

What does it mean to be a Christian? Add words or phrases to these to show what they mean to Christians – 3 minutes...

God	Agape	Worship
Festivals	Sacrament	Trinity
Incarnation	Resurrection	Liturgy

Paper 1

Religion – Beliefs & Practices

*“Believing in the afterlife is
a good way to get people
to behave and help others”*

*“Believing in God as
Creator can help people to
explain the mystery of the
Creation of Life”*

**Think before we start –
2 mins for each – jot down note responses – then we’ll share
them.**

<p style="text-align: center;">Christianity - Beliefs Question 1 – 1 mark – get it right.</p>				
Which one of the following best describes a type of Christian	A Denomination	B Western	C Pope	D Biblical
Which one of the following means belief in one God	A Atheism	B Jainism	C Monotheism	D Catholicism
Which one of the following is the name given to people who do not believe in God	A Resurrection	B Atheist	C Catholic	D Resurrection
Which one of the following is the first book of the Bible	A Quaker	B Exodus	C Catholic	D Genesis
Which one of the following best describes God as all powerful	A omnibenevolent	B omnipotent	C Father	D Holy Spirit
Which one of the following best describes the idea that God can be 3 things in 1	A Trinity	B Jesus	C Baptism	D Resurrection
Which one of the following best describes the idea that Jesus was God on Earth	A Excarnate	B Spirit	C Incarnate	D Afterlife
Which one of the following best describes the event when Jesus returned to heaven after 40 days of resurrection	A descent	B Journey	C life after death	D ascension

Christianity - Practices
Question 1 – 1 mark – get it right.

Which one of the following is the name given to an adult baptism	A Christening	B Believers' Baptism	C Sacrament	D Holy site
Which one of the following best describes set Christian services	A Common	B Shared	C Liturgical	D Sunday worship
Which one of the following is the name given to outward expressions of inner belief	A expressions	B sacraments	C Services	D Weddings
Which one of the following best describes the sacrament of Holy Communion	A Eucharist	B Sunday service	C Mass	D Bread & Wine
Which one of the following is an example of a pilgrimage site for Christians	A Lourdes	B London	C Paris	D Scotland
Which one of the following best describes a major religious event to be celebrated by Christians	A Christmas	B Pope's birthday	C Festival	D Pilgrimage
Which one of the following	A	B	C	D
Which one of the following best	A	B	C	D

An introduction to Christianity

Beliefs and teachings

Over 2000 years of existence, Christianity has seen many changes. Many different groups (denominations) belong to it, with different names, but all calling themselves 'Christians'.

It began as the Catholic (universal) church; everyone who was a Christian was a Catholic. However, time has seen disagreements about beliefs, leadership, organisation and practices, so new groups have been formed.

Each group is known as a **denomination**. The **Orthodox Church** was the first to break away from the Catholics in 1054CE, which was known as the Great Schism. The main factors causing this were an attempt by Rome to force all Christians to use Latin as their religious language, mistreatment of Orthodox Christians by Western Crusader knights and differences in interpretation of creeds. This created the Eastern Orthodox and the now **Roman Catholic Church**, representing the Church in the East and the West, respectively. In Europe, until the sixteenth century, people were Roman Catholics. However, a new movement grew up and 'protested' against Rome, becoming known as the **Protestant** movement. European countries set up churches of their own. Therefore, in Britain the Church of England was born, with Henry VIII as its head. As time progressed, many disagreements occurred and people protested against their State form of the Church and began to form new groups with separate leadership. These were known as Non-Conformists as they refused to conform to the rules of the State. The table below shows you this:

Roman Catholic	Found worldwide – the largest Christian group
Orthodox Church	Example of groups – Russian Orthodox, Greek Orthodox, Ethiopian Orthodox
Protestant Church	Examples of groups – Church of England , Non-Conformist – Methodist , Baptist, Elim Pentecostal, United Reformed Church, Congregational Church

The **Trinity** is a key belief for all Christians. They believe in one God, who has three Persons (aspects); God the Father in heaven, God the Son incarnate in Jesus and now in heaven and God the Holy Spirit, which is the power of God remaining at work in the world today. (See pages 9–10 for further explanation.)

The **Bible** is the holy book. It is a single collection of 66 books. Now available in most languages of the world, it can be found in old, modern and even children's versions. It is divided into two sections; the Old Testament and New Testament.

The Old Testament begins with the book of Genesis. With 39 books in total, it contains the history of the Jewish people – so we hear about the lives of Adam, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses and David, and this history leads up to the life of Jesus (who was Jewish by birth).

With 27 books in total, the New Testament starts with the **Gospels** – four of them (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) all relating the life of Jesus. Gospel means good news. Then there are the books and letters that record the spread of early Christianity. The Bible can be interpreted in many different ways.

Many Christian Churches have **statements of faith** (creeds), which were put together by Christian Councils in the early centuries of the Christian Church, for example the **Nicene Creed** (381CE) and the **Apostles' Creed** (c. sixth to seventh century CE). They sum up the basic beliefs of the Christian faith.

Practices

Each Church has its own **leader**, with leadership levels below them to support this individual. The leader of the Roman Catholic Church is the Pope, who is chosen from leaders worldwide and lives in the Vatican City in Rome. The Orthodox Church has the Patriarch, known as the Patriarch of Constantinople. The Church of England has the Queen as its head as a ceremonial leader, but the Archbishop of Canterbury leads in reality.

Christians believe that God is totally different from anything in the universe and ultimately beyond human understanding. However, they believe that He has revealed something of Himself through nature, the insights of the Bible and personal experience. From this, Christians believe that God has many attributes (qualities) and can describe these.

God as omnipotent

'Omnipotence' means 'all-powerful'. This is sometimes misunderstood as meaning that God can do absolutely anything, such as making a square circle or doing something that is morally wrong. However, by omnipotence most Christians mean that God can do anything that it makes sense for God to do. The idea of a square circle is just nonsense and doing something morally wrong would be contradictory for a God who is all good. Christians do mean that God's power is immense – immeasurable even.

For Christians, God's omnipotence can be seen in many ways, for example:

- the creation of the universe itself
- the wonders of the universe, which owes its existence to His creative and sustaining power
- the **miracles** performed by Jesus and the miracles which are claimed to sometimes occur in the modern world.

Above all, Christians believe that however bad things may seem in the world, nothing can ultimately defeat God's power.

What the Bible says about God's omnipotence

There are many stories about God's omnipotence. The Creation, the Flood and the Ten Plagues are just three of them.

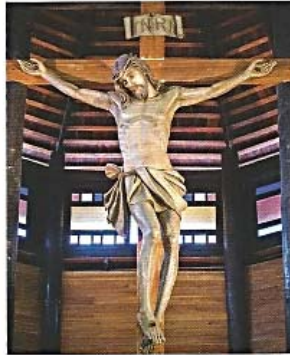
In St Mark's Gospel there is the story of Jesus and his disciples out on Lake Galilee in a boat. Sudden storms are common on this lake and can be very dangerous, though they end as suddenly as they begin. On this occasion, while Jesus was sleeping, a violent storm blew up and the disciples feared the boat would sink. They woke Jesus, saying, 'Teacher, do you not care if we drown?' Jesus got up and spoke to the wind and waves. 'Quiet! Be still!' Immediately the storm ended and the disciples were amazed at his power.

Some Christians think that:

- this story happened exactly as Mark told it, or
- the story can be explained as coincidence, or
- Jesus was speaking to the disciples and it was their panic, not the storm which was causing the problem, or
- it was a story created by the Church to show Jesus' divine power.

God as loving

Christians believe that God is all-loving. When referring to God's love, the New Testament writers used the word **agape**, which refers to a self-giving, self-sacrificial love. Christians see Jesus' death on the cross as the supreme example of that love: 'for God so loved the world that He gave His only Son' (John 3:16). They believe this showed love because the sacrifice of Jesus then allowed human beings the chance to enter heaven in the afterlife (see page 14). Many people find it hard to believe that there is an all-loving God when they see so much suffering in the world. When they experience it themselves, some lose any belief that they had in God, as the God they believed in would have helped them. Suffering actually leads some Christians to feel closer to God; they feel that God is sharing their pain and giving them strength to cope.



How God's all-loving nature is shown in the Bible

Much of Jesus' teaching is about the love of God, which is universal and unconditional. Universal means for everyone everywhere, unconditional means without conditions (regardless of what they have done). This is why Christians believe that even those who do the most evil things are still loved by God and can still come back to God and be forgiven.

Jesus told the Parable of the Prodigal Son, illustrating this love (Luke 15:11–32). A man has two sons, one claims his inheritance and leaves to waste it all. He returns to ask for a job on his father's farm, and is welcomed home. His father has forgiven him. This does not mean he gets another inheritance – everything now belongs to the elder son – but he does get a fresh start because of his father's love.



The parable of the prodigal son shows God's all-loving nature.

In the teaching known as the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus said:

'You have heard that it was said, "Love your neighbour and hate your enemy." But I tell you, love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you, that you may be sons of your Father in heaven. He causes his sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sends rain on the righteous and the unrighteous ... Be perfect, therefore, as your heavenly Father is perfect.' (Matthew 5:43–45, 48)

God as just

How can there be a just God in the world

To be 'just' means to be fair, to operate in a way which gives everyone equal value and equal rights, rather than being discriminatory. Christians believe that God is just.

However, it does not always seem that God is just. Many Christians think that the idea of suffering as a test of faith does not fit with believing in a loving and just God. The fact that terrible things happen in the world where there is supposed to be an all-loving God is called 'the problem of evil'. It is made worse by the fact that suffering often seems excessive and pointless. Some people argue that God is not fair or just since He allows it. (He is omnipotent, remember.) The only answer to the problem of suffering, in the view of Christian philosophers like John Hick, is that ultimately, it cannot be explained. Those who experience the love of God in other ways simply have to be prepared to accept what they cannot understand and to believe that God is indeed a God of justice.

Why it is important for Christians to believe God is just

The news often makes us think there is no justice, only terrible situations in which people suffer, and wicked people get away with their behaviour. Believing in Judgement Day or the afterlife and that God is just, means that you believe these things will be addressed and made fair.

The Bible portrays God as just and says that He expects believers to behave justly. This means not only treating their fellow-human beings fairly, but also doing what it takes to relieve suffering and injustice. Many Christians work for justice in society because of this. The Bible contains rules for life, such as the Ten Commandments, which believers are expected to obey. The prophet Amos told his audience to 'let justice roll on like a river'. Jesus taught that God would judge all people according to how they had cared, or not cared, for those in need and that whatever they did for others, they did for him. He said, 'In everything, do to others what you would have them do to you' (Matthew 7:12).



- You shall have no Gods before me
- Do not make false idols
- Do not misuse the name of the Lord
- Keep the Sabbath holy
- Honour your parents
- Do not kill
- Do not commit adultery
- Do not steal
- Do not tell lies
- Do not covet

The Ten Commandments (Exodus 20:1–17) – which ones might promote justice?

Heaven

If people are asked to describe what they think heaven will be like, their answers might well relate to what they see as most desirable in their present lives. So for those living in a land frequently suffering from drought, heaven might be a well-watered garden with an abundance of trees and flowers. Those who have to face extreme heat might think of somewhere with cooling breezes. Children might imagine heaven as a party with lots of ice cream and chocolate. Christians themselves use earthly images to explain their understanding of heaven, but Christianity teaches that heaven is a state of being, not a physical place. It is being with God outside time and space. In a newspaper interview Desmond Tutu said of heaven: 'It is difficult for us to conceive of an existence that is timeless, where you look at absolute beauty and goodness and you have no words. It is enough just to be there. You know how it is when you are sitting with someone you love and hours can go by in what seem like moments? Well, in heaven, eternity itself will pass in a flash ... heaven is a community.'

Hell

The Bible depicts hell as a place of unquenchable fire. Again, this is metaphor but it led to the most horrific paintings in the Middle Ages. As a way of frightening people into obeying the rules of the Church, some artists painted nightmarish scenes of devils tearing people apart and eating them. Many Christians have rejected those literal views of hell. They teach that hell is eternal separation from God. This separation results from the deliberate rejection of any relationship with Him. So hell is not what God decides for people. It is not what God wants. It is down to human free choice. Many Christians who believe in hell would agree with this statement: 'God predestines no one to go to hell; for this, a wilful turning away from God ... is necessary and persistence in it until the end' (Catechism of the Catholic Church).

Different beliefs about heaven and hell

Some Christians reject any idea of hell because they think its existence would mean that God's love would not triumph over evil. They think that ultimately everyone will respond to God's love and that whatever evil things people may have done, they will repent and be forgiven. This belief is called universalism.

Judgement in Jesus' teaching

A number of Jesus' parables relate to judgement. The parable of the rich man and Lazarus (Luke 19:1–31) warns that ignoring the needs of others may have eternal consequences.

Another parable is that of the sheep and the goats (Matthew 25:31–46). The message is that on Judgement Day, some will be rewarded with heaven for helping others, whilst others are sent to hell because they did not.

Judgement

Aside from whether a person is Christian or not, Christian beliefs about an afterlife and Judgement Day have had a very big impact on our culture.

Jesus taught that God's love and mercy are unconditional, though many of his parables speak about God's judgement after death. Christianity teaches that there will be a Judgement Day at the end of time and all will be judged by Jesus according to how they behaved.

The Nicene Creed states that Jesus 'will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead.' This is showing Jesus will make and deliver the judgement.

Many Christians believe absolutely that after they die, their souls will wait for Judgement Day. From there, they will be rewarded with heaven or punished with hell. The problem is that words cannot describe the afterlife adequately, not least because no one has the experience to speak from. Some Christians reject the idea of the Second Coming and final judgement. They think Jesus was trying to express something human beings cannot fully understand, but in a way that they could make some sense of. They also believe the creeds should be understood in the same way. They do not deny that humans will be called to account for their lives, but they disagree about the context and the way in which it is to be interpreted.



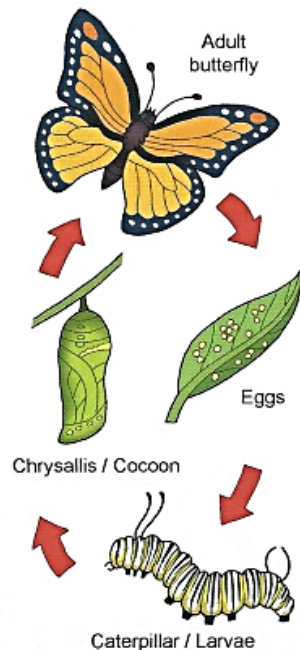
How does belief in Judgement Day influence people now in their lives? Does it only influence people who claim to be Christian?

The Catechism of the Catholic Church (a summary of Roman Catholic teaching) states that there are two judgements, the particular and the general judgements. The particular judgement occurs immediately after each individual's death. The general/final judgement takes place at the Second Coming, which is when many Christians believe that Jesus will return in glory to Earth, bringing the age of time and space to an end. He will judge those still alive and those who are dead, as a result of which they will be assigned to either heaven or hell.



What Christians mean by resurrection

I believe in ... the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen (Apostles' Creed, final part)



A creed is a statement of belief but Christians know that after death the physical body decomposes. So what do Christians mean by resurrection of the body? Clearly it cannot be the reassembling of the bodies that people have now! Even so, some Christians reject the idea of cremation because of their belief in that physical resurrection – they believe God will raise them back to life before Judgement Day.

When Jesus was questioned about the idea of resurrection, he said, 'When the dead rise, they will neither marry nor be given in marriage' (Mark 12:25). The new mode of existence would be different from the earthly one. St Paul tried to explain this – 'The body that is sown is perishable, it is raised imperishable ... it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body' (1 Corinthians 15:42, 44). Sometimes the lifecycle of the butterfly is used to illustrate Christianity's teaching that there is a continuity of identity between the person's earthly life and the resurrection life. The caterpillar and butterfly have a totally different appearance, but there is a continuity of identity throughout.

Roman Catholics believe in purgatory. This is believed to be an intermediate state of existence between death and the afterlife. After the death of the body, the soul goes to purgatory if it is destined for heaven. Purgatory is a place of purification for the soul, so that it can become pure and holy enough to enter heaven. It is not a physical place.

Different views about the afterlife

There has always been debate about what resurrection really means. If we are all physically resurrected, where is the place we will go to? How will we all recognise each other? Will we be resurrected in the body which died, which may be very damaged? These are some of the problems raised. Many Christians say that God has the answers, and human beings must trust in that as we cannot understand.

There is no scientific proof of resurrection, nor evidence beyond the Biblical stories of, and early historical writings about Jesus. Many believe our souls are what live, not the physical body; the soul is eternal and it will be in heaven after the Judgement. This fits with what Jesus and St Paul said, whilst a physical resurrection does not.

Increasing numbers of people ask to have humanist funerals when they die. Usually taking place at the cemetery or crematorium where the actual disposal of the body will take place, they focus on the dead person's achievements in life. They think there is no afterlife, whereas a Christian funeral has references to the afterlife and



Christianity - Beliefs	
Question 2 – 2 marks – no explanation or development needed...	
Give 2 ways in which Christians believe God shows his benevolence	One way Christians believe God shows his benevolence is by the creation of life / humans.
	Another way Christians believe God shows his benevolence is by the belief that God sent Jesus to us to guide us and to die for our sins and forgiveness.
Give 2 reasons why the disciples believed Jesus was alive after his resurrection	One reason the disciples believed Jesus was alive after his resurrection was that women were told by God that he had risen
	Another reason is because Jesus appeared to them and that his tomb was empty.
Give 2 ways in which Jesus' crucifixion influences Christians today	One way Jesus crucifixion influences Christians to day is that sins can and will be forgiven
	Another way is that people gain hope from the crucifixion in times of difficulty.
Give 2 reasons why some people do not believe in hell	
Give 2 reasons why death and resurrection are important to Christians	
Give 2 reasons why Christians believe salvation can happen	
Give 2 different Christian beliefs about life after death	

Your job = to memorise the answers for the 1st 3 – then answer the next 3,– use pages 8 to 31... (You have 10 minutes)

Christianity - Practices	
Question 2 – 2 marks – no explanation or development needed...	
Give 2 reasons why the Lord's prayer is important to Christians	One way the Lord's prayer is important to Christians is that it is the prayer Jesus taught his disciples.
	Another way the Lord's prayer is important to Christians is that it is a model of how to pray and what to pray for e.g. forgiveness.
Give 2 different ways Christians can worship	One way a Christian can worship is prayer.
	Another
Give 2 ways Christians practise baptism	One
	Another
Give 2 ways Holy Communion is practised	
Give 2 ways the Church tries to fulfil its mission	
Give 2 examples of how the Church has helped work to reconciliation	
Give two ways Christians might respond to persecution	

**Your job = to memorise the answers for the 1st 3 – then answer the next 3 – use pages 36 to 64...
(You have 10 minutes)**

Christianity BELIEFS	
Question 3 = 4 marks – read the question carefully – 2 sentences for each point...	
Explain 2 ways in which belief in Creation by God influences Christians today	One way in which belief in Creation by God influences Christians today is that they would show nature and the world respect as stewards. They would respect and care for all creatures as God's.
	Another way in which belief in Creation by God influences Christians today is that they would actively show care to the environment and take greater care to recycle or save resources, or even campaign for environmental issues.
Explain two ways in which belief in Jesus' crucifixion influences Christians today	One way in which belief in Jesus' crucifixion influences Christians today is that during times of hardship they would have hope. This is because in spite of all the pain and suffering Jesus faced, he still showed strength and resilience to endure it.
Explain two ways in which the belief that God is loving influences Christians today	
Explain two Christian beliefs about the means of salvation	

**Your job = to memorise the answer for the 1st one – then complete the 2nd and answer the next 2 – use pages 8 to 35...
(You have 10 minutes)**

Christianity PRACTICES	
Question 3 = 4 marks – read the question carefully – 2 sentences for each point...	
Explain two reasons why prayer is important to Christians	One way that prayer is important is as a way of communicating with God. They do not expect an answer but to gain better understanding or patience through communicating.
	Another way that prayer is important to Christians is to come together as a community. They might share the Lord's prayer because Jesus taught them it as a way to be more forgiving and be forgiven when repenting.
Explain two ways in which Holy Communion has an impact on Christians	One way in which Holy Communion has an impact on Christians is to remember the Last Supper of Jesus and his disciples. Remembering this helps them to understand Jesus' courage and forgiveness especially of Judas who he knew would betray him.
Explain two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage	
Explain two meanings of the word Church	

**Your job = to memorise the answer for the 1st one – then complete the 2nd and answer the next 2 – use pages 36 to 65...
(You have 10 minutes)**

<p>Christianity – Beliefs...</p> <p>Question 4 = 5 marks = 5 minutes – you must refer to at least ONE religious teaching (you only really need one!) – Bible, Jesus, prayer, Psalm, Pope...</p>	
Explain two Christian teachings about God	One Christian teaching about God is that he is all powerful. An example of this is from the Bible where God's role as The Creator of the Universe and life is mentioned in the book of Genesis. This helps Christians to understand why the Earth was created and to respect all living things.
	Another Christian teaching about God is that he is all loving. Jesus taught people "the loving commandment" that people should "love one another just as I (Jesus) have loved you." This teaching in the book of John chapter 13 helps Christians to know how God wants them to behave and that as God was omnibenevolent, people should be too.
Explain two Christian beliefs about salvation	
Explain two Christian teachings about atonement	

Your job = to memorise the answer for the 1st one – then answer the next 2 – use pages 8-34...
(You have 10 minutes)

<p>Christianity – Practices...</p> <p>Question 4 = 5 marks = 5 minutes – you must refer to at least ONE religious teaching – Bible, Jesus, prayer, Psalm, Pope...</p>	
<p>Explain two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage</p>	<p>One example of Christian pilgrimage is for Catholics to go to Lourdes in France where Mary is said to have appeared to a girl called Bernadette and she dug the ground and found a spring of water. Pilgrims go to this spring for healing but also for forgiveness.</p>
	<p>Another example of a Christian pilgrimage is to go to Iona, an island in Scotland. This is different to Lourdes because it is a place of spiritual reflection and meditation. Pilgrims can reflect on teachings from the Bible, participate in services and visit natural or historic sites. In the book of Matthew Jesus taught people to relax instead of being “concerned by getting”.</p>
<p>Explain two ways Christians might celebrate the festival of Easter.</p>	
<p>Explain two contrasting ways Holy Communion is celebrated in Christianity.</p>	

Your job = to memorise the answer for the 1st one – then answer the next 2 – use pages 36 to 64 ... (You have 10 minutes)

Checklist...

- ☐ Teachings (2)
- ☐ Christian view – denominations?
- ☐ Non-religious view – humanists? Atheists?
- ☐ Arguments to support
- ☐ Arguments of a different view
- ☐ Judgement of strongest argument

“Stories about incarnation prove that Jesus was the son of God”

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion. (12 marks)

Arguments to support	Other arguments
<p data-bbox="190 1070 338 1107">Teachings?</p>	<p data-bbox="1122 1070 1270 1107">Teachings?</p>

Checklist...

- ☐ Teachings (2)
- ☐ Christian view
- ☐ Non-religious view
- ☐ Arguments to support
- ☐ Arguments of a different view
- ☐ Judgement of strongest argument

Checklist...

- ☐ Teachings (2)
- ☐ Christian view – denominations?
- ☐ Non-religious view – humanists? Atheists?
- ☐ Arguments to support
- ☐ Arguments of a different view
- ☐ Judgement of strongest argument

“There is no such place as hell”

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion. (12 marks)

Arguments to support	Other arguments
<div>Teachings?</div>	<div>Teachings?</div>

Checklist...

☐ Teachings (2)

☐ Christian view

☐ Non-religious view

☐ Arguments to support

☐ Arguments of a different view

☐ Judgement of strongest argument

“The best way to obtain salvation is to obey God’s law”		“The crucifixion is more important to Christians than the resurrection”		“The best way to explain life is to say God created it”	
Reasoned arguments to support the statement...	Reasoned arguments supporting a different view	Reasoned arguments to support the statement...	Reasoned arguments supporting a different view	Reasoned arguments to support the statement...	Reasoned arguments supporting a different view
Conclusion		Conclusion		Conclusion	

Checklist...

- ☐ Teachings (2)
- ☐ Christian view – denominations?
- ☐ Non-religious view – humanists? Atheists?
- ☐ Arguments to support
- ☐ Arguments of a different view
- ☐ Judgement of strongest argument

“The best way for Christians to grow closer to God is to go on pilgrimages”

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion. (12 marks)

Arguments to support	Other arguments
<div>Teachings?</div>	<div>Teachings?</div>

Checklist...

☐ Teachings (2)
☐ Christian view
☐ Muslim idea/belief
☐ Non-religious view
☐ Arguments to support
☐ Arguments of a different view
☐ Judgement of strongest argument

Checklist...

- ☐ Teachings (2)
- ☐ Christian view – denominations?
- ☐ Non-religious view – humanists? Atheists?
- ☐ Arguments to support
- ☐ Arguments of a different view
- ☐ Judgement of strongest argument

“A Christian’s most important duty is to tell others about their faith”

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion. (12 marks)

Arguments to support	Other arguments
<div>Teachings?</div>	<div>Teachings?</div>

Checklist...

☐ Teachings (2)
☐ Christian view
☐ Muslim idea/belief
☐ Non-religious view
☐ Arguments to support
☐ Arguments of a different view
☐ Judgement of strongest argument

“The most important duty of the Church is to help people in need”		“The most important religious festival for Christians is Christmas”		“Communion is the best way for Christians to show their faith in Jesus as God”	
Reasoned arguments to support the statement...	Reasoned arguments supporting a different view	Reasoned arguments to support the statement...	Reasoned arguments supporting a different view	Reasoned arguments to support the statement...	Reasoned arguments supporting a different view
Conclusion		Conclusion		Conclusion	

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10 teachings to memorise for this section...		
	Christian beliefs	Christian practices
1	The Apostles' Creed = statement of belief in God, and Jesus as God = "I believe in God, the father almighty, creator of heaven and earth. I believe in Jesus Christ, his only son our Lord."	John the Baptist baptised Jesus in the River Jordan Mark 1 – 9-11. This set an example for others to accept and receive The Holy Spirit and begin a new life in the Christian Community.
2	The Parable of the Prodigal Son – Luke 15 = Jesus told this parable = man has 2 sons – one claims his inheritance and leaves to waste it all. He returns and asks for a job on his father's farm. His father forgives him but does not give him any more inheritance"	Holy Communion
3	Jesus' crucifixion – John 3:16 – "for God so loved the world that he gave his only son" – shows the importance of crucifixion & God as omnibenevolent.	Pilgrimage
4	How do Christians support the idea of incarnation? John 1:14 "The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us" Shows how God (The Word) came down to Earth as Jesus – this quote is from the story of the nativity	Festivals
5	Book of Matthew – The Lord's prayer... Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as in heaven. Give us today our daily bread. Forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us. Lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil. For the kingdom, the power, and the glory are yours now and for ever. Amen. What does it show us about beliefs and practices?	Mission & Evangelism