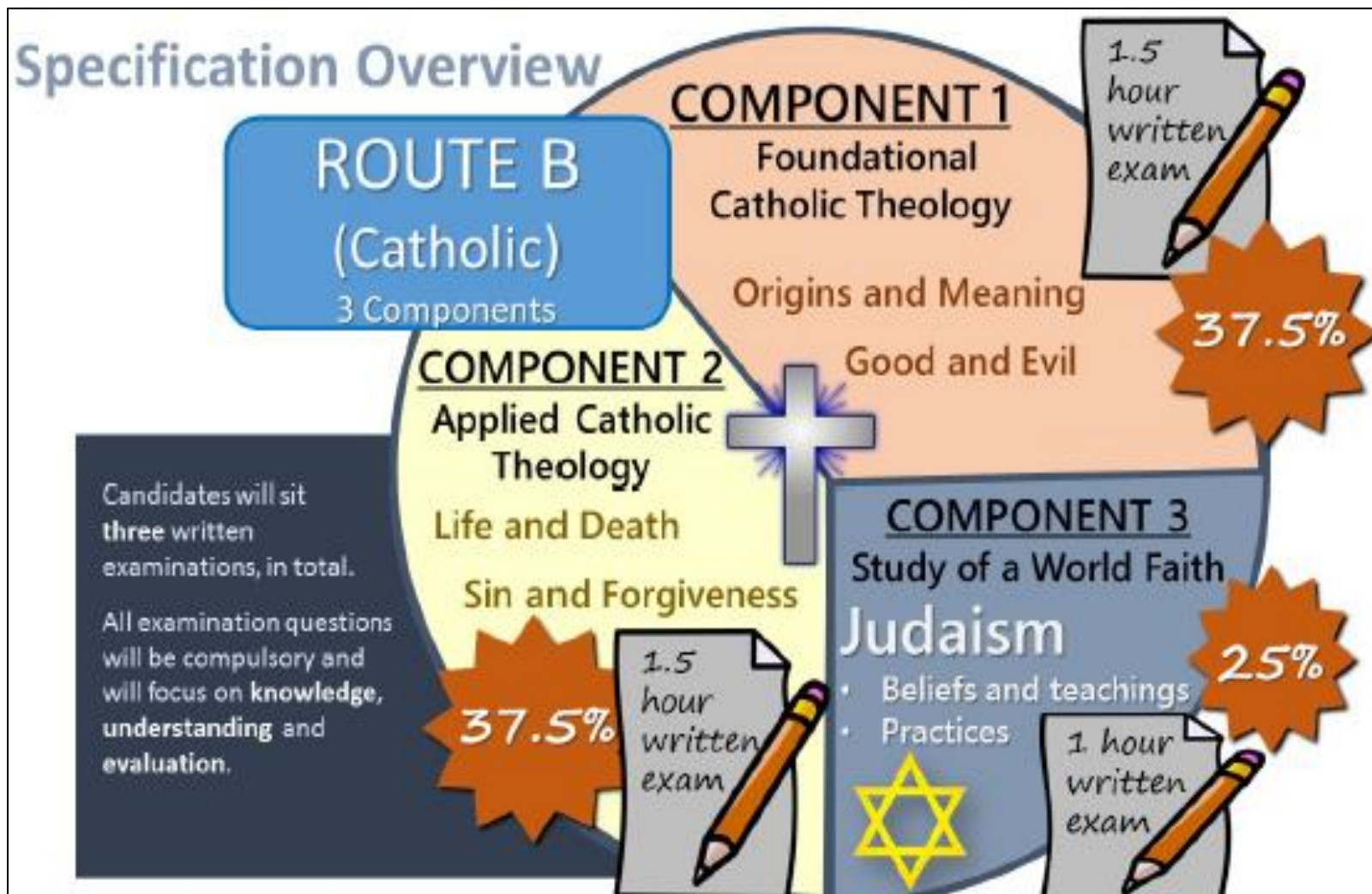




# Year 11 Knowledge Organisers



## Religious Education

A QUESTION (2 MARKS)	B QUESTION (5 MARKS)
<p><b><u>Give the full definition</u></b>  <b>2 minutes</b></p>	<p><b>Write 2 short paragraphs describing a concept</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate your knowledge and understanding</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Refer to key words</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Refer to at least 1 SOWA.</li> </ul> <p><b>5 minutes</b></p>
C QUESTION (8 MARKS)	D QUESTION (15 MARKS)
<p><b>2 LARGE explained paragraphs (3 - 4 P.E.E chains)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Refer to the views asked for.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of those views.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Refer to key words</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Refer to SOWA.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use 'This means' 'This is important because'</li> </ul> <p><b>8 minutes</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Part 1: Arguments <b><u>FOR</u></b> the statement 2 - P.E.E chains.  Use 'Furthermore' when giving another argument.</li> <li>2. Part 2: Use '<b>However</b>' to begin part 2 then give arguments <b><u>AGAINST</u></b> the statement- 2 P.E.E chains</li> <li>3. Part 3: Conclusion: 'In conclusion, the strongest argument is..... This is because....'</li> </ol> <p><b>15 minutes</b></p> <p><b>**If you have time, explain why the PEE chains are strong or weak arguments. '<i>This is convincing / unconvincing because</i>'</b></p>

**Point** (make a point). **Example or evidence** (use a SOWA or key term). **Explain** (this means/ This is important because/ This shows

# Contents

## **Exam 1**

Foundational Catholic  
Theology



1. Origins and Meaning
2. Good and Evil

## **Exam 2**

Applied Catholic Theology



3. Life and Death
4. Sin and Forgiveness

## **Exam 3**

Judaism











5. Jewish Beliefs
6. Jewish Practices

# **Exam 1 (FCT)**

**Part 1) Origins and meaning**

**Part 2) Good and Evil**

## Origins and Meaning Key terms

Key concept	Meaning	
<b>Creation ex nihilo</b>	A Latin phrase meaning <b>creation "out of nothing"</b> . For Christians this is the idea that the universe was <b>created by God</b> from nothing.	
<b>Evolution</b>	The process of <b>mutation and natural selection</b> which leads to <b>changes in species over time</b> to suit particular environments.	
<b>Imago Dei</b>	Translated from Latin as <b>'the image of God'</b> . Humans are created in the image of God.	
<b>Inspiration</b>	<b>God breathed</b> . The belief that the spirit of God guides an individual to act or write what is good and true.	
<b>Omnipotence</b>	The idea that <b>God is all-powerful</b> .	
<b>Revelation</b>	The word used to describe all of the ways in which <b>God makes himself known to human beings</b> . Christians believe that God does this <b>finally and fully in the person of Jesus Christ</b> .	
<b>Stewardship</b>	<b>The duty to care for creation responsibly</b> , as <b>stewards rather than consumers</b> , and to protect it for future generations.	
<b>Transcendence</b>	<b>Existing outside of space and time; God exists</b> in a way that makes him nothing like anything that exists, <b>above and beyond creation</b>	



## Catholic and Fundamental Christian views on the Origins (creation) of the world

- Catholics believe that God created the world from nothing - 'ex nihilo' – this teaching comes from St Augustine in his book 'The Confessions'.
- Catholic Church leaders state that the **Genesis accounts** of creation should be interpreted as **symbolic stories** and they **should not be read literally**. They convey messages, for example:
- Genesis 1 teaches Catholics:** The world has a beginning. God is the creator of the universe '**God created the heavens and the earth**' This shows that God is **transcendent and omnipotent**. It does not mean God created the world in exactly 6 days. Each day could be 1 billion years. God created the world for a purpose.
- Genesis 2 teaches Catholics** that humans have a duty to be **good stewards**. Humans must look after the universe as **God gave Adam and Eve dominion** (see below bow on stewardship). Humans were created last and are the pinnacle of God's creation, giving them **special dignity**.
- Pope John Paul II** said that Catholics do not have to read Genesis literally. Instead, Catholics should read the story as a myth that teaches important things about God. Pope John Paul also there is **no conflict between evolution and religion**.
- Catholics will accept scientific views on evolution and the Big Bang.**
- Fundamentalist Christians** read the Bible literally. They believe the Bible is 100% correct and should be taken literally, word for word.
- Fundamental Christians** do not accept that there are different literary forms (styles of writing) in the Bible that should be understood differently, they should all be taken as God's word and as fact. e.g. Stories of Origin like Genesis should be read as History or Science, instead of stories with a meaning.

## Scientific views on the origins of the world

Stephen Hawking and Richard Dawkins are atheist (do not believe in God). They believe there is no need for God to explain the origins of the world. They argue that the theory of the Big Bang Theory fully explains the origins (creation) of the world and Charles Darwin's theory of evolution fully explains human life and how we have evolved.

## The structure of the Bible and the different literary forms (styles of writing) in the Bible

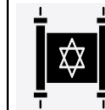
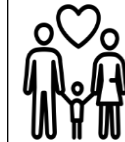
The Bible is split into two parts, the Old and New Testament. The **Old Testament**, is known as the Hebrew Bible, is a collection of books that lays out the history, laws, prophecies, and poetry of the Jewish people. On the other hand, the **New Testament focuses on the life, teachings, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ**. There are many different styles of writing in the Bible:

Stories of Origin e.g. Genesis      History e.g. Kings,      Law e.g. Exodus,      Prophecy e.g. Jeremiah,  
Wisdom e.g. Proverbs,      Gospels e.g. Matthew,      Letters e.g. of Paul      Apocalyptic e.g. revelation  
Catholics believe the Bible is the '**inspired**' word of God. God inspired the writers of the Bible. The Bible is a form of **revelation**; it reveals what God is like. Catholics believe that some of the stories in the Bible are metaphorical for example Genesis.

## Stewardship

- Stewardship is the belief that humans have a duty to protect and preserve the environment for **future generations**.
- Catholics** believe they have a duty to care for the planet and look after the world for future generations. This is based on the teachings of Genesis that say humans should '**rule over the land and animals**.'
- Catholic teachings are inspired by Pope Francis and Laudato Si – an encyclical (letter) aimed at everyone on the planet telling them to protect the earth.
- Humanists** like Peter Singer also think we should be stewards. We all are responsible, not just religious people. We need to recycle and reuse where possible to ensure a good quality of life for future generations.
- Jewish people** also believe we have a responsibility to be stewards. This teaching comes from **Genesis in the Torah (Jewish written law)**.
- The **mitzvot (actions to perform or avoid)** outline being stewards – Genesis gives dominion over the land to the Jewish people.

# Origins and Meaning Part 1/2



## Christian and Jewish views on Abortion + Sanctity of Life

- Catholics believe all abortion is wrong. Life begins at the **moment of conception** so to remove the foetus before it can survive is murder. They believe in the **sanctity of life (life is holy and belongs to God)**
- God gave life and only God can take it away. This is because of **the belief in 'imago dei'**. The belief that humans are made in the image of God.
- The Bible teaches that they should not end life "**Do not kill**"
- Catholics** believe that **adoption is an alternative** to abortion that should be carried out.
- Other Christians generally agree with Catholics, but some take a **relative approach** (consider the circumstances). For example, Church of England Christians accept abortion in some situations – they argue for mother's rights and believe it should be allowed in some scenarios based on Jesus' teaching 'Love your neighbour'.
- Orthodox Jews** will reject abortion as it goes against the 10 commandments, 'Do not kill'. However, if the mother's life is at risk, based on **Pikuach Nefesh** they will break the mitzvot to save a life.



## Humanist views on Quality of Life of life and abortion

**Peter Singer is a humanist.** He argues that it is wrong to put human beings above other animals, or to think of humans as somehow unique. He **rejects Sanctity of Life** (humans being made in the image of God). Singer argues that **quality of life** is more important. This is the idea life must have some value to be worth living. He refers to 'non-human persons' as people with a low quality of life.



## Catherine of Siena: Sanctity of life

Saint Catherine, believes all humans were created in the image of God – **imago dei**. Humans are placed above all creatures. They are the pinnacle of creation. "**Man is placed above all creatures**" Humans reflect God. We are a **mirror image of God**.







Catholic Charities are inspired to help others through teachings such as 'love thy neighbour', imago dei and the 'Golden Rule'.

**CAFOD:** CAFOD helps those in need by providing long term aid. For example, through development programmes such as schools, hospitals, education and jobs. They also offer short term aid. E.g. Emergency and disaster relief such as Food, water, medicine and shelter. CAFOD also help those in need by raising awareness of poverty. They use social media, the CAFOD website as well as posters and leaflets in churches and schools. CAFOD help those in need through education and fundraising.

**SVP:** The St Vincent de Paul Society (SVP) is a Catholic charity whose mission is to uphold human dignity and show love of neighbour. The charity is based on the Jesus' parable of the sheep and goats. The SVP feed the hungry through food banks, soup kitchens and raising money in Catholic churches and schools. The charity welcomes the stranger by offering shelter for the homeless, visiting those who may be lonely and providing holiday camps for families that are in need. The SVP work in the UK and abroad to provide doctors to care for the sick in the poorest parts of the world. They also have volunteers who visit the sick and elderly.



**Laudato Si** – Pope Francis wrote a letter called 'Laudato Si' which means 'Care for our Common Home' it states all humans have a responsibility to care for the environment.



**Gaudium et Spes** – A document put together at Vatican II which teaches that all humans should be treated with dignity

### The Tree of Life

The hand of God represents God reaching out to his son Jesus and taking him to heaven. Following Jesus' death on the cross it is believed that Jesus rose again. The hand shows God's power to overcome death. Twelve of the lambs represent the twelve disciples who were given the task of passing on Jesus' message. The lamb in the centre with a halo represents Jesus who is known as the Lamb of God. It links back to the Passover story in the book of Exodus. Jesus will be sacrificed to save the world like the lambs were sacrificed to save the Jewish slaves.

The tree and vines are symbolic of how the message of Christianity will grow and spread throughout the world. The tree is the tree of life and vines/branches will grow as the Jesus' message is passed on.

The cross represents the belief that Jesus was a sacrifice and he died on behalf of humanity. The dead snake/serpent shows Jesus' victory over death.



### Michelangelo's Creation of Adam

God looks strong and powerful, and his grey beard and hair suggest age/wisdom. This is to show him as omnipotent and omniscient.

God is flying through the heavens and surrounded by a swirling crowd of angels. This also highlights that God is transcendent – above and beyond

The fingers about to touch represent the spark of life – this links to sanctity of life. Life is sacred and belongs to God.

Adam is young and naked which shows the parent like relationship between God and humans. God and Adam mirror one another in the picture which shows that humans are created in God's image (imago dei). Arms and shoulders are identical.

Adam is on the earth which links to stewardship – humans were created to protect and preserve the environment.

### Catholic Social Teaching

- Catholic Social Teaching is the official teachings of the Catholic Church on matters of social justice.
- Catholics believe that all humans were created in the image and likeness of God. This teaching comes from the book of Genesis and is called the Imago Dei.
- Catholics Social Teaching is focused on people being treated fairly. The Church produced a document in the 1960's called Gaudium et spes which teaches about treating people fairly and with dignity.
- Catholic Social Teaching focuses on areas such as human dignity, equal rights and care for creation. This shows that Catholics have a responsibility to show "love of neighbour".
- It teaches about care for creation which is linked to stewardship and the teachings of Genesis that we must look after the planet and hand more on to the next generation.



**Interfaith dialogue** : People of different faiths working together and listening to one another, engaging in **conversation** about what they have in common.

It is important because:

- Jesus washed the feet of his disciples, including Judas, to give us an example of how we should lovingly serve others, no matter who.
- promotes mutual understanding and respect between faiths
- Helps you to appreciate your own faith Jesus taught us that the greatest person is the one who "is servant to all". This includes people of other faiths.
- Helps community cohesion: a society where people respect each other is a united and peaceful society











### Multifaith Britain

The UK is a culturally and religiously **pluralistic society**. This means it has many different cultures and religions. The UK encourages all people to practice their religion and culture freely.

### Benefits of pluralism:

- Culturally enriching for the UK, as different food, music, fashions are introduced
- Makes the UK more tolerant and globally aware, as people encounter other races, religions and cultures.
- Immigrants are often highly motivated to make a success of their lives: they work hard and contribute to the economy and to society. Improves business opportunities with these countries.

## Good and Evil Key terms

Key concept	Meaning	Image
<b>Conscience</b>	An inner feeling of right and wrong that comes from God.	
<b>Evil</b>	The absence of good which often results in suffering.	
<b>Free Will</b>	The ability to choose right from wrong freely and without being controlled.	
<b>Goodness</b>	The quality of being like God; putting the needs of others first.	
<b>Incarnation</b>	Meaning 'made flesh'. The Christian belief that God became man in the person of Jesus.	
<b>Natural Law</b>	The belief that there are universal laws of what is right and what is wrong.	
<b>Privation</b>	The absence of a quality that is normally present. St Augustine said that evil is a privation of good.	
<b>Suffering</b>	Pain or loss which harms human beings.	





## Catholic beliefs about evil and suffering

### Augustine's beliefs

- In his Enchiridion, St. Augustine defines evil as a privation of good, not as a substance or entity in itself.
- St Augustine** believes God created the world (ex nihilo). The world was perfect because God is perfect. This perfection was damaged by the actions of **Adam & Eve** who used their free will to cause evil. Humans fell from their state of perfection by **misusing their free will** and damaged their relationship with God.

### Other Catholic teachings

- Evil helps us appreciate the good and leads to the greater good.
- Pope John Paul II** wrote a letter to all Catholics in the 1980's called **Salvifici Doloris** which means the **'beauty of suffering'**. Pope John Paul II argued that **love comes from suffering and evil**. Like Augustine, he said that **suffering leads people to respond with kindness**.
- Suffering inspires Catholics to work with charities like **CAFOD** and **the SVP**. **God will reward those that suffer**. This was shown through Jesus who suffered and died but three days later was resurrected.

### Popular Piety:

Popular Piety is a non formal type of worship; it can involve 1) **Pilgrimage** or 2) **Rosary**.

**1) Pilgrimage:** A journey to a holy place. Can be alone, or with others. The time and effort involved, is already a kind of offering to God.

**Lourdes:** Lourdes is a pilgrimage destination in France where the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared to a girl named Bernadette. Catholics go on pilgrimage to Lourdes to **strengthen their faith in God**. They can do this by visiting areas such as the **Stations of the Cross** and the statue of the Virgin Mary. They can take part in processions with thousands of other pilgrims where they pray and sing hymns. Visit Lourdes in the hope of **physical and emotional healing**.

**Jewish Pilgrimage:** Traditionally, Jews would go up to the temple in Jerusalem, at three specific times in the year: Sukkot, Passover and Shavuot

**2) The Rosary:** The Rosary is another example of popular piety - a type of informal prayer that many ordinary Christians pray in their own time. It involves repetition of the Hail Mary prayer. Although the Rosary is primarily addressed to Mary, it focusses on the life of Jesus. The events in his life to focus on are called **"mysteries"** and there are 4 altogether- glorious, sorrowful, joyful, and luminous. Each mystery has 5 events from the life of Jesus.

**The sorrowful mysteries** are: **1. Agony in the Garden** of Gethsemane **2. Scourging at the pillar** **3. Crown of thorns** **4. Carrying his cross** **5. Crucifixion** and death on the cross. They help people reflect on their own suffering and how Jesus suffered.



**Natural evil:**  
Evil caused by nature.

**Moral evil:**  
Evil caused by humans.



**Ambivalence** Having mixed feelings towards something. **Catholics have an ambivalence towards suffering.**

## Good and Evil Part 1/2

### Other positive Christian and Jewish beliefs about evil and suffering

- John Hick** says that God created the world with evil and suffering on purpose in order to help people **grow and develop**. This is called **soul making**. Evil and suffering is part of God's plan.
- Jews believe** God created everyone with free will and the ability to choose right and wrong. Jewish people argue that suffering is caused by their **failure to follow the commandments and mitzvot**. The commandments and mitzvot are part of the covenant between God and the Jewish people. If they follow the laws of the Torah, then they will avoid suffering. Jews believe in **Pikuach Nefesh** which means certain laws can be broken in order to save lives. This teaching comes from the Torah and Talmud.

### Atheist views on evil and suffering: The challenge (problem) of evil and suffering

- God is meant to be **all-powerful, all knowing and all loving**. Surely if God had all these abilities, he would and could prevent all evil.
- John Mackie** argues that the existence of evil proves that God is not powerful and loving. He calls this the **inconsistent triad**. The three ideas contradict each other, which proves God does not exist.
- William Rowe and John Stuart Mill** argue that the world is too unfair for there to be a God. They give examples of moral and natural evil that and question why God would allow this.
- Richard Dawkins** is an atheist. He argues that the world contains too much suffering for there to be a God. He uses the example of the digger wasp that lays its eggs in other insects which then hatch and kill the insect. Dawkins says a good God would not have created this.
- John Stuart Mill** said some suffering is unfair e.g. when innocent people suffer

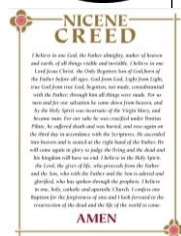
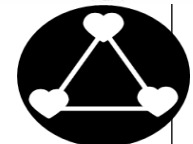
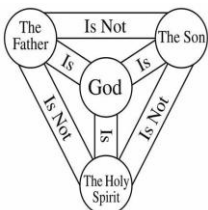
### Beliefs about statues

**Catholic views:** Catholics have **statues of Jesus to honour and preserve his memory**. It is also a place to focus on when praying so that the mind can truly connect with and focus on Jesus. Statues of Jesus also **remind Catholics of the suffering and sacrifice of Jesus**. Statues of the Virgin Mary and the Saints are used to **intercede on our behalf**.

**Jewish views:** Jewish people will not use statues or sculptures. The second commandment teaches **"You shall not worship idols"**. This shows that Jews must not make images of God, or they will be breaking his commandments. Jews believe that people will start to worship statue instead of focusing their worship on God. Jews are **monotheist** and this goes against the covenant with Abraham.

**Michelangelo's Pieta statue:** Michelangelo's Pieta is a statue that represents the suffering of Mary when Jesus died. It helps Catholics reflect on their own suffering. Mary's face shows her sadness and grief. This helps people relate to her suffering. Jesus is in Mary's arms showing that she has lost a child. Mary's hand is open showing that she accepts her suffering.



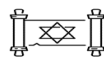


## The Trinity

The belief that God is one, but God exists as **three distinct persons, God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit**. It allows Christians to see the different ways God has made himself present in the world, The Bible includes direct references to the Trinity. For example, **Jesus's Baptism**: God the Son is baptised, God the Father's voice is **heard 'This is my Son, with whom I am well pleased'** and the God the Holy Spirit appears in the form of a dove.

- Augustine developed the idea of the Trinity for Catholics. **Augustine described God the Father as Love, God the Holy Spirit as Lover and God the Son as Beloved.**
- The Nicene Creed** (statement of Christian beliefs) refers to God as Father, son and Holy Spirit. Shows God as an omnipotent creator and Jesus as the Incarnation.

**Jewish people reject the belief in the Trinity.** Jews are **monotheist, which** is the belief that God is one. This teaching comes from the **Shema** and the Torah: **"You shall have no other Gods before me"**. Jews do not accept that Jesus is the Son of God. The Jewish Messiah will be a human descendant of King David as foretold by the prophet Isaiah.



## The Incarnation

- The Incarnation is the belief that **God became human in the person of Jesus**. It is significant for Roman Catholics because they believe that Jesus is both human and divine.
- St Paul** taught Christians that God became human to be an example to others.
- Beliefs about the Incarnation come from the **Gospel of John**. The Gospel mentions how **Jesus is the 'Word of God'** that becomes human. John teaches. **"The word became flesh and made its dwelling amongst us"**.
- The incarnation is also referred to in the **Kenosis hymn**. Kenosis is a Greek word meaning empty and it shows how Jesus gave up his power to become human.
- Jesus' divinity** is shown through miracles and his resurrection.
- Jesus' humanity** is shown through suffering. **'My God, my God, why have you forsaken me'** on the cross.
- Isaiah 53** is a part of the Old Testament that talks about a servant who suffers and is rejected but helps save others. Christians believe this servant is Jesus.

## Jewish beliefs:

- Jewish people reject the belief in the Incarnation. Jews are **monotheist**, which is the belief that God is one. This is part of the **covenant God made with Abraham** and Jews should only worship one God. This teaching comes from the Shema and the Torah: **"You shall have no other Gods before me"**.
- Jews do not accept that Jesus is the Son of God. The **Jewish Messiah will be a human descendant of King David** as foretold by the prophet Isaiah.

# Good and Evil Part 2/2

## Moral Authority and Decision Making

**Moral Authority=** What / Who has authority to guide our decisions?  
**See below sources of moral authority:**



Roman Catholics use the **Bible** as one source of **revelation**. The **Bible is the Word of God**, and the writers were inspired by the Holy Spirit. It reveals what God is like and teaches Catholics examples of how to live i.e. 'Do not kill'.



## Jesus' example and the Sermon on the Mount

- Catholics and other Christians will follow the **teaching and example of Jesus**. For instance, Jesus gave the **'Beatitudes'**. **This was a speech** which outlined the different qualities that Jesus expected from his followers. For example, Jesus said **"Blessed are the merciful (forgiving)"**
- Jesus also gave the **Sermon on the Mount**. It was a **speech on a mountain** (hence the name!). This is a teaching found in the Gospel of Matthew where Jesus updates the Law of Moses. He tells his followers to not take revenge but **to turn the other cheek and love your enemies**.
- Jesus tells **Parables** such as the **Good Samaritan, the Lost Son**.
- Jesus treats women, the sick and outcasts in society equally which was not the norm at the time.

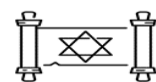


## Natural Law

Catholics follow a universal moral law of right and wrong called **Natural Law**. It is a theory put forward by **St Thomas Aquinas**. Based on Natural Law, Catholics should try and follow the **5 Primary Precepts** (Preservation of life, Orderly society, Worship one God, Education and Reproduction) This means that the law is always the same for all people.

## Conscience

Catholics are guided to follow this law by their **conscience**. The conscience is the God given inner feeling of right and wrong. It guides them on what to do and can make you feel guilty when you make incorrect decisions.



**Jewish views:** Jewish people use the **Torah** (written law of God). It contains the Ten Commandments e.g. **"Do not kill"** and **613 mitzvot** actions to perform / avoid. Jews use the **Talmud** which is the teaching of the rabbis. The Rabbis interpret the **613 mitzvot** as found in the Torah and give clear direction on how Jewish people should live their lives e.g. **Pikuach Nefesh**.









## The role of suffering in the development of the virtues

Catholics believe there are **moral habits called virtues**, which support people to become more moral. Examples of virtues are **kindness, patience and self-control**. Suffering can help us grow in virtue: e.g. illness or poverty -> can bring out patience, perseverance, courage to face difficulties, even compassion towards others

# **Exam 2 (ACT)**

**Part 1) Life and Death**

**Part 2) Sin and Forgiveness**

Key concept	Meaning	Image
Death	The end of physical life. Catholics see death as a change rather than an ending.	
Eternal Life	Spiritual existence in heaven after the death of the body.	
Heaven	Eternal existence in <b>God's</b> presence	
Hell	The lack of <b>God</b> for all eternity	
Judgement	Judging someone on their actions. Catholics believe <b>God</b> will judge people on how they have lived their lives.	
Magisterium -	The teaching authority of the Roman Catholic Church that comes from the Pope and Bishops.	
Resurrection	The raising of the body to life following death. Catholics believe Jesus rose from the dead on the third day.	
Soul	The spiritual part of a human that can never die. The part created by <b>God</b> that lives on after the death of the physical body.	

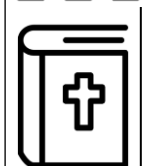




## Catholic Funeral Service



- The **coffin** is **sprinkled with holy water**. This expresses beliefs about eternal life because it acts as a reminder of their baptism.
- The coffin is usually put near the altar. The priest places a book of the **gospels and a crucifix** on it. The altar is the place where we remember the sacrifice that Jesus made.
- Mass is celebrated with **readings and prayers** focused on the Christian hope of eternal life.
- The coffin is covered in a **white pall** and **incense** is used to bless the person. The pall represents the white garment we wore in baptism and the incense shows that the body is sacred and the soul is being lifted to God.



**Music used in worship**

Music is used in lots of ways in the Catholic Church; it is a great way to bring people together. The Catechism of the Catholic Church states, **'To sing is to pray twice'**

### Where is music used?

- Introductory Rites** – Hymns are sung during the priest's entrance and sometimes the **Gloria** ("Glory to God in the highest"), creating an **uplifting and joyful** atmosphere.
- Liturgy of the Word** – The **Alleluia** may be sung before the Gospel as a **joyful expression of thanks** for Christ's teachings.
- Liturgy of the Eucharist** – **Memorial acclamations** (e.g., "Holy, Holy, Holy") are sung to encourage **reflection** before receiving the Eucharist. A hymn may also accompany the **procession of gifts**.
- Concluding Rites** – A final hymn is sung **after the blessing**, sending the congregation out **joyfully** in God's spirit.

### Styles of Music –

- Family Masses** use **folk/popular** styles with instruments.
- Solemn Masses** may feature **Gregorian chant** (vocal, no instruments).
- Evangelical/Pentecostal services** often include **Gospel or modern pop-style music**.



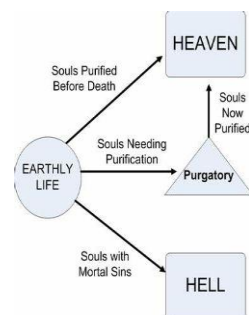
## Life and Death Part 2/2

### Types of prayer and the Importance of Prayer / Prayer for the Dead

- The Catholic Church defines prayer as **'raising the mind and heart to God'**. This means being totally focussed on God.
- Jesus taught his disciples to pray using the **'Our Father'**. It is a model for prayer because it contains the 4 types of prayer **A.C.T.S** (Adoration, Confession, Thanksgiving, Supplication)
- Catholics use **Formulaic prayers** like the 'Hail Mary'. These are the prayers that Catholics will say when they attend Mass. Other examples are the Our Father and the Glory Be'.
- Catholics also use **extempore prayers**. These are spontaneous and allow people to connect with God on a more personal level. People might say this prayer in their heads, or they might make up their own prayer to offer to God on behalf of someone else.
- Pope Francis** taught that prayer can help people come to terms with their suffering. Prayers to the saints mean they will **intercede** on our behalf.

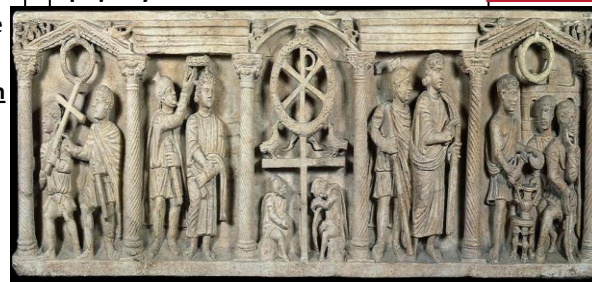
### Prayers and Masses for the dead

- Catholics believe in life after death and prayers are said in the hope that people will have **eternal life with God**.
- They ask God to **welcome the deceased into His presence** so they can have eternal life in heaven.
- It is believed prayer and Masses will help the person's time in **purgatory**.



### Faure's Requiem

- Requiem Masses** offer hope for the loved ones that are grieving.
- Music is used in Catholic funerals as a form of prayer and to express prayers for the soul of the deceased.
- Faure's requiem** focuses on the hope that after death the deceased have eternal life with God.
- The requiem focuses on the **hope that the dead will be in heaven**, he expresses this in the music using harps, violins and the sound of angelic sopranos.
- Faure's music helps the grieving to have **faith, comfort and hope**. It does not focus on sadness, but on the peacefulness of death.











### Paschal candle

- The Paschal Candle contains 5 metal pins that represent the **five wounds of Jesus**. They show the suffering that Jesus went through as a sacrifice.
- It has the **empty cross**. This is a symbol of the resurrection that is used in baptisms, funerals and during Easter.
- It contains the **Alpha & Omega**. These are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet showing that Jesus has **eternal life**.
- The **flame** shows that Jesus is a light in the world and provides hope of life after death and the date shows Jesus is present.

### Sarcophagus with Scenes of the Passion in the Museo Pio Cristiano, Vatican, Rome

- The sarcophagi has a **cross with the 'Chi-Rho' symbol** standing for Jesus. The Chi-Rho is an ancient symbol of the resurrection.
- It has a **wreath and eagles** which were Roman symbols of victory – it shows Jesus' victory over death as he resurrected.
- Objects such as Scenes of the Passion Sarcophagi and the Paschal Candle are important for Roman Catholics because they symbolise the events of **Jesus death and resurrection** which give Catholics **hope** of life after death.

# Sin and Forgiveness

Key concept	Meaning	Image
<b>Absolutism</b>	The belief that there are certain actions which are always right or always wrong.	
<b>Relativism</b>	The belief that certain actions are right or wrong depending on the situation or circumstances.	
<b>Evangelisation</b>	Literally means spreading the “Good News” which can be translated as “Gospel” The sharing of the Gospel and life of Jesus with others.	
<b>Forgiveness</b>	The act The act of pardoning someone for the offences they’ve caused you. Overlooking a person’s faults. Someone or something that gives you <u>ideas</u> for doing something	
<b>Punishment</b>	The consequences or penalty for someone that has committed a crime.	
<b>Salvation</b>	The belief that through Jesus’ death and resurrection humanity has achieved the possibility of eternal life with God.	
<b>Sin</b>	An act against God.	
<b>Eucharist</b>	Meaning “thanksgiving”. The sacrament in which Roman Catholics remember the Last Supper.	



## The difference between crime and sin

### Absolutist and relativistic approaches to the morality of actions

**Crime:** An action that breaks the law. Laws protect the vulnerable, encourage acceptable behaviour, and keep good order in society.

**Sin:** An action that goes against God's will. God wills us to love one another. Morality - the kind of principles (morals) somebody lives by.

**Absolute morality:** When a person keeps to their moral principles without deviating from them e.g. if lying is wrong, it is always wrong. Christians often see the **Ten**

**Commandments** as **absolute** moral principles, because God said those actions should not be done.

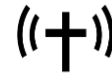
**Relative morality:** When a person believes that what is right depends on the situation e.g. lying is acceptable if it gets you out of trouble.

### Catholic beliefs about forgiveness in the Gospel of Matthew

- Roman Catholics believe forgiveness is important because it is based on the **teachings and examples of Jesus**.
- The importance of forgiveness is shown in the 'Our Father' in Matthew's Gospel which is the perfect prayer that Jesus taught his disciples. In the prayer Christians ask God **'to forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us'**.
- In the Gospel of Matthew Jesus taught that there was no limit to forgiveness. He told Peter that we should forgive **"not seven, but seventy-seven times"**
- In the Beatitudes Jesus teaches **"Blessed are the merciful"**. Jesus taught that if we want God to forgive us and show mercy then we have to forgive and show mercy. This message is shown in the **parable of the unmerciful servant**.

### Challenges to Forgiveness / Reasons not to forgive:

- Genesis teaches **"whoever sheds human blood, by humans shall their blood be shed"** – revenge not forgiveness.
- Old Testament says **an eye for an eye** – revenge not forgiveness
- Some crimes are so terrible that people should not be forgiven e.g. murder or rape.
- The commandments say 'Do not kill' – this shows that some crimes are unforgivable.



## Evangelisation – Spreading the Gospel

### - Good News

- Evangelisation means **spreading the 'Gospel'**. The word Gospel means 'good news'.
- Jesus sent his apostles to **"make disciples of all nations"**
- Catholics are asked to evangelise **locally, nationally** and **globally**.
- Catholics have **careers like teaching, medicine or caring which demonstrates Christ's love for the world**.
- They can spread the message of Jesus by working for **Catholic newspapers and magazines**.
- They could also spread the message by working for charities such as **CAFOD** and **SVP**
- In 2013 Pope Francis wrote a letter to the world on the theme of the **Church's mission of evangelisation**. Pope Francis says the way to share the gospel is to show love and care for the poor.
- Pope Francis wants **"a Church which is poor and for the poor"**. Catholics have a duty to spread the message so all can be saved.

### Aims of Punishment

- Retribution** - making a criminal pay for their crime. For example, an 'An eye for an eye.'
- Deterrence** - to put other people off from committing a crime.
- Rehabilitation** - reform/change criminals so they do not commit crimes again. For example, 'Forgive 70 time 7'. However, this may not always work. There are examples of repeat offenders is shown in society.



ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY



An Eye For An Eye  
A Tooth For A Tooth



## Sin + Forgiveness Part 1/2

### Catholic teaching on Capital Punishment

- Most** Roman Catholics believe that capital punishment is wrong and should not be accepted.
- Sanctity of life - Life is sacred and belongs to God so the death penalty is wrong.
- St Augustine** wrote two famous letters where he mentioned capital punishment. Augustine said: **"We need to reform criminals"**. We can't if they are killed.
- Pope John Paul II** said capital punishment should be avoided unless it is the **only way to protect society** from the offender.
- More recently, **Pope Francis** has rejected Capital Punishment altogether. Even as a last resort as it devalues human life. He argues that we **say 'yes' to life and 'no' to death'**
- In favour of capital punishment:**
- Genesis teaches **"whoever sheds human blood, by humans shall their blood be shed"**
- Form of retribution. Bible **states "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"**
- Capital punishment is a **good form of deterrence**
- It brings justice and protects society from dangerous criminals

### Religion and Traditions in the UK

6 ways religion plays a role in Britain:

- Religion and the Law** – Witnesses in court must swear to tell the truth on a **holy book** (or give a non-religious affirmation). Many UK laws reflect **Christian values**, such as **"Do not kill"** and **"Do not steal"** from the Ten Commandments.
- Religion in Schools** – Religious Education is **compulsory** in all schools, and there must be **daily worship**. **30% of state schools** are faith schools, and **98% of faith schools** are Christian.
- Christian Influence in Parliament** – **The House of Lords includes 26 Church of England bishops** ("Lords Spiritual"), and both Houses of Parliament begin with **Christian prayers**.
- Christian Festivals and Traditions** – **Christmas and Easter** are public holidays. **Sunday trading laws** reflect the **Christian Sabbath**, limiting shop opening times. **The British monarch is also the Head of the Church of England**.
- Multiculturalism and Secular Traditions** – The UK is diverse: **60% identify as Christian**, but there are growing Muslim (5%) and other faith communities. Public celebrations include **Diwali**, **Notting Hill Carnival**, and **Bonfire Night**.
- Debates About Religion in Public Life** – Some campaigners, such as the **Humanist Society**, argue for the **removal of religion from public institutions** and the **abolition of faith schools**.



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## The Nature of the Church (4 marks of the Church)

1. **Church is 'one'.** This is important because the Church is united. This is linked to the belief in monotheism and there being only one God.
2. **Church is Holy.** This is important today because Christians follow Jesus who was the founder of the Church. Christians can receive salvation (eternal life) through the Church.
3. **Church is catholic.** This is important today because the Catholic Church still is universal and unchanging. The Church is available to all people. Catholic means universal.
4. **Church is apostolic.** This is important today because the Church links all the way back to Jesus. Its teachings are the same today as they were 2000 years ago. Apostolic succession.

### Mary as a model of the Church

Without Mary, there would be no Jesus, no **incarnation** and therefore no **salvation**. Catholics pray to Mary to **intercede** on their behalf. She is a mediator that takes our prayers to God.

Bible describes **Mary as a perfect disciple** (follower of Jesus), a person of **true faith**, a model of **dedication** and an example of **flawless charity**. She spent her whole life dedicated to Jesus. Mary was witness to the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus.

She had **total faith** in God and in her son. She **did not question** God when she was told that she would have a child. She said **'Let it be'**.

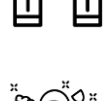
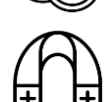
### Church as the Body of Christ and People of God

The Church is described as **'the body of Christ'** by St Paul: **"Just as a body, though one has many parts, but all its many parts form one body, so it is with Christ"** This means all members of the Church are united with Jesus

Catholics consider themselves to be the **physical form of Jesus on Earth (the Body of Christ)**.

Catholics believe that Jesus lives on through his followers and in the Church.

Christians become part of the Catholic Church, and therefore part of the Body of Christ, through baptism.



## 7 Sacraments: All bring the Grace of God

1. **Baptism:** The first sacrament that helps Catholics achieve salvation. Welcomes a person into the Church, washes away **original sin**, and gives new spiritual life.
2. **Eucharist:** Receiving the Body and Blood of Christ, strengthening faith, and uniting with Jesus. Jesus is the **"lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world"**. It is the **"source and summit"** of Christian life.
3. **Confirmation:** Strengthens the Holy Spirit's gifts, making a person a full member of the Church.
4. **Reconciliation (Confession):** Ask God for forgiveness. In order to achieve salvation (eternal life with God) we have to ask for **God's mercy**.
5. **Anointing of the Sick:** Heals the soul (and sometimes the body), offering comfort and strength.
6. **Marriage (Matrimony):** Unites a couple in a lifelong bond, blessing them to build a Christian family.
7. **Holy Orders:** A man becomes a priest, bishop, or deacon, committing to serve God and the Church.

### The Sacrament of the Eucharist

The Mass or Eucharist is the service where Catholics gather to recall the Last Supper. Jesus said **"This is my body, take eat and eat it. Do this in memory of me"** and **"This is my blood, the blood of the new covenant"**. The word 'Eucharist' means **'thanksgiving'** and for Catholics, it is the most regularly celebrated **sacrament**. A sacrament is a way in which a person can receive God's grace (mercy).

Mass is said to be **'the source and summit of the Christian life'**, because it unites Christians with God. Catholics believe they become closer to God because they receive Jesus in communion. The Eucharist is the **highest form of prayer**.

### Salvation and Redemption through Jesus' life, death and resurrection

Catholics believe that God took human form in the person of Jesus. This is called the **Incarnation** which literally means **'made flesh'**. God took this form to guide people on how to live a good life and achieve Salvation. Jesus showed God's love for humanity through his actions. **Jesus cared for the poor, healed the sick and forgave sinners**. These actions inspired others to follow his example and live good and holy lives to achieve Salvation.

The most important way in which Jesus provided salvation for humans was through his death on the cross. Jesus is referred to as the **"lamb of God that takes away the sins of the world"**.

Jesus' death was a sacrifice for our redemption and salvation. His death overcame the original sin caused by Adam and Eve. His resurrection shows that God overcame death and has shown that all people can have eternal life with God in heaven.

## Sin + Forgiveness Part 2/2

### Internal Features of a Catholic Church

- **Altar.** It reminds Christians of the sacrifice and death of Jesus on the cross as well as the **Last Supper** Jesus shared with his disciples.
- **Font** where **baptisms** take place. It is where a child has their **original sin washed away**. It makes a child part of the Church which means they can now achieve Salvation that Jesus secured through his death and resurrection.
- **Crucifix.** This is a cross with an image of Jesus on. It serves as a reminder of the suffering and death of Jesus. Catholics believe that the death of Jesus was the price he paid for their **salvation**.
- **Tabernacle** which the consecrated host (body of Christ) are kept. It is a focus for private prayer and devotion. Catholics will genuflect (go down on one knee), towards the tabernacle in honour of the presence of Jesus.

### External Features of a Church

- Churches **face towards the East** and the **Holy Land** where Jesus was born, lived, died and rose again. Also, the sun rises in the east and is a reminder of the **resurrection of Jesus** bringing new life.
- Churches are **cruciform (cross shaped)**. This is to signify the importance of the death of Jesus that achieved salvation.
- Stained glass is used in churches. They display **stories from the Bible or lives of the saints**. Towers and steeples represent **prayer and worship rising up to heaven**, a sign of what takes place inside the building.
- Churches are often very tall with **domes or vaulted ceilings**. This creates a space which is pointing up showing a connection with God and heaven.




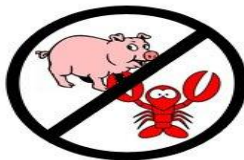






# **Exam 3 (Judaism)**

**Part 1) Jewish beliefs**

**Part 2) Jewish Practices**



Judaism Key terms		
Key concept	Meaning	Image
Synagogue	House of assembly. The building for public Jewish worship, prayer, study and assembly	
Shekhinah	The place where Gods presence can rest and be felt	
Shabbat	Day of spiritual renewal and rest. Beginning sunset Friday and closing at nightfall on Saturday	
Kosher	Means “Fit” or “proper”. Foods that are allowed to be eaten according to Leviticus 11. It is also used to refer to the purity of ritual objects such as Torah scrolls.	
Torah	The five books of Moses (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy) Regarded as the holiest books of the Tenakh	
Mitzvot	Duties (such as the 613 in the Torah) or good deeds	
Messiah	The anointed one who Jews believe will bring a new era or age for humankind. This will include rebuilding the temple and bringing universal peace.	
Covenant	A promise or agreement between two parties. Covenants were made between God with Noah, Abraham and Moses.	

**Orthodox Judaism:** a branch of Judaism that follow Jewish laws and practices strictly.

**Reform Judaism:** a branch of Judaism that take a liberal approach to Jewish law.

## Jewish beliefs about the Nature of God

Jews are **monotheist** – they believe in **one God** which came from the covenant with Abraham. This teaching comes from the **Shema (daily prayer)** and the first commandment “**You shall have no gods before me**”. They believe God has certain characteristics such as **omnipotence** (power) and **omniscience** (knowledge).

Jews believe that God is a creator. God created the world **‘ex nihilo’** which means from nothing, and this teaching comes from the first book of the Torah called Genesis which says “**In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth**”. Jews believe that God created the world in 6 days and rested on the 7<sup>th</sup>. Jews **celebrate Sabbath** as a day of rest to remember the day that God created the world. They celebrate **Rosh Hashanah**, which celebrates creation.

Jews believe God is a **lawgiver**. He gave the **10 commandments** to Moses on Mt Sinai as part of the **new covenant** with Moses. In addition, God gave **603 mitzvot**, which are actions that Jews must perform or avoid. Jews are expected to follow **613 laws known as mitzvot** to have a good relationship with God.

Jews believe God is a **judge**. He judges people on their actions. This is shown in the **Torah in the story of Adam and Eve**. Jews have a festival called **‘Rosh Hashanah’** and **‘Yom Kippur’** where they ask God for forgiveness. Jewish people look ahead to the New Year on Rosh Hashanah and cast aside any sin from the previous year.

## A covenant is a promise or an agreement.

The Jewish people believe that God has made many covenants with them throughout history.

### Abrahamic Covenant

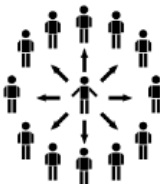
- ❑ Jews believe that G-d made a special covenant with Abraham that was the beginning of the Jewish nation.
- ❑ The covenant had three main parts:
  1. **The Promised Land** – in the **book of Genesis God promised** Abraham and his descendants a new home, which is now referred to as Israel.
  2. **Descendants** – G-d promised Abraham that he would build a great nation from him. The **book of Genesis** refers to Abraham as the **‘father of many nations’**
  3. **Circumcision** – the sign of the covenant was circumcision. Orthodox Jewish males show their loyalty by being circumcised at eight days old.
- ❑ Abraham is important to Jews because he is the **patriarch (founder father)**. He was obedient to God through **monotheism** and willingness to sacrifice his son, Isaac. He kept the covenant with God and all male Jews have **brit milah**. He is the foundation of the **Shema (daily prayer)** which states “**the Lord is one and only**”

## Importance of the Ten Commandments & Mitzvot

- ❑ The Ten Commandments are important to Jewish people because **they are the commandments that apply to all Jews including men, women and children**. Jews have 613 mitzvot, however, the Ten Commandments are the main rules.
- ❑ The first commandment links to **monotheism** and the **Shema** as it teaches that Jews shall worship no other gods.
- ❑ By following the commandments Jewish people can have a much better relationship with G-d and with others e.g. **‘Do not commit adultery’** and **‘Do not steal’**
- ❑ Jewish people believe that **God will judge them on their actions**. If they follow the commandments, then God will judge them kindly. They are important because the commandments are what the Jewish people must do to fulfil their part of the **covenant that Moses made with God**.
- ❑ The mitzvot are **actions that Jews must perform or avoid**. They ensure rules such as kosher are followed.
- ❑ The mitzvot allow Jewish people to make good choices and use their free will correctly.

## Covenant with Moses

- ❑ Moses is important because God chose him to help the **Jews escape slavery in Egypt**. Moses delivered the Jews out of Egypt and through the Red Sea.
- ❑ Moses is also important to Jewish people because Moses made a new **covenant with God** on Mount Sinai: “**We will do everything the Lord has said**” This covenant meant Jewish people have a duty to follow the Torah and the commandments of God. Moses is important because he was given the **Torah (written Jewish Law)** from God. Moses was also given the other 603 mitzvot to guide the Jewish people on how to live a good and faithful life.
- ❑ Moses is also important because he met the Shekinah on Mount Sinai when he received the laws directly from God: “**The glory of the LORD rested on Mount Sinai...Moses entered the cloud as he went up to the mountain.**” (Exodus)
- ❑ The actions of Moses in Egypt are the foundation of the Passover festival (Pesach)



## Sanctity of Life & Pikuach Nefesh

- Jews believe that life is sacred and belongs to God. The book of Genesis teaches that G-d created all life, which shows that life is important.
- Life is so important that Jews believe that most of Jewish law can and should be set aside to save or protect a life.
- Saving human life overrides all the other commandments (mitzvot) in Judaism. The Torah teaches: “Do not stand by while your neighbour’s life is at risk.” (Leviticus)
- A Jewish person is not just permitted to break the law; they are required to! Any law that conflicts with life or health should be disregarded: “It is a religious duty to disregard the Sabbath for any person afflicted with an illness that may prove dangerous” Talmud
- Genesis teaches humans are created in the image of God / Jeremiah – “before I formed you...”

## The Shekinah (The place where Gods presence can rest and be felt)

- The word Shekinah is another aspect of God and means “the dwelling,” or “the Divine Presence” of God. It refers to God being very close to the Jewish nation; He lives amongst them. It shows that G-d is always near and a part of what is happening to the Jewish people.
- The Shekinah is referred to in the Torah. It is sometimes shown as a cloud, which comes down to the earth and reaches out. It is usually a very frightening experience for those involved because God is so glorious.
- Moses met the Shekinah on Mount Sinai. It is also shown as being with the Jewish nation throughout the Exodus from Egypt (when they escaped slavery under Pharaoh). It is the spirit of God who supports and guides the Jews through the tough journey into freedom.

## The Tanakh and The Talmud

- The word **Tanakh** is an acronym made from the first letters of: **T** for **Torah** – the Law, which includes the first five books the three main parts of the Hebrew Bible of Moses (like Genesis and Exodus). **N** for **Nevi'im** – the Prophets, which tell the stories and messages of prophets like Isaiah, Elijah, and Jeremiah. **K** for **Ketuvim** – the Writings, which include poems, songs, and wise sayings, like Psalms, Proverbs, and Job. So, **Tanakh** = Torah + Nevi'im + Ketuvim.
- The **Talmud** is a collection of Jewish discussions and debates about how to understand and follow the laws in the Tanakh. It was written later and helps explain what the Torah means and how it should be followed in everyday life.

## Judaism Beliefs 2/2

### Different Jewish beliefs about life after death

- Orthodox Jews believe in the resurrection of the body. They believe there will be a physical resurrection where they will be given a new body after death to live again.
- Reform Jews do not believe the body will be resurrected, life after death will be more of a spiritual resurrection (the soul will live on). They also believe the dead person will live on through the good they have done in the memories of the people they leave behind.
- Jews believe that when people leave this world, they are rewarded or punished for what they have done during their lives. Jews believe that God is a judge who will judge them on their actions.
- Orthodox Jews believe in the Olam Ha Ba which is the world to come.
- Talmud teaches: “The world is like a lobby before the Olam Ha-Ba”
- This will either be Gan Eden (heaven) or Gahenna (hell).
- Many Reform Jews reject life after death completely and focus on living a good Jewish life on earth by attending synagogue or taking part in rituals like Bar Mitzvah.
- Some Jews believe in Sheol – a place of darkness where all the dead will go before, they are judged by God on how well they have kept the mitzvot in their lives.

### Different Jewish beliefs about the Messiah

- The Messiah for Jews is the anointed one who Jews believe will bring a new era or age for humankind. This will include rebuilding the temple and bringing universal peace.
- Orthodox Jews believe that in every generation there is a descendent of King David who has the potential to be the Messiah.
- This person will be directed by God to rule over all humanity with kindness and justice. He will also follow and uphold the Jewish written law (The Torah) and will be the ultimate teacher of it.
- He will rebuild the Temple that was destroyed in 70AD and bring Jews back to the land of Israel – this comes from the book of Isaiah.
- In contrast, **Reform Judaism**, rather than believing in a single, male descendant of King David who will be the Messiah, urges us to be more active in bringing a time of peace on earth through our actions.
- Instead of a particular person, they believe Jewish people have the power to bring peace on earth through their actions and how they react to other people. Reform Jews have the view that we should act the way we hope a messiah would act.

## Rituals



### Wedding Ceremony

- ❑ The **badeken** is the veiling of the bride by the groom. The ceremony takes place under the **chuppah (canopy)**, a **symbol of the home** that the new couple will build together.
- ❑ Two cups of wine are used in the wedding ceremony. The groom gives a ring and makes a vow to his wife.
- ❑ The reading of the **ketubah (marriage contract)**. The Seven Blessings are then recited over the second cup of wine. A glass is now placed on the floor, and the groom shatters it with his foot and they shout "**mazel tov**". This serves as an expression of sadness at the **destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem**.

### Mourning rituals

- ❑ There are five stages to mourning ritual. 1) Arrangements are made as soon as possible, preferably **24 hours**. Body is washed and dressed in a simple **white shroud (cloth)**. The body is placed in a simple coffin and it is **buried not cremated**. Mourners make a small **tear in their clothes**. 2-3) A seven-day period following the burial known as **Shivah** is carried out; families will stay at home, mirrors are covered, men do not shave and people sit on **low chairs**. 4) The 30-day mourning period begins. 5) The First Year (observed only by the children of the deceased).



## Rituals



### Bar and Bat Mitzvah (Bat Chayil – daughter of valour)

- ❑ Bar Mitzvah means '**Son of the Commandment**' and Bat Mitzvah means **daughter of the commandment**. It shows that they have reached adulthood in the eyes of the Jewish community. The commandments were given by God to Moses and are part of the **covenant agreement**.
- ❑ The **child now becomes an adult in the eyes of the Jewish community**. They have full responsibility and can take part in all the activities in the synagogue such as carrying the Torah scrolls and reading from the bimah.
- ❑ The ceremony means that the **child can now observe all the 613 mitzvot**. Prior to 13 years (boys) and 12 years (girls) of age the child only needed to follow the Ten Commandments but now they can take a fuller part in the Jewish community. A boy can become part of the Minyan in an orthodox synagogue.



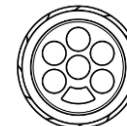
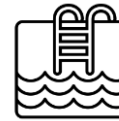
## Rituals



### Brit milah (circumcision ceremony)

- ❑ A circumcision takes place when a baby is **8 days old**. The women all leave the room. The baby is passed around all the males. The father asks the mohel to circumcise his son. The **sandek** has the honour of holding the baby on his lap during the circumcision. The baby is handed back to his mother after the circumcision. The baby has a little wine to sooth the pain. The baby is given two names. One Jewish and one family name.
- ❑ The Torah says that Jews should be circumcised; "**Every male among you must be circumcised**." The Torah states that Abraham was commanded by God to be circumcised.
- ❑ **Circumcision is part of the covenant (agreement or promise)** that binds a Jewish person to God.
- ❑ Failure to follow the commandment given to Abraham incurs the penalty of **karet (being cut off from the rest of the community of God)**. Jewish people are expected to follow all the mitzvot so they should be circumcised.
- ❑ Child has no choice/replaced with Brit Shalom/you are Jewish by birth alone

## Festivals



# Judaism Practices 1/2

### Jewish Festivals

**Rosh Hashanah** - Wine is blessed and sliced apple in honey eaten. Round challah is prepared. **Shofar horn blown 100 times** to signify the start of the festival. Crumbs of challah thrown into water representing the sins Jews must throw away. It is a **High Holy Day**, which means it is commanded (mitzvot) that celebrates creation in **Genesis**. It is a time to plan and prepare for the year ahead. Happy as celebrates New Year and serious as you plan for the year ahead.

**Yom Kippur** – Known as the 'Day Atonement'. All Jewish people attend synagogue. Prayer and reflection asking God for forgiveness. Doors of the Holy Ark are open showing God is present. **Mikveh pool – ritual cleaning**. It is a **High Holy Day**, which means it is commanded (mitzvot). It is referred to as the '**Sabbath of Sabbaths**' and Jews **fast for 25 hours**. All Jews follow Sabbath laws on this day.

**Passover (Pesach)** - House thoroughly cleaned. All **yeast products removed**. Flat bread is eaten & **Seder meal** – lamb bone, salt water, bitter herbs, charoset and wine. **God commands Jewish people to celebrate Passover in the Torah**, namely the book of Exodus. It retells the story and ensures that the Jewish faith and religion are passed on. Lamb bone reminder of the lamb sacrificed in Passover. When they taste the bitter herbs on the **Seder plate** they are able to think about the bitterness of slavery. Helps Jews remember their freedom and entering the Promised Land.

**Sukkot** - Build tents/huts. Leaves, fruit and veg displayed. Torah is celebrated – singing/dance. Palm leaves and Etrog fruit waved in six directions. Jews are commanded to celebrate this festival in the Torah. "**You shall dwell in sukkot seven days so that you will know how the Israelites lived**". It is one of the 613 mitzvot and helps Jews connect with their ancestors.





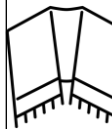
### The Sabbath (Shabbat)

- Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest that starts Friday evening and ends Saturday night, when people pause from work to relax, pray, and spend time with family.
- Jews worship on Shabbat because of the creation story found in the book of Genesis. The Torah states that God created the world in six days and on the seventh God rested.
- Shabbat is part of the covenant that Moses made with God at Sinai. Keeping the Sabbath day holy is one of the Ten Commandments: “Remember the Sabbath and keep it holy”.
- Jews will sit together and have a meal. Preparations are made in advance. The wife or mother lights two candles 18 minutes before sunset. Two candles represent the two parts of the commandment.
- A blessing is made over a glass of wine called Kiddush. People wash their hands and then a blessing over two pieces of bread called Challah. When three stars appear in the sky, Shabbat is over. The family sip wine and recite a special blessing over spices and the light of a plaited candle. They wish each other a ‘good week’



### The Difference between Orthodox and Reform Synagogues

- The synagogue is the Jewish place of worship but is also used as a place to study and a community centre. Orthodox men always cover their heads with a skull cap known as kippah. In Orthodox synagogues married women will cover their heads. Most reform men will cover their heads but not all.
- Orthodox and Reform synagogues have all the same features such as the Torah scrolls, the commandments and the ner tamid (everlasting light), Holy Ark, bimah) but the services can look very different. In Orthodox synagogues men and women sit separately. In a Reform synagogue men and women can sit together.
- Orthodox synagogue services are led by a male rabbi whereas Reform can have female rabbis. In an Orthodox synagogue traditional Jewish worship requires a minyan (a group of ten adult males) to take place. Whereas Reform allow women to make up number.
- In an Orthodox synagogue, the service will be conducted in Hebrew, and the singing will be unaccompanied. In a Reform synagogue the service will be at least partly in English, there may a choir and instruments, and men and women can sit together.



## Judaism Practices 2/2

### Items worn for worship

Jewish people worship by wearing tefillin. These are small leather boxes containing extracts from the Torah, strapped to the wearer's arm and forehead for Morning Prayer. They contain passages from the Torah and the words of the Shema.

They also worship by wearing a prayer shawl called a tallit. This is made from wool or silk, with a long tassel called a tzitzit attached to each corner. The tzitzit represent the 613 mitzvot.

### Jewish Worship of God at Home

- Jews worship God through prayers such as the modeh ani and the Amidah. The modeh ani are the first words Jews should speak every morning—while still lying in bed. The Amidah is also called the standing prayer or eighteen blessings. It is prayed in silence while facing Jerusalem and they pray 3 times per day. Jews worship God by fixing a mezuzah to the doorframe of their homes. Every time you enter or leave your house, it reminds you that you have a covenant with God. It contains a small copy of the Torah and the words of the Shema
- The Siddur - Jewish prayer book containing a set of daily prayers. It contains the 3 daily prayers that Jewish people should say.
- Shabbat is carried out weekly as a way of worshipping God.

### Kosher

- The Torah clearly states that Jews should not eat some foods. ‘Of all the animals that live on land, these are the ones you may eat’. Jews believe that the Torah contains the laws of God that must be obeyed.
- Kosher helps Jews keep a strong relationship with God. Like many other rituals practices in Judaism, kosher is an important tradition. Kosher in Hebrew means ‘clean’ or ‘fit’. It can be used to describe certain actions, but it usually refers to food that is okay to eat for Jewish people. Jews keep kosher kitchens so meat and dairy are kept separate from each other.
- Keeping kosher is a way in which Jews can show they are being obedient to God and keeping their part of the covenant which is to follow the mitzvot. Keeping Kosher is a mitzvot. That means it is one of the 613 commandments that Jews are expected to follow once they have had their bar or bat mitzvah. By following these commandments Jews become closer to God.