they want; being able to choose their own destiny, independent of influence from anyone or anything else.
responsibility	Having control or power over something, which leads to a duty or moral obligation to behave correctly.
conscience	An intuitive knowledge of right and wrong, which leads to an instinctive desire to do right and to avoid wrong.
baptism	The Sacrament of Initiation that welcomes new members into the Catholic Church and washes a person clean of the original sin all humans inherit following the first sin by Adam and Eve.

OPTIONS	
Ethical	Christians believe it is important to show love of neighbour , which Jesus taught is the greatest commandment and which he illustrated through the story of The Good Samaritan . Pope Francis' encyclical Fratelli Tutti also reminds Christians that all people are connected to each other just like a family.
Artistic expression	Artists have depicted the moment of Moses receiving the Ten Commandments because it is such an important part of the Christian faith. David Courlander's Moses Delivering His Ten Commandments shows Moses coming down from the mountain holding two stone tablets, surrounded by the Jewish people. The icon Moses Receiving the Law shows Moses receiving the commandments from God at the top of Mount Sinai.
Lived religion	Conscientious objectors do not participate in certain actions or processes because of their personal beliefs. Sophie Scholl refused to participate in the activities of the Nazi Party and, through the White Rose movement, spoke out against the Nazi regime.

The Fall and human sin

The story of the **Fall in Genesis 3** helps Christians to understand why there is sin in the world.

The Fall	Sin
- God gives humans the freedom to choose between right and wrong. In the story of the Fall, Adam and Eve use this free will to disobey God and commit sin. - When Adam and Eve sin, they spoil their relationship with God, with each other and with nature. - Catholics believe all humans are marked with original sin from Adam and Eve's sin. This means humans are more tempted to sin. - Catholics believe that the story of the Fall is figurative: it uses metaphors to explain why we have sin in the world. - The story of the Fall emphasises God's goodness: God shows people how to avoid sin and promises that evil will be overcome.	Christians believe a sin is an act against the will of God or when someone goes against what their conscience tells them is right. Personal sin is the sin we have chosen to do ourselves. Original sin is the state that all humans are born into, inheriting the consequences of Adam and Eve's sin.



Covenants and God's commands

Covenants are **agreements between two or more people**. God made covenants with humanity.

- In the **Sinai covenant**, **God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses**. These commandments **teach humans how to love God and others**.
- Jesus taught humans that the **greatest commandment** is to love God with all your heart, soul and mind, and to love your neighbour as yourself.
- By keeping God's commands, Christians **express their love for God and stay committed to the covenant**.



Conscience

Catholics believe that conscience is **God's law written on their heart**, and that God guides people through their conscience to **do good and avoid evil**.

Catholics believe that:

- People have an **intuitive knowledge of right and wrong** because they are created *imago Dei*.
- They need to **inform their conscience** (for example by reading the Bible and praying) so that they grow in faith and keep God's word at the centre of their lives.
- They should always **obey their conscience**, but it must be well informed.

Baptism

- Baptism is a **Sacrament of Initiation** that **welcomes a person into the Church**.
- Baptism **cleanses a person of their original sin and personal sins**.
- The idea of **water washing away sin** is found in Numbers in the Old Testament.
- In the New Testament, **John the Baptist** baptised Jesus and others. Jesus then instructed his disciples to **baptise all new Christians**.



- Most Catholics are baptised as babies or young children (**infant baptism**).
- St Augustine** taught that infant baptism is important to ensure that a person is **cleansed of original sin** and able to live a Christian life as soon as possible.
- Some Christians believe that baptism should only be celebrated by people who are old enough to decide to be baptised (**believers' baptism**).
- They say that Jesus himself was baptised as an adult, and that the promises made in baptism are personal and life-changing, so people should be old enough to understand how important they are.

PROPHECY AND PROMISE

Knowledge organiser

Key vocabulary	
prophet	A person anointed by God and inspired by God through the Holy Spirit to share God's messages.
priest	A person anointed by God to make thanksgiving offerings on behalf of the people; today, it also refers to an ordained minister of the Catholic Church, who celebrates the sacraments in which all Catholics participate.
king	An anointed person who has authority, power and responsibility for people in their care; also a ruler of a country.
messianic	Relating to the Messiah.
Advent	The first season in the liturgical year, in which Christians prepare and wait for both the birth of Jesus and the Second Coming of Christ.
Amos	An early Hebrew prophet who called people back to God and warned of divine judgement on people who sinned.
Elijah	An Old Testament prophet who foretells the coming of the Messiah in the books 1 Kings and 2 Kings.
John the Baptist	A New Testament prophet who prophesied and prepared the way for Jesus as the Messiah; also the cousin of Jesus.

OPTIONS	
Ethical	Superstition is when a person places faith in magic or luck in the belief that they can influence or control events. It has existed for thousands of years and can be found all over the world. The Catholic Church teaches that superstition takes Christians away from God and directs their faith towards false 'powers'.
Artistic expression	Christmas carols are hymns on the theme of Christmas. The lyrics of many carols are connected to prophecies in the Old Testament and are sung as a way of preparing to celebrate the birth of Christ. 'O Come, O Come, Emmanuel' is an example of this.
Lived religion	St Óscar Romero was a priest from El Salvador who spoke out against the military dictatorship and violence in the country. He preached sermons about the preferential love for the poor, which gave people hope. His prophetic voice inspires Christians today to speak out against injustice.

What are prophetic texts?

Prophets are called by God to be **God's spokespeople on earth**. They are **inspired by the Holy Spirit** to share **God's warnings, encouragements or predictions** with people.

- Prophetic texts **all follow the same pattern: call, message and fulfilment**.
- They have **many different themes**, for example Amos gives warnings to people from God while Jeremiah focuses on social justice. **Jeremiah** was called by God to try to convince people to end the corrupt practices happening in Israel at the time.
- Some prophetic texts use **images and parables** to help people understand God's messages. Amos uses the image of a **plumb line** to show the standard of living that God wants people to follow.
- Some prophetic texts are **messianic**: they explain what the Messiah will be like and what he will do. An example is Isaiah predicting the coming of a '**suffering servant**'.
- Christians believe these predictions in the Old Testament are **fulfilled in the New Testament**, showing that God's promises are kept. Christians believe Isaiah's prediction of the suffering servant was fulfilled in Jesus.
- Some prophetic texts connect to Advent and the **Advent wreath**, which is a devotion used to wait and prepare for the birth of Jesus and the Second Coming of Christ.



The prophet Amos

Amos was a Hebrew prophet who was called by God in a vision. He:

- Called for people to **repent their sinful ways** by hating evil and turning to righteousness.
- Called for wealthy people to **care for those in poverty**, or risk punishment from God.
- Criticised **external religion**, as people were taking part in religious ceremonies but not acting in a loving and compassionate way.
- Warned people that **God was unhappy** with the way they were living, to try to help them understand that what they were doing was damaging their relationship with God.
- Shared God's **promise** that people who follow God will be rewarded and enjoy God's forgiveness and blessings.
- Talked about God's **remnant**: the faithful few who do as God wants. God wants to build a relationship with this remnant as they are God's chosen people.
- Showed God to be a **judge of all nations** who will fairly judge everyone on their actions.



The prophet John the Baptist

- John the Baptist is a New Testament prophet who shares the **same pattern of call, message, and fulfilment** that the Old Testament prophets did.
- He is connected to the prophet Elijah, who begins the **cycle of prophecy** that John concludes.
- John is **called from the moment of his conception**, and his father is told that he will **prepare people for the coming of the Messiah**.
- Christians believe his **message is fulfilled in Jesus**, whom John baptises in the River Jordan.

How lay people are called to be witnesses of Christ

Christians believe that Jesus carries out the roles of **priest, prophet and king**. Christians believe they too are called to be priest, prophet, and king through Baptism.

- Christians are called to be **priests** by participating in the sacraments, showing devotion to God and supporting others to do the same.
- Christians are called to be **prophets** by helping others to come to know God.
- Christians are called to be **kings** by acting as Jesus would and leading by example.



DLS – Year 9

Autumn Term Newsletter



Autumn 1 Creation and Covenant	Podcast and Video Recommendations: You're Dead to Me on Palaeolithic Cave Art BBC Bitesize - Religious Art Busted Halo - Marriage 1 Busted Halo - Marriage 2 Reading Recommendations: Can a Robot Be Human? By Peter Cave My Sister's Keeper by Jodi Picoult Pig Heart Boy by Malorie Blackman
Autumn 2 Prophecy and Promise	Podcast and Video Recommendations: Busted Halo - Mary Busted Halo - The Assumption Busted Halo - The Immaculate Conception YouTube - Allegories in the Bible Reading Recommendations: Normal Women: Making History for 900 Years (Teen Edition) by Philippa Gregory and Alexis Snell The Philosopher Queens by Rebecca Buxton

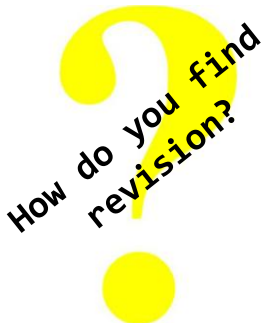


This video from the YouTube channel In God's Hands covers everything in Unit 1:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FIDdShpD4Sk>

In Unit 2 we'll be looking at the stories of some of the women of the Old Testament. Why not watch this video from Catholic Central?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAmTtd758l8>



This BBC Bitesize article is for GCSE students but it has lots of helpful revision tips:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zw8qpbk#zh38wnb>

You'll find even more ideas to support your learning here:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/groups/cp60w97z7y1t>

Live Jesus in our hearts

CHAPTER 1:

CREATION AND COVENANT

Knowledge organiser

Key vocabulary	
imago Dei	A Latin phrase meaning 'in the image of God', the idea that humans reflect God's nature.
inalienable dignity	A state of value attached to human life that cannot be challenged or removed.
human person	For Catholics, a living being possessing both a physical body and spiritual soul.
relational	Concerning the way in which two or more people are connected; in Catholicism this is the relationship between humans, and between humans and God.
rational	Based on reason or logic.
volitional	Based on free choice or free will.
sanctity of life	The idea that human life is a holy gift from God.
marriage	In Catholicism, a binding lifelong relationship in which a man and a woman live by promises made to each other and to God.
Sacrament of Matrimony	The Sacrament at the Service of Communion in which a man and woman make the lasting commitment of marriage.

OPTIONS

Ethical	In vitro fertilisation (IVF) is a method used to fertilise an egg outside of the woman's body. This technique is typically used when a couple cannot conceive naturally. The use of IVF raises serious ethical implications for Catholics because it replaces the act of sex in marriage , and because the procedure may bring about selective abortion or the destruction of fertilised embryos . Catholics believe this goes against the sanctity of life .
Artistic expression	The Catechism teaches that art is used by humans to express their relationship with God , and that it bears a likeness to God's creation because it is also inspired by truth and love. The Sulawesi cave painting shows animals being hunted by beings that are part human and part animal. This leads some people to think the artists had a sense of something greater than themselves. Cueva de las Manos is a cave painting of handprints the size of a teenager's hand. It might have been created as a rite of passage or a reminder of the gathering of a community.
Lived religion	Hospices are places that provide palliative care for people who are approaching death or have life-limiting illnesses. Christians often support hospices because they believe hospices recognise the dignity and value of human life by providing personalised care to vulnerable people. The hospice movement was founded by Dame Cecily Saunders . She believed that suffering could be physical, spiritual, psychological and social – hospices are places that respond to this.

Genesis 1, creation *imago Dei* and the sanctity of life

- In **Genesis 1**, God creates humans **imago Dei**.
- Humans are given the responsibility to care for God's creation and to reproduce to continue God's creation.
- Catholics believe that being created *imago Dei* means every person has **dignity and value**. It also means that every person is:
 - someone, not something** (we are unique individuals)
 - relational** (we need others)
 - volitional** (we have free choice)
 - rational** (we can think logically).
- Catholics believe that **human life is sacred** as it is created *imago Dei* and is blessed and holy.
- Catholics believe that **life begins at conception** and so **abortion is always wrong** because it ends a life created by God.



Genesis 2, relationships and morality

- In **Genesis 2**, man is made first from the dust of the earth and given life with God's breath. Woman is then created from man's rib. They are made to be in **relationship** with each other.
- The Church teaches that men and women are **created equally** and have **equal dignity**. Nothing can remove a person's dignity.
- Catholics believe **sexual relationships** should be **respected and valued as a gift from God**.
- Their purpose is to be an **expression of love between a married couple** and to **create new life**.
- The Church teaches that humans have the **freedom and responsibility** to make good moral choices.
- Moral actions have a **'communal dimension'**: they have an impact on others and the wider community.
- The Catechism teaches that we can know what is moral by examining the:
 - chosen object** (the act being carried out and the result of it)
 - end view or intention** (the motivation behind the act)
 - circumstances of the action** (the situation in which the decision is made).



The Sacrament of Matrimony

For Catholics, the **Genesis creation stories** show that marriage has always been God's plan for humans. It is a **gift from God to unite a man and woman**. Marriage is:

- Exclusive**: the couple must be faithful to each other.
- Life-giving**: the couple give their lives to each other and promise to try to have children.
- Permanent**: a lifelong commitment until death.
- A sacrament**: an outward sign of God's sacred love.
- A Service of Communion**: Jesus becomes part of the relationship between husband and wife, helping them to live closely to him.
- Marriage was described as a sacrament by **St Augustine** in the fourth century AD.
- The Sacrament of Matrimony can happen in a **Nuptial Mass** or as a separate **wedding ceremony**.
- Questions before the consent** ask the couple to confirm that they are freely choosing to get married; they will love and honour each other for the rest of their lives; and they will accept children from God and bring them up in the Church.
- In the **civil declaration of freedom** the couple confirm they are lawfully able to marry.
- In the **consent** the couple promise to love and care for each other no matter what challenges life may bring.
- The **blessing and giving of rings** is a sign of the couple's never-ending love.



CHAPTER 2:

PROPHECY AND PROMISE

Knowledge organiser

Key vocabulary	
typology	In Christianity, the study of Old Testament figures, objects, places or events which predict or hint at who or what is to come in the New Testament.
Protoevangelium	The 'first gospel'; this refers to Genesis 3:15 because it is the first messianic prophecy in the Bible.
Mary	The mother of Jesus.
Mother of God	A title given to Mary, because Jesus is God and she is Jesus' mother.
Immaculate Conception	A dogma (teaching) of the Catholic Church that states that Mary, the mother of Jesus, did not inherit the stain of Original Sin when she was conceived by her own mother.
Our Lady	A title of particular respect for Mary, reflecting her high status within the Church.
New Eve	Eve is the mother of all humans as the first woman; Mary, as the mother of Jesus, who offers redemption and new life to humanity, becomes the New Eve, or mother, for baptised Catholics.
Magnificat	Mary's prayer of praise in Luke 1:45-56.
the Rosary	A set of prayers said in honour of Mary during which Catholics will meditate on particular events in the life of Mary and Jesus.

OPTIONS

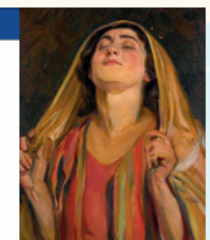
Ethical	The Magnificat has inspired Christians through the years as it has a lasting message of social justice . It shows that God is on the side of people who are humble, vulnerable or oppressed , which gives them hope and encourages others to support them and fight against injustice.
Artistic expression	Devotional images of Mary show her importance within the Church. Our Lady of Guadalupe is a shrine dedicated to Mary in Mexico City, showing Mary pregnant with Jesus. Our Lady of Walsingham is the national shrine of Mary for Catholics in England, showing Mary sitting on a throne with baby Jesus. Both shrines use symbols and imagery to show Mary's importance.
Lived religion	St Josephine Bakhita was a religious sister who was enslaved as a child, and made a saint in 2000. She is seen as a woman of the Magnificat as she embodies the faith and qualities found within it, such as humility, courage and hope.

Reading the Bible allegorically

- An **allegorical story** in the Bible is one that mirrors or symbolises the events of another time or place.
- Typology** is part of the allegorical sense of scripture, as it is the study of how people or things in the Old Testament **foreshadow** those yet to come in the New Testament.
- Adam and Eve** are '**types**' of **Jesus and Mary** because they foreshadow the redemption to come through Christ.

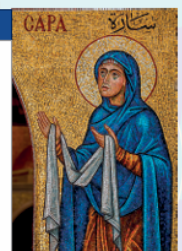
The importance of Hannah

- Hannah's story is found in **1 Samuel 1-2** in the Old Testament.
- She is unhappy to have no children but **vows to God** that if God will give her a son, she will give her son to God. She **gives birth to her son Samuel**, who goes on to become a priest and prophet.
- Hannah shows **faith and constancy** in God by trusting that God will give her a child, and by gifting her son back to God.
- In giving her a child, God saves Hannah and replaces her sadness and fear with joy and hope. Catholics believe this gives a glimpse of God's greater plan of salvation through Jesus. In this way, Hannah is seen as **keeping the hope of salvation alive**.
- Hannah's story is also one of **remarkable reversal** as she experienced a great change in fortune. It is an example of God **lifting up the humble over the powerful**.
- In Hannah's prayer (1 Samuel 2:1-10), Hannah shows her **praise and gratitude** for God.



Holy women and the hope of salvation

- Sarah, Rebecca and Rachel** are three women in the Old Testament who helped to **keep alive the hope of salvation**. This means their stories showed that God had not abandoned humanity but was working to bring salvation.
- They are also '**types**' of **Mary** as their sons helped to **prepare the path to salvation** that Mary's son Jesus then fulfils.
- Sarah** was the wife of Abraham. She was unable to have children until God blessed her with a son, **Isaac**, as part of God's covenant with Abraham. She became the mother of the **royal line of King David**, from which Jesus is descended.
- Rebecca** was Isaac's wife. She faithfully followed God's wishes and this led her son **Jacob** to become the ancestor of all the people of Israel, continuing God's covenant with Abraham.
- Rachel** was the favourite wife of Jacob. She struggled to have children until God blessed her with a son, **Joseph**. He was chosen to be the leader of the twelve tribes of Israel, from which the Messiah would be born.



The importance of Mary

- The Blessed Virgin Mary is **venerated** in the Church as both the Mother of God and the Mother of the Church. Catholics believe she is the **perfect disciple**.
- Mary was chosen by God to bear Jesus because of her **faith and purity**.
- In the **Magnificat**, Mary **praises and thanks God** for what God has done for her and for others who are vulnerable but show faith and humility.
- In the Magnificat, Mary made a **prophecy** that she would be remembered for many years. One way this prophecy is fulfilled is through her **titles**, such as 'Our Lady' and 'Mother of the Church'.
- The Church has **four Marian Dogmas** which explain the importance of Mary: that she is the **Mother of God**, the **Immaculate Conception**, **Ever Virgin** and that she was **Assumed** into heaven.

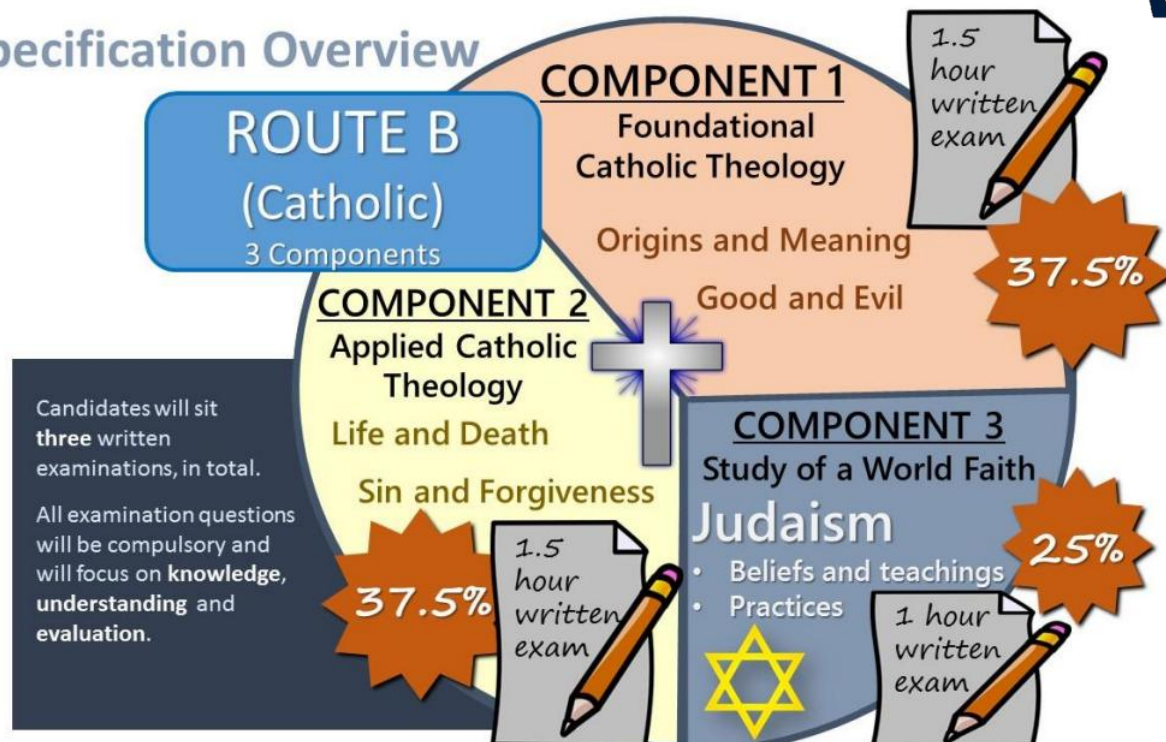


DLS – Year 10

Autumn Term Newsletter



Specification Overview



This term we will be studying...

Paper 3: Judaism

Beliefs and Teachings

BBC Bitesize:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjbyb82/revision/1>

Practices

BBC Bitesize:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zv626yc/revision/1>

Here are two YouTube playlists covering the Judaism course:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hp2X9yXlZvA&list=PLridK7pLbTbRE1Zo174uJcoAqTi-rsVH4>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dIHjeM1kqzA&list=PL87a7MI4mlkg6tt3kNTzBX2_gr8krn_Kp

Live Jesus in our hearts

Topic 1: Jewish Beliefs

Monotheism, Covenants, and the Sanctity of Life



God as One (Monotheism)

"The Shema"

Fundamental belief that God is one, indivisible, and unique, as declared in the Shema: "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one" (Deuteronomy 6:4).

Creator, Law-Giver, and Judge



613 Mitzvot

God is the sole architect of the universe (Genesis), the provider of the **613 Mitzvot** (Exodus), and a **Judge** who rewards good and punishes evil.



The Divine Presence (Shekhinah)

Shekhinah refers to the "dwelling" or divine presence of God in the world, often associated with the Tabernacle or the feminine attributes of God.

Different Views on the "Anointed One" (Mashiach)



Orthodox Jews generally expect a personal Messiah to bring world peace and rebuild the Temple.



Reform Jews often focus on a "Messianic Age" achieved through human efforts to do good.

Agreements with God (Covenants)



Abrahamic Covenant: Land, Descendants, Circumcision



Mosaic Covenant: Mount Sinai, Ten Commandments/Decalogue

Define the Jewish relationship with God.



The Sanctity of Life (Pikuach Nefesh)

Principle that saving a life overrides almost any other religious law, the Talmud states, "Anyone who destroys a human life is considered as if he had destroyed an entire world."

The Afterlife (Olam Ha-Ba).

Orthodox vs Reform Views



Orthodox views often include bodily resurrection and "Sheol" (a place of souls)

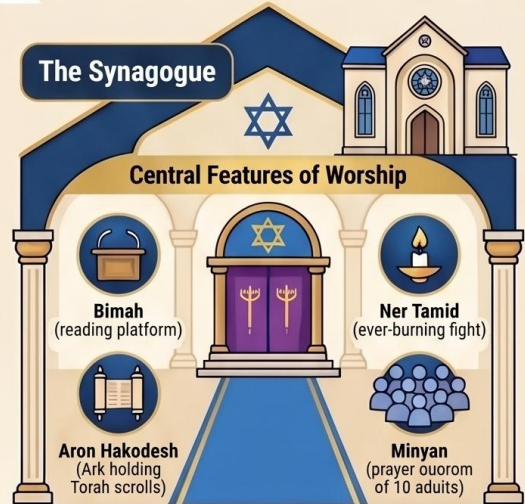


Reform views focus on the immortality of the soul or spiritual survival.

Topic 2: Jewish Practices

Worship, Rituals, and Daily Life

The Synagogue



Central Features of Worship

Bimah
(reading platform)

Ner Tamid
(ever-burning light)

Aron Hakodesh
(Ark holding Torah scrolls)

Minyan
(prayer quorum of 10 adults)



The Day of Rest and Celebration (Shabbat)

A 25-hour period from Friday sunset to Saturday sunset, commanded by Exodus 20:8: "Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy."



Worship in the Home

Jewish homes often feature a **Mezuzah** on doorposts and use a **Siddur** for daily prayers like the Shema and Modeh Ani.

Rituals and Life Cycles

Brit Milah Ceremony: "Just as he has entered into the Covenant as may he enter into Torah, into marriage, and into good deeds."



Brit Milah
(circumcision at 8 days)

Bar/Bat Mitzvah
(coming of age at 13/12)

Marriage
(under a Chupah with a Ketubah contract)

Mourning
(Shiva, Paddish, and Yarsheit)

Kashrut (Dietary Laws)



Kosher

Kosher foods fit for consumption, prohibit mixing milk and meat, require Shechita.



Treifah

Treifah are forbidden.

Major Festivals



Rosh Hashanah
(New Year/Shofar)



Yom Kippur
(Atone/penitence/Fasting)



Pesach
(Passover/Zeder meal)



Sukkot
(Harvest/Booths)

Celebrate God's creation and history.

DLS – Year 11

Autumn Term Newsletter



This term we will be studying...

Paper 2: Applied Catholic Theology

Life and Death

RE Beck Playlist:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y6amb1Ojd-A&list=PLridK7pLbTbS0uv-ghW6-WFJPwF56V1Aj>

RS Bites Playlist:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uXZJJQuCehg&list=PL87a7Ml4mlkj4p4gWahEG7YZu8CQBgNRH>

Mock exams will be at the end of term. You will be sitting two papers.

Paper 1 will combine Component 1 FCT and Component 2 ACT.

Paper 2 will cover Judaism.

Revision resources are on Google Drive and the class teacher will provide support closer to the time but here are your topic lists.

Paper 1 Topics	Paper 2 Topics
Peace Creation in Genesis The environment The value of human life Scientific explanations for creation Documents of the Second Vatican Council The Lord's Prayer Beliefs about life after death Assisted suicide	Mitzvot Covenant with Moses The Ten Commandments God as One God as Creator Synagogue Marriage Passover Kosher



Here's a great article from Birmingham City University on the best revision tips:

<https://www.bcu.ac.uk/exams-and-revision/best-ways-to-revise/best-revision-techniques>

Live Jesus in our hearts

GCSE Applied Catholic Theology: Life, Death, Sin & Forgiveness

THEME 3: LIFE AND DEATH



ESCHATOLOGY & THE LAST THINGS



HEAVEN
(Eternal Existence, God's Presence)



SOUL
(Eternal Part)



JUDGEMENT
(Personal Responsibility, Ultimate Choice)



PURGATORY
(State of Purification)



HELL
(Eternal Separation from God)

'We will not all sleep,
but we will be changed.'
(1 Cor 15:51)



RESURRECTION
(Raising Body to Life)

SANCTITY OF LIFE & END-OF-LIFE CARE



Life is a gift from conception
to natural death.
(Evangelium Vitae 65)



PALLIATIVE CARE
(Kill the pain, not the patient;
Respect dignity)

'We are stewards, not owners, of the life
God has entrusted to us.' (CCC 2280)

ARTEFACTS, MUSIC, & RITUALS



CHRISTIAN SARCOPHAGI
(Icons depict Jesus' death as
triumph, not defeat)



FAURE'S REQUIEM
(Lullaby of death,
peaceful rest)

CATHOLIC FUNERAL RITE



WHITE PALL
(Baptism)

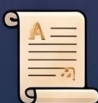


HOLY WATER
(New Life)



INCENSE
Honouring Body

MAGISTERIUM



Encyclicals
(Ordinary)



General Councils
(Extraordinary)

THEME 4: SIN AND FORGIVENESS



MORAL & ECCLESIAL CONCEPTS



ABSOLUTISM
(Actions always right/wrong)



RELATIVISM
(Moral rules not fixed)



SIN
(Acting against God's law)

THE PASCHAL MYSTERY



LAST SUPPER
(Eucharist)



CRUCIFIXION
(Ultimate
Sacrifice)



RESURRECTION
(Victory over
Death)



ASCENSION
(Return to
Father)

THE CHURCH & ITS MISSION



CATHOLIC
(Universal)

APOSTOLIC
(Tracing Authority)



SEVEN SACRAMENTS
(Outward signs,
inward grace)



EUCCHARIST
(Source and Summit)

PUNISHMENT & FORGIVENESS



RETRIBUTION
(Justice)



DETERRENCE
(Discouraging Crime)



REHABILITATION
(Helping Reform, aligns
with Forgiveness)

'Forgive anyone who hurts you.'
(Jesus)



MISSION & EVANGELISATION

'Go out and make
disciples of all nations.'
(Matthew 28)

'Outside the Church
there is no salvation.'
(CCC 845)



EVANGELII GAUDIUM
(Spread Gospel, care for poor)