



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
REGION VII

Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental



Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems

Quarter 1 – Module 5: Core Teaching of Christianity and its Elements



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Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems – Grade 12
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 5: Core Teaching of Christianity and its Elements
First Edition, 2020

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Published by the Department of Education
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Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

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Printed in the Philippines by _____

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Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems

**Quarter 1 – Module 5:
Core Teaching of Christianity
and its Elements**



Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Core Teaching of Christianity and its Elements!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.









As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.




For the learner:

Welcome to the Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Core Teaching of Christianity and its Elements!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:

 <i>What I Need to Know</i>	This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.
 <i>What I Know</i>	This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.
 <i>What's In</i>	This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.
 <i>What's New</i>	In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways; a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.
 <i>What is It</i>	This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.
 <i>What's More</i>	This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.
 <i>What I Have Learned</i>	This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.
 <i>What I Can Do</i>	This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.

 Assessment	This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.
 Additional Activities	In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned.
 Answer Key	This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



What I Need to Know

MOST ESSENTIAL LEARNING COMPETENCY:

Examine the brief history, core teachings, fundamental beliefs, practices, and related issues of Christianity.

Content Standards:

- a. Founder: Jesus Christ (c. 7 BC30 A.D.)
- b. Sacred texts: Bible (Old Testament and New Testament)
- c. Doctrines: Trinity, Virgin Birth, Deity of Christ, Resurrection, Last Judgment
- d. God: Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit)
- e. Sects: Roman Catholic, Greek/Eastern Orthodox, Protestantism, etc.
- f. Issues: Ecumenism, Sexuality issues (e.g., contraception, homosexuality, ordination of women)

Performance Standards:

The learner interviews a Christian parent or couple on why they are Christians and what beliefs and practices they adhere to.

At the end of the module, you should be able to:

- K** - Explain the core teaching of Christianity.
- S** - Initiate an interview with a Christian couple.
- A** - Display compassion as the core teaching of Christianity.



What I Know

Direction: Read each item carefully and use your notebook to write your answers.

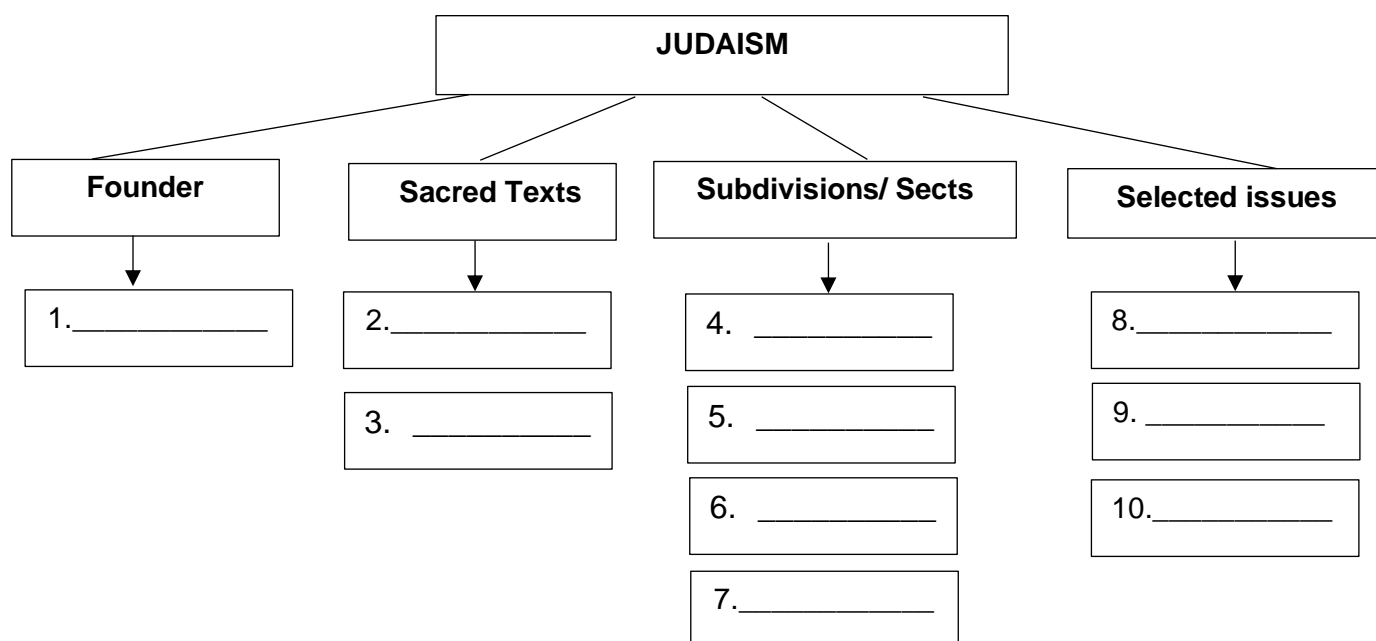
Read and analyze each sentence. Write **T** if the statement is **TRUE** and write **F** if the statement is **FALSE**.

- _____ 1. Christianity is a monotheistic religion.
- _____ 2. Old Testament is composed of 27 books written around 50 to 100 C.E. and is composed of two sections: The Gospels which tell the story of Jesus (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John); and the letters (or Epistles), written by various Christian leaders to serve as guide to the early Christian communities.
- _____ 3. Jesus Christ was a first-century Jewish preacher and religious leader.
- _____ 4. Christians believe in the Holy Trinity, which means that God is composed of three persons: God the Father, the Son (Jesus Christ), and the Holy Spirit.
- _____ 5. The core teaching of Christianity is the love of oneself.
- _____ 6. *Monotheism* is the belief in one god who is more powerful than the rest.
- _____ 7. The biblical account of creation is commonly and naturally taught alongside the theory of evolution.
- _____ 8. Christianity is the largest of the world's religions.
- _____ 9. Islam, Judaism and Christianity all have their roots in the middle east.
- _____ 10. The New Testament focuses on the life of Jesus and the spread of early Christianity.



What's In

In the previous module, you have been introduced to the elements of Judaism such as its core teachings, principal beliefs, practices and selected issues. Prior to taking up the new lesson in this module, let us first review your learning by completing the missing information in the concept map below. Choose your answers inside the word bank.



WORD BANK

Talmud
Bible
Hasidism

Women's Role
Moses
Anti- Semitism

Holocaust
Reform Judaism
Torah

Orthodox Judaism
Conservative



What's New

Read and analyze the poem below, then answer the questions that follow in your activity notebook.

When I say, "I am a Christian"
by Carol Wimmer

When I say, "I am a Christian"
I'm not shouting, "I've been saved!"
I'm whispering, "I get lost!
That's why I chose this way".
When I say, "I am a Christian"

I don't speak with human pride
I'm confessing that I stumble –
Needing God to be my guide
When I say, "I am a Christian"

I'm not trying to be strong
I'm professing that I'm weak
And pray for strength to carry on.
When I say, "I am a Christian"

I'm not bragging of success
I'm admitting that I've failed
And cannot ever pay the debt.
When I say, "I am a Christian"

I don't think I know it all
I submit to my confusion
Asking humbly to be taught.
When I say, "I am a Christian"

I'm not claiming to be perfect
My flaws are all too visible
But God believes I'm worth it.
When I say, "I am a Christian"

I still feel the sting of pain
I have my share of heartache,
Which is why I seek His name.
When I say, "I am a Christian"

I do not wish to judge
I have no authority...
I only know I'm loved

Questions:

1. What is the poem all about?
2. What does being a Christian mean according to the author?
3. What is your idea on the essence of being a Christian? Do you agree with the author's perspective? Why or why not?

Christianity is considered the most popular religion in the world with the greatest number of adherents among all religions. Starting around the 1st century C.E., it developed out of Judaism during the reign of the Roman Empire in West Asia. It centers on the life, teachings, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, who is considered the Messiah or Savior of humanity. The most common symbol for Christianity is the cross, for Christians believe that Jesus died on the cross to save humanity from their sins and to restore people's relationship with God the Father. Christians also believe in the Holy Trinity, which means God has three aspects—Father, Son, and the Holy Spirit. It is believed that God the Father sent His only Son, Jesus, to earth to redeem humanity from their sins for them to avoid the eternal flames of hell.

Although there has been a prophecy in Judaism that God the Father will send His only Son to redeem humanity from their sins and to restore relationship with God, the Jews do not accept that Jesus was the fulfillment of that promise. Instead, the Jews are still waiting for the Messiah to be sent by God the Father. Christians, on the other hand, have accepted that Jesus is the fulfillment of God's promise. Nonetheless, Christianity is considered one of the first monotheistic religions in the world and shares many similarities with Judaism in terms of belief in prophets, angels, judgment day, among others. Together with Judaism and Islam, Christianity is considered one of the world religions which traces its origins to the patriarch Abraham. The core teaching of Christianity is the message that a loving God sent His begotten Son to redeem humankind from eternal damnation.



What is It

a. Jesus as the Founder of Christianity



<https://www.pinterest.ph/pin/66850375702699708/>

Jesus Christ (c. 4 BC – c. AD 30 / 33), also referred to as Jesus of Nazareth and Jesus Christ, was a first-century Jewish preacher and religious leader. He is the central figure of Christianity and is widely described as the most influential person in history. Most Christians believe he is the incarnation of God the Son and the awaited Messiah (Christ) prophesied in the Old Testament. Virtually all modern scholars of antiquity agree that Jesus existed historically, although the quest for the historical Jesus has produced little agreement on the historical reliability of the Gospels and on how closely the Jesus portrayed in the Bible reflects the historical Jesus. Jesus was a Galilean Jew who was baptized by John the Baptist and began his ministry. He preached orally and was often referred to as "rabbi". Jesus debated with fellow Jews on how to best follow God, engaged in healings, taught in parables, and gathered followers. He also taught about the new covenant that God will bring to humanity: that of sending His begotten son to save humanity from their sins and restore the people's relationship with Him. Jesus preached that he was sent by God to fulfill this goal by dying on the cross, then resurrecting to life after three days to prove that God's plan had succeeded. Hearing these messages, Jesus soon attracted a group of followers who became his disciples and who called Him their teacher. Thus, Christianity started with a prophecy in the Old Testament: that God will send his only begotten Son to save humanity from eternal damnation. Jesus was seen by his followers to be the Messiah they were waiting for. He was arrested and tried by the Jewish authorities, turned over to the Roman government, and crucified on the order of Pontius Pilate, the Roman prefect. After his death, his followers believed he rose from the dead, and the community they formed eventually became the early Church.

b. Sacred texts: Bible (Old Testament and New Testament)

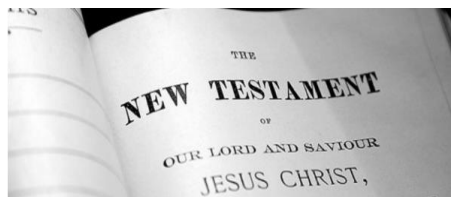
The Bible is considered the sacred scripture of Christianity. It is a collection of songs, stories, poetry, letters, history, as well as literature. It is composed of two books, the *Old Testament* and the *New Testament*.

Old Testament- the Old Testament, also called the Hebrew Bible, is composed of 39 books which are arranged in three parts: The first five books (Genesis to Deuteronomy) are considered “The Law” or Torah which may refer to guidance or instruction. They are called as such because they serve as guidelines on how people should live their everyday lives, as well as other legal necessities. Later these books



<https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/article/old-testament-important/>

were called the Pentateuch, which were attributed to Moses. Meanwhile, the second part of the Old Testament is called “The Prophets” which is divided into two parts, the earlier prophets and the latter prophets. The book of former prophets is considered historical while the book of latter prophets contains sayings and stories of the prophets. The third part is called “The Writings,” which include Psalms (songs, prayers, and worship liturgies), Proverbs (wise sayings), Job (a drama that explores the nature of suffering), and the five scrolls (Megilloth) which were grouped together for their associations with a particular religious festival.



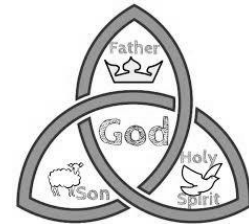
<http://stpetesrock.blogspot.com/2017/08/in-90-days-read-whole-new-testament.html>

New Testament- the New Testament is composed of 27 books written around 50 to 100 C.E. and is composed of two sections: the Gospels which tell the story of Jesus (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John) ; and the letters (or Epistles), written by various Christian leaders to serve as guide to the early Christian communities. They were written to tell the life and teachings of Jesus. The Acts of Apostles and Luke tell how Christianity developed from a small group of Jewish believers to becoming one of the world's major religions. Revelation is the last book of the New Testament, traditionally attributed to the apostle John, which is considered an epistle and an apocalypse.

c. Doctrines: Trinity, Virgin Birth, Deity of Christ, Resurrection, Last Judgment, Christian Ethics and Ten Commandments

Beliefs/Doctrines - Christianity has certain beliefs and doctrines that serve as moral guidelines for its followers. As much as possible, Christians should follow these teachings strictly if they want to redeem God's promise of eternal life. These teachings are essential to their belief system as Christians and not following them would lessen their chances of being called true Christians and reduces their chances of salvation in the afterlife.

Holy Trinity- Christians believe in the Holy Trinity, which means that God is composed of three persons: God the Father, the Son (Jesus Christ), and the Holy Spirit. This doctrine of the Holy Trinity was affirmed at the Council of Nicea in 25 C.E. where it was agreed upon that the Son has the same substance with the Father, therefore they are both eternal.



<http://stmarysblackbrook.co.uk/wp/re/2016/05/22/the-most-holy-trinity/>

The Virgin Birth of Jesus - is the doctrine that Jesus was conceived and born by his mother Mary through the power of the Holy Spirit and without a human father.[1] The Catholic church holds it authoritative for faith and Protestants regard it as an explanation of the mixture of the human and divine natures of Jesus,[1] but the scholarly consensus is that its historical foundations are very flimsy.

Deity of Christ- Christians believe in one God, therefore Christianity is a monotheistic religion. God is seen as the creator and maintainer of the universe and is believed to be omnipotent (all powerful), omniscient (all-knowing), omnipresent (all-present), and omnibenevolent (all-good). God is also sacred, moral, unchangeable, compassionate, graceful, and timeless.



<https://www.ebglobal.org/biblical-articles/the-deity-of-christ>

The resurrection of Jesus Christ is the foundation of the Christian faith. Without the resurrection, the belief in God's saving grace through Jesus is destroyed. When Jesus rose from the dead, he confirmed his identity as the Son of God and his work of atonement, redemption, reconciliation, and salvation. The resurrection was a real, literal, physical raising of Jesus' body from the dead.

Jesus was arrested, tried and found guilty of claiming to be a king. His body was hung on a cross between two thieves. After his death, Jesus' body was wrapped in linen clothes and placed in a tomb with a large stone rolled across the opening. On the third day, an early Sunday morning, Mary Magdalene and another Mary came to the tomb and found it empty. Sitting on the rolled away stone was an angel of the Lord who told them to not be afraid because Jesus had risen. As the women left to tell the disciples, Jesus Christ met them and showed them his nail pierced hands. Both the Old and the New Testament speak of the truth of the Jesus being raised from death - Jesus testified of his resurrection before he died on the cross and his disciples witnessed his body after the resurrection.

Resurrection of Jesus - The resurrection of Jesus, or *anastasis*, is the Christian belief that God raised Jesus on the third day after his crucifixion at Calvary as first of the dead, starting his exalted life as Christ and Lord. In Christian theology, the death and resurrection of Jesus are the most important events, a foundation of the Christian faith, and commemorated by Easter. For Christians, his resurrection is the guarantee that all the Christian dead will be resurrected at Christ's second coming. For the Christian tradition, the bodily resurrection was the restoration to life of a transformed body powered by spirit, as described by Apostle Paul and the Gospels, that led to the establishment of Christianity.



<https://www.pinterest.ph/pin/213991419766988430/>

Last Judgement- The "judgment" in the words previously spoken—judgment will begin at the house of God—refers to the judgment God passes today on those who come before His throne in the last days. Perhaps there are those who believe in such supernatural imaginings as that, when the last days have arrived, God will erect a big table in the heavens, upon which a white tablecloth will be spread, and then, sitting upon a great throne with all men kneeling on the ground, He will reveal the sins of each man and thereby determine whether they are to ascend to heaven or be sent down to the lake of fire and brimstone. No matter what the imaginings of man, the substance of God's work cannot be altered. The imaginings of man are nothing but the constructs of man's thoughts and come from the brain of man, summed up and pieced together from what man has seen and heard.

Christian Ethics- Love is the core of Christ's teachings- love of God, and love of neighbor. Love for God is shown by being compassionate. Being compassionate is not just confined to fellow human beings but also includes the entire creation of God. To love creation is an expression of one's love for the creator.

Ten Commandments -Also called the Decalogue, the Ten Commandments are a set of laws given by God to the people of Israel at Mt. Sinai through Moses. In Exodus, God gave Moses the tablets containing the Ten Commandments, which Moses smashed into pieces because of extreme anger when he saw the golden calf idol created and worshipped by the Hebrews. God gave Moses another set to replace the broken one.

The Ten Commandments are said to appear twice in the Bible, in Exodus 20:1-17, and at Deuteronomy 5:-21. They are meant to guide Christians on how to behave within the family, society, and most especially with respect to God.

Ten Commandments

1. "I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. You shall have no other gods before Me.
2. "You shall not make for yourself a carved image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; you shall not bow down to them nor serve them. For I, the Lord your God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers on the children to the third and fourth generations of those who hate Me, but showing mercy to thousands, to those who love Me and keep My commandments."
3. "You shall not take the name of the Lord Your God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless who takes His name in vain."
4. "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord your God. In it you shall do no work; nor your son, nor your daughter, nor your male servant, nor your female servant, nor your cattle, nor your stranger who is within your gates.
For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day. Therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it."
5. "Honor your father and your mother, that your days may be long upon the land which the Lord Your God is giving you."
6. "You shall not murder."
7. "You shall not commit adultery."
8. "You shall not steal."
9. "You shall not bear false witness against your neighbour."
10. "You shall not covet your neighbor's house; you shall not covet your neighbor's wife, nor his male servant, nor his female servant, nor his donkey, nor anything that is your neighbor's."

d. Sects: Roman Catholic, Greek/Eastern Orthodox, Protestantism, etc.

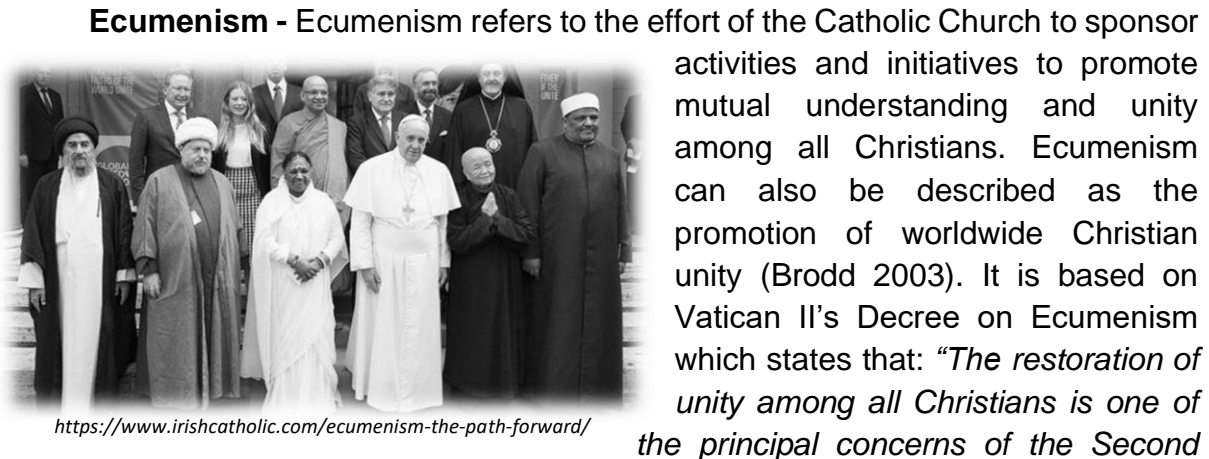
Roman Catholic- is the faith professed by the Roman Catholic Church. The term "catholic" came from the Greek kath'bolou, which means "referring to the whole, "or" related to all, and was used to denote the universal nature of the church.

The Orthodox Church in the Philippines- In the 1900s, Greek sailors settled in Legazpi city in the island of Luzon, and established communities through intermarriage with Filipinos. These communities were largely responsible for the establishment of an Orthodox presence in the Philippines through the arrival of missionaries which encouraged conversation among Filipinos.

Protestantism- is another major branch of Christianity that emerged in the Reformation Period in the 16th century. The Reformation started in 1517 and was

begun by the theologian and Catholic priest Martin Luther, who inspired a movement in reaction to the perceived abuses of the officials of the Roman Catholic Church.

e. Issues: Ecumenism, Sexuality issues (e.g., contraception and homosexuality)



Ecumenism - Ecumenism refers to the effort of the Catholic Church to sponsor activities and initiatives to promote mutual understanding and unity among all Christians. Ecumenism can also be described as the promotion of worldwide Christian unity (Brodd 2003). It is based on Vatican II's Decree on Ecumenism which states that: *"The restoration of unity among all Christians is one of the principal concerns of the Second Vatican Council. Christ the Lord founded one Church and one Church only. However, many Christian communions present themselves to men as the true inheritors of Jesus Christ; all indeed profess to be followers of the Lord but differ in mind and go their different ways, as if Christ Himself were divided. Such division openly contradicts the will of Christ, scandalizes the world, and damages the only cause of preaching the Gospel to every creature."*

Sexuality - The issue of sexuality has always been controversial for the Catholic Church. Due to its conservative view of human sexuality, it has often found itself in conflict with progressive and liberal ideas regarding certain issues connected to sexuality such as artificial contraception, abortion, and *homosexuality*. In general, sexuality refers to sexual orientation, sexual activity, and sexual feelings. Christianity advocates that the goal of sexual union between men and women is procreation, thus anything that might hinder this is considered immoral. Having sexual pleasure from such union is not necessary, thus when people use artificial contraceptives, such as condoms, birth control pills, IUDs (intrauterine contraceptive devices), and the like, they are committing a sin because they are engaging in sexual acts without procreation in mind. Instead, Christianity advocates natural family planning methods such as the rhythm method, wherein couples will engage in sexual acts only during days when the woman is not fertile and cannot conceive a baby. In this light, abortion is also considered as immoral by the Catholic Church since it entails the killing of life. For the Catholic Church, life begins at fertilization, when the sperm and ovum meet to form a single cell, hence abortion is already considered as taking away the life of a person. Another issue with regards to sexuality is that of homosexuality. It refers to attraction to members of the same sex. Males who are attracted to males are called gays, while females attracted to females are called lesbians.

The Catholic Church states that homosexual orientation itself is not a sin, it is nevertheless a tendency towards the "moral evil" of homosexual sexual activity. It also states that when God created humans, He created male and female only, and that their union is meant for procreation. Thus, in the Christian line of thinking, homosexuality should not be practiced since it is not in accordance with God's plan. The Church does not allow same-sex marriage and is vocal in opposing homosexual relationships. Nevertheless, while the Church condemns homosexual acts (sexual activity), being homosexual (orientation) is not wrong or sinful. It also states that homosexual persons must be accepted with respect, compassion, and sensitivity.

Summary

- Christianity is one of the first monotheistic religions in the world. It considers God as the creator and maintainer of the universe—omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent, and omnibenevolent.
- The Bible is considered the sacred scripture of Christianity and is the basis of the religion's teachings.
- According to Christianity, since human beings are created in the likeness of God, they are intrinsically good; but they are also given free will, so they are considered prone to sin and in need of grace.
- The goal of every individual is to have eternal life of the soul after death.
- For those who have become good Christians, the reward is eternal life in heaven; for those who lived a life full of sins, the punishment is eternal damnation in hell.



What's More

Task 1: Tell us what you think! Write your answers in your notebook.

1. Why is the concept of Holy Trinity confusing for some Christians and non-Christians alike?
2. Despite the split in Christianity into numerous sects, what bind these religious sects together?
3. What does Christianity share with Judaism in terms of beliefs and practices?

Task 2: True or False.

Write the word **TRUE** if the statement is true and **FALSE** if the statement is false. Write your answers in your notebook.

- _____ 1. Christianity is considered the world's largest religion.
- _____ 2. Followers of Christianity are called Catholics.
- _____ 3. Christianity started in the 2nd century CE in a land called Palestine.
- _____ 4. According to a 2010 survey, Brazil is the country with the largest number of Christians in the world.
- _____ 5. Christianity was born in an era when Palestine was colonized by the Muslims.
- _____ 6. Pontius Pilate was the Roman prefect (governor) who presided over Jesus' trial.
- _____ 7. Martin Luther King Jr. formed a Christian sect named Protestantism as a reaction to the abuses of the Catholic Church.
- _____ 8. Christianity believes in the Holy Trinity but remains a monotheistic religion.
- _____ 9. The core teaching of Christianity is the message that a loving God sent His begotten Son to redeem humankind from eternal damnation.
- _____ 10. The Big Bang Theory narrates the origin of the universe and humanity according to the Bible.



What I Have Learned

Share your learning Insights/reflection about this module's lesson. In not less than 200 words, fill in the following statements. Write your answers in a short bond paper.

I have learned that _____ .

I have realized that _____ .

I will apply _____ .



What I Can Do

Task 3: Share your Thoughts!

Christianity is embedded in Filipino culture as our country became predominantly Catholic since the Spanish period. Thus, stories from the Old Testament and New Testament are something that most students like you have become familiar with. In this activity, summarize two Bible stories that you love and explain why you like those tales. Also, share the lessons you have learned from the stories that you selected. Be ready to share your Bible tales and insights. Write your essay on a one whole sheet of paper.

Be guided by the rubric below which will serve as criteria for grading your essay.

RUBRIC FOR ESSAY			
CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	POINTS	POINTS OBTAINED
Organization	The concept was clearly and creatively conveyed.	10	
Content	Concepts are clearly used and explained.	5	
Presentation	The idea was clearly presented based on the words used.	5	
		TOTAL: 20	



Assessment

Initiate a 2-3-minute interview of a Christian parent or couple on why they are Christians and what beliefs and practices they adhere to. Record the output using a tape recorder, cell phone or any other materials available.

Be guided by the following criteria below.

CRITERIA	POINTS
Content	25%
Relevance to the topic	20%
Presentation	5%
TOTAL	50%



Additional Activities

Read and analyze the Bible verse below. Then answer the questions that follow in your activity notebook.

John 3:16 “For God so love the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life”.

Questions:

1. What do you think does this verse imply?
2. What do you think is the love being displayed in this verse?
3. How important is it to believe and have faith in God?



Answer Key

References

TEACHERS GUIDE

Most Essential Learning Competencies

INTERNET SOURCES/PICTURES

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virgin_birth_of_Jesus

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