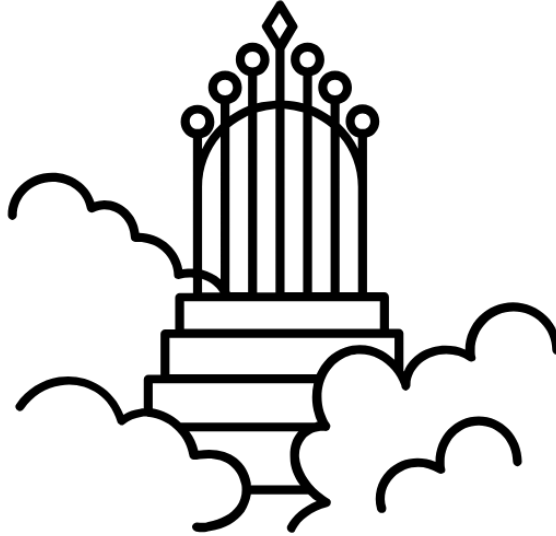











# Religious Education: Year 8 Knowledge Organisers



**❑ Branch 1: Creation and  
Covenant**

**❑ Branch 2: Prophecy  
and Promise**

## Year 8 Branch 1 – Creation and Covenant

Key Word	Definition	Image
The Fall	The story in <b>Genesis</b> 3 when humans commit the first sin and <b>fall away from God's grace</b>	
Original Sin	The state of sin in which <b>all humans</b> are born, meaning they inherit the consequences of <b>Adam and Eve's first sin</b>	
Concupiscence	The <b>natural temptation</b> to sin that all humans have, following the Fall.	
Sinai Covenant	The covenant <b>Moses</b> made with God at Mount Sinai, and when he was given the <b>Ten Commandments</b> as part of the Law	
The Decalogue	The ten words or sayings of God that guided the Jewish people <b>to live as God wanted</b> ; also called the <b>10 Commandments</b>	
Freedom	The power or right a person has to act, speak or think how they want; <b>being able to choose</b> their own destiny, <b>independent of influence from anyone</b> or anything else.	
Responsibility	Having <b>control or power</b> over something, which leads to a duty or moral obligation to <b>behave correctly</b>	
Conscience	An <b>intuitive knowledge of right and wrong</b> , which leads to an <b>instinctive desire</b> to do right and to avoid wrong	
Baptism	The <b>Sacrament of Initiation</b> that welcomes new members into the Catholic Church and washes the person clean of <b>original sin</b> which is inherited by all humans.	

The Fall:

- Genesis teaches that God created everything to be good, including humans in His image (**imago Dei**).
- Humans were given the job of looking after the world.
- Adam and Eve **disobeyed God** by eating fruit from a forbidden tree, committing the first sin.
- As **punishment**, Eve faced painful childbirth, Adam had to work for food, and the serpent had to crawl on its belly.
- They were **banished from the Garden of Eden**, and all humans inherited **original sin**.

Sacrament of Baptism:

- One of the seven **sacraments** of the Catholic Church.
- It is the first sacrament a person can receive, and it **welcomes them in the Church community**.
- It is one of the three **sacraments of initiation**, alongside the Eucharist and confirmation.
- Holy water is used to wash away sin, including original sin in babies.
- It **follows the example of Jesus** who was baptised by John the Baptist in the Gospels.
- Symbols of baptism include **holy water, a lighted candle and anointing with chrism oil**

What is sin?

- A sin is where a human acts **against the will of God** or they go against what their conscience tells them is right.
- A **personal sin** is when an individual chooses to make a bad decision that causes pain and suffering to others.
- **Original sin** is the state in which all humans are born in, where they all born inheriting the consequences of Adam and Eve's sin.
- Original sin means **every person is tempted** or inclined to do what they wish, rather than following God's laws.

What is conscience?

- Catholics believe that conscience is a **gift from God** that helps people know right from wrong. Most Catholics believe the conscience is the **voice of God**
- They think people should learn from **the Bible and the Catechism** to make good choices and follow God's rules.

Mosaic Covenant:

- A covenant is a **special promise or agreement** between people or with God.
- Moses made a **covenant** with God after leading the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt.
- God gave Moses **the Decalogue**, also known as the Ten Commandments, for people to follow.
- The commandments are about **loving God** (e.g., worship only Him) and **loving others** (e.g., respect parents).
- **Jesus** taught that following these commandments is important in the New Testament

Relevance of the Ten Commandments:

- Some people argue that the commandments are God's laws and therefore they **cannot go out of date**.
- Many **UK laws**, like Sunday trading rules, are based on the Ten Commandments.
- Others think some commandments, like those about God, may not matter to non-believers, and **modern issues** like cyber-crime are not mentioned.

Moses in art

- **David Courlander's** painting shows Moses as a wise leader giving the Ten Commandments to the Jewish people in a simple, naïve style.
- A **13th-century icon from St. Catherine's Monastery** shows Moses on Mount Sinai receiving the commandments directly from God.









Conscientious Objectors

- A conscientious objector is when a person will not participate in an action because of their personal beliefs.
- **Sophie Scholl and the White Rose Movement** were a group of students in Germany who stood up against the Nazis by secretly handing out leaflets telling people the truth about Hitler's actions.
- Sophie and other members were **caught and executed** for speaking out, but their bravery continues to inspire people today.

Love of Neighbour

- Jesus taught that the **Greatest Commandment** was to love thy neighbour.
- The parable of the **Good Samaritan** teaches that we should be kind and help everyone, no matter who they are.
- Pope Francis in **Fratelli Tutti** teaches that everyone in the world is like a big family, and we should treat each other with kindness, fairness, and love.

## Year 8 Branch 2 – Prophecy and Promise

Key Word	Definition	Image
<b>Prophet</b>	A person <b>anointed by God</b> and inspired by God through the Holy Spirit to <b>share God's messages</b>	
<b>Priest</b>	A person anointed by God to make thanksgiving offerings on behalf of the people; also refers to an <b>ordained minister</b> of the Catholic Church who <b>celebrates the sacraments</b> in which all Catholics participate	
<b>King</b>	An <b>anointed person</b> who has authority, power and responsibility for people in his care; also a <b>ruler of a country.</b>	
<b>Messianic</b>	Relating to the <b>Messiah</b> ; there are prophecies in the Old Testament that are called messianic because they contain predictions about the nature and purpose of the Messiah.	
<b>Advent</b>	The first season in the liturgical year, in which Christians <b>prepare and wait</b> for both the birth of Jesus and the Second Coming of Christ.	
<b>Amos</b>	An <b>early Hebrew prophet</b> who called people back to God and warned of divine judgement on people who sinned	
<b>Elijah</b>	An Old Testament prophet who foretells the <b>coming of the Messiah</b> in the books 1 Kings and 2 Kings	
<b>John the Baptist</b>	A New Testament prophet who prophesised and <b>prepared the way for Jesus</b> as the Messiah; also the cousin of Jesus	



### Prophetic texts

- In Christianity, prophets are people **chosen by God** to deliver His message. They often call people to turn back to God, live justly, and follow His commandments.
- Sometimes, prophets speak about **future events** that will happen if people don't repent or follow God's will. For example, **John the Baptist** prophesied about the coming of Jesus as the Messiah and **Isaiah** foretold the birth of Jesus hundreds of years before it happened.
- A **prophetic text** is any writing in the Bible where a prophet shares what God has revealed to them, whether it's a warning, encouragement, or promise. These texts help guide people in their faith and show God's plans for the future.
- A **prophetic voice** is someone who speaks out with courage to share God's message, often warning people and giving hope for the future.

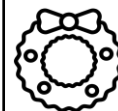


### The Prophet Amos:

- Amos calls the people of Israel to repent, or turn away from their sins, and return to God. He warns that if they don't change their ways, they will **face God's judgment**. True repentance means not just saying sorry but also changing how we live.
- Amos speaks strongly about how people should **care for the poor** and treat others fairly. He condemns those who take advantage of the weak. True worship of God includes **loving and helping those in need**.
- Amos warns against **worshipping false gods** or following practices from other nations that don't honour the one true God. He emphasizes that Israel should not mix their faith with the beliefs of other people.
- While many in Israel turn away from God, Amos promises that a **"faithful few"** (a small group of loyal believers) will be saved and restored by God. Even in difficult times, God will protect and bless those who remain faithful to Him.

### What is superstition?

- Superstition is the belief that certain actions, objects, or rituals can bring **good or bad luck**, even though they have no real power.
- The Catholic Church teaches that superstition goes against **trusting in God** because only He has the power to guide and protect us.



## Year 8 Branch 2 – Prophecy and Promise

### What do prophecies teach us?

- Prophets used images, like Jeremiah's vision of a potter shaping clay, to **show how God shapes and guides people's lives**.
- Parables, like Ezekiel's story of dry bones coming to life, **helped people understand God's power** to bring hope and renewal.
- Prophecies give warnings to help people **avoid bad consequences** when they disobey God.
- They also give promises of hope and blessings if people choose to follow God's ways.

### Who is John the Baptist?

- John the Baptist told people to **turn away from their sins** and be baptized in the Jordan River to show they were ready to follow God.
- Even though John was a **great prophet**, he baptized Jesus in the Jordan River. This event showed Jesus' obedience to God's plan and was when God's voice spoke from heaven, saying, **"This is my Son, whom I love."**
- He spoke boldly about the need for people to live **righteous lives**, even when it made powerful leaders angry. John was eventually arrested because he spoke against King Herod's wrong actions.

### The season of Advent

- Advent is the four-week season before Christmas when Christians **prepare for the birth of Jesus** through prayer and reflection.
- The **Advent wreath** is an important symbol, with four candles representing **hope, peace, joy, and love**, which are lit each Sunday leading up to Christmas.
- A fifth candle, often white, is lit on Christmas Day to celebrate the birth of Jesus, the **Light of the World**.
- Christmas carols often contain **prophetic messages** by reminding people of the promises made about Jesus in the Bible, showing Him as the saviour.
- **O Come, O Come, Emmanuel** reflects the prophecy which speaks of a virgin giving birth to Emmanuel ("God with us"), showing that Jesus is the promised Messiah.

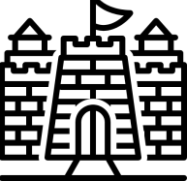







### St Oscar Romero:

- St. Oscar Romero was the **Archbishop of El Salvador** who spoke out against poverty, injustice, and human rights abuses. He defended the poor and criticized government violence.
- He was assassinated while celebrating Mass on March 24, 1980, for his efforts to promote justice. In 2018, he was made a **saint for his commitment to spreading God's love and justice**.

☐ **Branch 3: Galilee to  
Jerusalem**

☐ **Branch 4: Desert to  
Garden**

## Year 8 Branch 3- Galilee to Jerusalem Key Terms

Key Word	Definition	Image
<b>Kingdom</b>	The spiritual realm over which God reigns as king and the <b>fulfilment of God's will on earth</b> by humankind, living by the laws and commandments of God	
<b>Moral Sense</b>	The understanding that Christians take from a scriptural text about how to <b>live a good and holy life</b> .	
<b>Miracle</b>	Events that can <b>only be attributed to a divine power</b> and reveal something about who God is. The miracles of Jesus revealed that he was the Messiah and that God's Kingdom was present on earth.	
<b>Parable</b>	A <b>simple story</b> that is used to illustrate a <b>spiritual or moral lesson</b> . For example, the parable of the sheep and the goats.	
<b>Anointing the Sick</b>	The <b>Sacrament of Healing</b> that provides a Catholic with spiritual strength when they are ill or dying.	
<b>Marginalisation</b>	Treating someone <b>differently or unfairly</b> because they belong to a certain group.	
<b>Heaven</b>	<b>Eternal life</b> with God.	
<b>Atonement</b>	To do something that <b>makes up for, or repairs</b> , the damage done as a result of wrong behaviour	





## The Kingdom of God

- **The Kingdom of God is where God rules.** It's not just a place far away—it's anywhere people love and obey God. *"The kingdom of God is in your midst."*
- **Jesus came to teach us about the Kingdom of God.** He said it was very near and invited everyone to believe and follow Him. *"The time has come... The kingdom of God has come near. Repent and believe the good news!"*
- **God wants us to have childlike faith to enter His Kingdom.** Jesus said that people must trust God simply and fully, just like children do.— *"Let the little children come to me... for the kingdom of God belongs to such as these."*
- **Living in God's Kingdom means showing love and kindness.** People in God's Kingdom try to do what is right, bring peace, and spread joy. *"The kingdom of God is not a matter of eating and drinking, but of righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Spirit."*
- **The Kingdom of God will last forever.** One day, Jesus will return as King, and His Kingdom will never end. *"His kingdom is one that will never be destroyed."*

## How does Jesus treat the marginalised?

- **Jesus showed love and respect to everyone, even people others looked down on.** He spoke kindly to people like the Samaritan woman at the well, even though many avoided her.
- **Jesus forgave sinners and gave them a new chance.** He didn't judge people harshly, like when He protected a woman caught doing wrong and told her to live a better life.
- **Jesus included women and sinners in His mission.** He let women be His followers and friends, and He even chose a woman, Mary Magdalene, to be the first to see Him after He rose from the dead.

## What do parables teach about the Kingdom of God?

- **Jesus used parables (short stories) to teach about God's Kingdom.** He told stories to help people understand what the Kingdom of God is like.
- **Parable of the Sower:** Jesus told a story about a farmer planting seeds to show that some people listen to God and grow, but others don't. (Matthew 13:1–23)
- **Parable of the Sheep and the Goats:** Jesus said that one day, He will separate people like sheep and goats—those who helped others will be with Him, and those who didn't will not.



## Year 8 Branch 3 – Galilee to Jerusalem

### Jesus' ministry

- **Jesus' miracles showed that God's Kingdom was coming.** When Jesus healed the sick, made blind people see, and helped others, He was showing God's power and love at work. (Luke 11:20)
- **Jesus' ministry taught people how to live in God's Kingdom.** He told them to love God and love others, which is what life in God's Kingdom is all about. (Matthew 22:37–39)
- **Jesus' miracles gave people hope for a better life.** They showed that in God's Kingdom, there is healing, peace, and happiness for everyone.









### The Anointing of the Sick

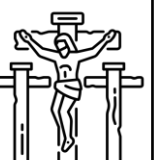
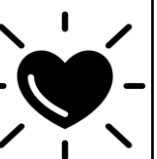
- **The Kingdom of God is about love, healing, and care for others.** When someone receives the Anointing of the Sick, it shows that God's love is with them, especially when they are suffering. It is one of the two sacraments of healing.
- **Jesus healed the sick to show what God's Kingdom is like.** Every time someone is anointed and prayed for, it reminds us of how Jesus cared for people and brought them hope. (Matthew 4:23)
- When priests anoint the sick, they are doing what Jesus did—bringing comfort, peace, and healing, just like in the Kingdom of God.
- **It gives a sign of hope in eternal life.** The Kingdom of God is not just on earth, but also in heaven. Anointing the sick reminds us that God is preparing us to be with Him forever.

### Lourdes:

- **Lourdes is a place in France where many people go to pray and ask for healing.** It became famous because in 1858, a girl named Bernadette saw visions of Mary, Jesus' mother.
- **People visit Lourdes to feel close to God and sometimes to be healed.** Many believe the water from the spring there has special healing powers.
- **It can bring hope and comfort to those who are sick or hurting.** It reminds people that God cares deeply about their struggles.
- It's a sign that God's Kingdom is about caring for others and bringing hope to those in need.

## Year 8 Branch 4- Desert to Garden Key Terms

Key Word	Definition	Image
<b>Suffering servant</b>	A servant of God, <b>prophesised by Isaiah</b> , who is sent to save humankind and will face hardship and pain on behalf of them.	 A line drawing of a person in a long robe, possibly a prophet or servant, standing and looking down with a somber expression.
<b>Passion</b>	The suffering that Jesus faced during <b>his trial and death on the cross</b>	 A line drawing of Jesus on the cross, flanked by two other figures on crosses.
<b>Suffering</b>	Negative experiences such as <b>pain or loss</b> that harms human beings and come from the presence of evil or the <b>absence of good</b> in the world.	 A line drawing of a person in a hunched, painful pose, clutching their back.
<b>Lent</b>	A season in the liturgical year <b>beginning on Ash Wednesday and ending on Holy Saturday</b> ; it is a time of repentance, in the 40 day period leading to Easter.	 A line drawing of a cross with a nail in the center, flanked by two olive branches.
<b>Problem of evil</b>	Why there is evil and suffering in the world <b>if God is good</b>	 A large, bold question mark.
<b>Sacrament of Reconciliation</b>	The <b>Sacrament of healing</b> in which a person confesses and is forgiven of their sins, receiving spiritual healing; also known as <b>confession</b> or the Sacrament of Penance.	 A line drawing of a person sitting in a confessional booth, facing a priest who is standing and listening.
<b>Triduum</b>	The three days <b>beginning on the evening of Holy Thursday</b> when the Last Supper was celebrated, and including Jesus' suffering and crucifixion on <b>Good Friday</b> , and resurrection on <b>Easter Sunday</b> .	 A line drawing of a hand with the index, middle, and ring fingers extended, representing the number three.
<b>Fasting, almsgiving and prayer</b>	The <b>three acts Christians perform during the season of Lent</b> ; to give something up, to donate to charity and to communicate with God.	 A line drawing of a heart shape above an open box, symbolizing giving or charity.



### What is suffering and why does it exist?

- **Suffering is when someone feels pain, sadness, or struggles in life.** Catholics believe it can be physical, emotional, or spiritual.
- **Catholics believe suffering is part of living in a world that is not perfect because of sin.** When people made wrong choices, it brought suffering into the world. (Genesis 3)
- **Jesus also suffered, and Catholics believe He understands our pain.** His suffering shows that God is close to those who hurt. (Isaiah 53:3–5)
- **Suffering can help people grow stronger and closer to God.** It can teach patience, courage, and hope.
- **Catholics believe God can bring good out of suffering.** They trust that through suffering, they can share in Jesus' love and help others. (Romans 8:28)

### How and why did Jesus suffer?

- **Jesus suffered by being hurt and dying on the cross.** He chose to do this to save people from their sins.
- **The Bible talks about Jesus as the "Suffering Servant,"** who takes on pain and suffering for others. (Isaiah 53:3–5)
- **Jesus suffered to show God's love for everyone,** even when things are hard or unfair.
- **His suffering helps us understand that God is close to us in our pain** and wants to help us through tough times.

### How do Catholics respond to suffering?

- **Catholics believe they should help people who are suffering** by showing kindness and support, just like Jesus taught.
- **The Mizen Foundation helps young people deal with bullying and suffering** by encouraging friendship and respect.
- **Catholics respond to suffering by praying for those in pain and working to make things better,** like the Mizen Foundation does in schools.
- **Helping others who suffer shows God's love in action** and brings hope to those who are hurting.

### How is the crucifixion shown in art?

- **The Crucifixion is often shown with Jesus on the cross, sometimes with Mary and other people nearby,** to show His sacrifice and love for everyone.
- **Artists use symbols like a crown of thorns or nails to remind us of Jesus' suffering and death** for our sins.



## Year 8 Branch 4 – Desert to Garden

### What is Lent?

- **Lent is a special time that lasts for 40 days before Easter.** It reminds Christians of the 40 days Jesus spent praying and fasting in the desert. (Matthew 4:1–2)
- **During Lent, Christians pray, give to others, and give something up.** This helps them grow closer to God and prepare for Easter.
- **Lent begins on Ash Wednesday and ends at Easter.** It is a time to say sorry for sins and try to live more like Jesus.

### How is Lent celebrated around the world?

- **In Italy and many Catholic countries, people attend special church services and often give up sweets or other treats** as a sign of self-control and sacrifice.
- **In the Philippines, people take part in long Holy Week processions and passion plays** that show the suffering and death of Jesus.
- **In the UK and other places, Lent begins with Ash Wednesday,** when Christians receive a cross of ashes on their forehead to show they are sorry for their sins.

### What is the Easter Triduum?

- **The Easter Triduum is a special time of three days remembering Jesus' last supper, death, and resurrection.**
- **It begins on Holy Thursday,** when Catholics remember the Last Supper and how Jesus gave us the Eucharist.
- **Good Friday is the second day,** when we remember that Jesus died on the cross to save us from sin.
- **Holy Saturday night and Easter Sunday celebrate Jesus rising from the dead,** showing that He is stronger than death and brings us new life.







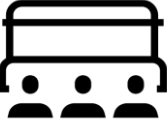

### The Sacrament of Reconciliation

- **The Sacrament of Reconciliation (also called Confession)** is when Catholics tell a priest their sins and receive God's forgiveness.
- **It helps people feel close to God again** and start fresh by saying sorry and trying to do better.
- **Jesus gave His followers the power to forgive sins:** "If you forgive anyone's sins, their sins are forgiven."

☐ **Branch 5: To the Ends  
of the Earth**

☐ **Branch 6: Dialogue and  
Encounter**

## Year 8 Branch 5- To the Ends of the Earth Key Terms

Key Word	Definition	Image
<b>Resurrection</b>	The Christian belief that after his crucifixion and death, <b>Jesus rose back to life</b>	
<b>Death</b>	The <b>permanent end</b> of a person's physical life	
<b>Heaven</b>	<b>Eternal life</b> in the presence of God	
<b>Hell</b>	The <b>eternal absence</b> of God's presence.	
<b>Purgatory</b>	The condition a soul enters when in need of <b>purification</b> before entering the presence of God.	
<b>Judgement</b>	When a person dies, they face a <b>particular judgement</b> in which God determines whether their soul goes to heaven, hell or purgatory.	
<b>Funeral rite</b>	The ceremonies carried out when an individual dies and is <b>laid to rest</b> by the Church.	
<b>Requiem</b>	An <b>act of remembrance</b> for the souls of the dead.	



### Bible teachings on the resurrection

- **The Resurrection means Jesus came back to life after He died.** The angel said, *"He is not here; he has risen, just as he said."* (Matthew 28:6)
- **The Bible tells us about Jesus' Resurrection in the Gospels.** Luke 24:6–7 says, *"He is not here; he has risen! Remember how he told you..."*
- **Because Jesus rose again, Christians believe in new life after death.** Jesus said, *"I am the resurrection and the life. Whoever believes in me will live, even though they die."* (John 11:25)
- **The Resurrection shows God's power over death.** Paul wrote, *"Christ has indeed been raised from the dead, the first fruits of those who have fallen asleep."* (1 Corinthians 15:20)

### Significance of the Empty Tomb

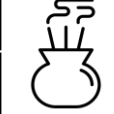
- **The empty tomb shows that Jesus really rose from the dead.** It proves He didn't stay in the grave but came back to life.
- **The Resurrection is the most important truth in the Catholic faith.** It means Jesus defeated sin and death for everyone. (1 Corinthians 15:17)
- **Because Jesus rose, Catholics believe in eternal life.** The empty tomb gives hope that we can live forever with God.

### Catholic beliefs about life after death

- **Heaven is where people who love God forever live with Him.** It is a place of peace and joy. *"He will wipe every tear from their eyes. There will be no more death or sorrow or crying or pain."* (Revelation 21:4)
- **Hell is where people who choose to turn away from God go.** It means being separated from God forever. *"Then he will say to those on his left, 'Depart from me, you who are cursed...'"* (Matthew 25:41)
- **After death, everyone will face Judgement, where God decides where they will go based on how they lived.** *"We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ."* (2 Corinthians 5:10)
- **The soul is the invisible part of a person that lives forever and makes us alive.** *"Do not be afraid of those who kill the body but cannot kill the soul."* (Matthew 10:28)
- **Purgatory is a place where souls are made clean before going to Heaven.** It helps prepare people to be with God perfectly.

### Humanist beliefs

- **Humanists believe there is no life after death.** They think that when a person dies, their life ends completely and there is no heaven or hell.
- **Humanists believe we should focus on living a good and happy life now.** They think it's important to be kind and make the world better whilst alive.



## Year 8 Branch 5 – To the Ends of the Earth

### The Sacrament of Baptism

- **Baptism is a special sacrament where a person is welcomed into the Church.** It often involves water, which shows cleansing from sin.
- **Baptism is usually the first sacrament a Catholic receives.** It marks the beginning of a new life with God.
- **In Baptism, the person becomes part of God's family.** They are filled with the Holy Spirit and begin their journey of faith.
- **Baptism links to salvation because it washes away original sin and opens the way to eternal life with God.** *"Whoever believes and is baptized will be saved."*

### The Funeral Rite

- **Catholic funerals are a way to say goodbye and pray for the person who has died.** They help the family find comfort and hope.
- **The funeral usually includes a special Mass, called a Requiem Mass,** where people pray for the soul of the person who died.
- **Catholic funeral rites show belief in life after death and the hope of resurrection.** They remind us that death is not the end, and we can be with God forever.






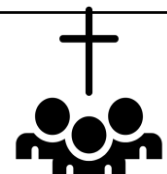

### Different Christian funerals

- **Catholic funerals often include a Mass and prayers for the soul of the person who has died.** Catholics believe in purgatory and pray that the person will be welcomed into heaven.
- **Protestant funerals focus on celebrating the person's life and their faith in Jesus.** There are Bible readings, hymns, and messages of hope about eternal life.
- **Orthodox Christian funerals include special prayers and incense.** They believe the body is holy and treat it with great respect, as they wait for the resurrection.

### Resurrection in artwork:

- **Jesus is often shown rising from the tomb with light around Him.** This shows that He is alive and powerful, and that He has defeated death.

## Year 8 Branch 6- Dialogue and Encounter Key Terms (Christianity)

Key Word	Definition	Image
<b>Ecclesiam Suam</b>	The Latin phrase for ' <b>His Church</b> '; also, Pope St Paul VI's first encyclical which explored how the Church should bring its message to a changing world.	
<b>Dialogue</b>	<b>Positive interactions</b> and discussions between different people to encourage <b>mutual understanding</b> and enrichment	
<b>Proclamation</b>	In Catholicism, <b>communication of the Gospel message</b> ; announcing Jesus to the world and sharing the mystery of salvation offered through him.	
<b>Second Vatican Council</b>	A <b>meeting of bishops</b> of the worldwide Church, called by Pope St John XXIII in 1962 and closed by Pope St Paul VI in 1965.	
<b>Patrimony</b>	Includes how a Church <b>celebrates its rites</b> , how churches are decorated and the art and music used in worship.	
<b>Liturgical rites</b>	The ways a Church conducts and structures its acts of <b>worship, ceremonies and spiritual life</b> .	
<b>Liturgical traditions</b>	The <b>gestures, actions and expressions</b> associated with a liturgical rite	





### The Second Vatican Council (1962–1965)

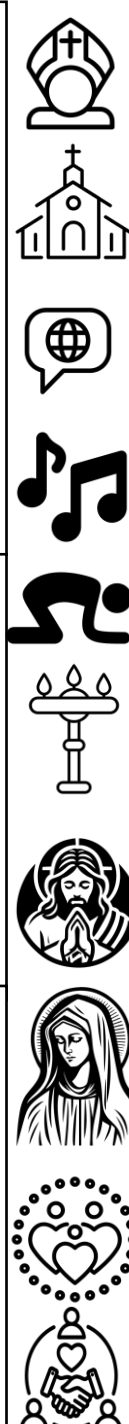
- The Second Vatican Council was a big meeting where Catholic leaders from all over the world came together to talk about how the Church could **better connect with modern people**.
- **Lumen Gentium** taught that the Church is like a family — everyone, not just priests and bishops, is important and has a role to play in sharing God's love.
- **Gaudium et Spes** reminded the Church to care about the joys and struggles of all people, especially the poor and suffering, and to work for peace and justice in the world.
- The Council encouraged the **Mass to be in local languages**, not just Latin, so people could understand and join in more fully.
- Vatican II helped the Church become more **open, loving, and connected** to everyday life, making it easier for people to live their faith in the modern world.

### Ecclesiam Suam

- Ecclesiam Suam was a letter written by Pope Paul VI in 1964 to help the Church understand how to talk to the modern world with love and respect.
- It said the Church should always start with **self-reflection** — thinking about how it can be better and more faithful to Jesus.
- The Pope encouraged something called "**dialogue**", meaning the Church should listen and speak kindly with everyone, including people of other religions or no religion at all.
- It's important because it helped the Church become more welcoming and caring, showing God's love through friendship and understanding, not just rules.

### The Origins of the Catholic Church

- The **Catholic Church began with Jesus Christ**, who chose the Apostles to continue His mission. After Jesus rose from the dead and went to Heaven, the Apostles spread His message across the world.
- As the Church grew in different countries, **Christians prayed and celebrated Mass in different ways**, depending on their culture and language — but they all stayed united in faith.
- These different ways of worship are called **liturgical rites**, and they belong to six main "families" that include Latin (or Roman), Byzantine, Alexandrian, Antiochene, Armenian, and Chaldean.
- Even though the prayers and traditions may look a bit different, all these rites are **part of the same Catholic Church**, and they all celebrate Jesus.



## Year 8 Branch 6 – Dialogue and Encounter (Christianity)

### The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church

- The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church follows Eastern traditions (like special prayers and chants) but is **in full unity with the Pope** and the Roman Catholic Church.
- Many **Ukrainians moved to Great Britain**, especially after World War II and more recently, bringing their faith and traditions with them.
- Today, the Church in Britain serves Ukrainian communities with **Divine Liturgies in their own language**, keeping their culture and faith strong.

### Traditions within the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church

- The Church uses **ancient chant music**, often sung without instruments, as part of its **spiritual patrimony**—a special treasure passed down through generations.
- People take part in **holy actions** like bowing, crossing themselves, and kissing icons, showing love and respect for God and the saints.
- The **priest leads the service with movement**, using incense, candles, and beautiful robes, helping everyone feel the deep holiness of their **Eastern Catholic patrimony**.

### Artwork within the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church:









- The Church is filled with **icons**, which are special religious paintings of Jesus, Mary, and the saints, used to help people pray and feel close to God.
- These icons follow a **traditional style** that is part of the Church's **Eastern patrimony**, meaning they are made with care using old methods passed down over many years.
- The artwork often covers the walls and ceilings, creating a **beautiful and holy space** that reminds people they are in God's presence.

### The Relationship between the Churches

- All 24 Catholic Churches, including the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and the Roman Catholic Church, are **united under the Pope** and share the same faith in Jesus Christ.
- Even though they have different traditions and ways of worship, they are all part of **one big Catholic family**, respecting each other's special customs while staying connected in faith.



## Year 8 Branch 6- Dialogue and Encounter Key Terms (Hinduism)

Key Word	Definition	Image
<b>Brahman</b>	A supreme being in which most modern Hindus believe; the source of everything, including the gods.	
<b>Brahma</b>	One of the main three Hindu gods; the creator of the world.	
<b>Deity</b>	A God or goddess	
<b>Karma</b>	The forces that influence people's fortune and future reincarnation.	
<b>Polytheistic</b>	Referring to belief in many gods; someone who believes in many gods is a polytheist.	
<b>Samsara</b>	The continual process of death and reincarnation; also, the entire universe as we know it.	
<b>Shiva</b>	One of the main three Hindu gods; the god of destruction.	
<b>Vishnu</b>	One of the main three Hindu gods; the preserver of the world.	



### What is Hinduism?

- It started more than **3,000 years ago** in India and is one of the oldest religions in the world.
- Today, over **1 billion people** are Hindus, mostly in India, but also in other places like Britain.
- Hinduism wasn't started by just one person, and there's **no main leader** or group in charge.
- Hindus believe in **many gods and goddesses**, but not everyone worships the same ones.
- Hindus have **many sacred texts**, but the oldest and most important are called **the Vedas**, written in the Sanskrit language.
- Hinduism has grown and changed over 3,000 years, which is why it has so many different beliefs and practices today.



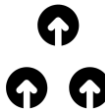
### Hindu Gods and Goddesses:

- Some Hindu's believe in **many gods (polytheism)**, while others believe there is one Supreme God who appears in many forms (monotheism).
- Some Hindus believe **Vishnu is the Supreme God** (Vaishnavas), and others believe Shiva is (Shaiva's). Both gods have wives who are also worshipped.
- Hindus often **worship gods popular in their local area**, but they still see these as forms of the one Supreme God.
- **Ganesha** is a well-loved elephant-headed god of wisdom. His story shows bravery and his mother Parvati's power and creativity.
- Many Hindus believe in a mysterious Supreme Being called **Brahman**, who created everything but is also beyond everything.
- Hindus believe that deep thinking and **meditation** can help them understand Brahman, which some see as the main goal of life.



### Karma, Samsara and Moksha:

- **Reincarnation and Karma** – Hindus believe that after death, the soul is reborn into a new body, and this next life depends on a person's karma (good or bad actions).
- **Samsara** – This is the endless cycle of life, death, and rebirth that all souls go through. It includes both good and painful lives.
- **Moksha** – Moksha means escape from the cycle of samsara. It brings peace, happiness, and freedom from suffering, and some believe it means being united with God.
- **How to reach moksha** – Hindus try to achieve moksha through yoga (self-discipline and meditation) or bhakti (devotion and worship of God).



## Year 8 Branch 6 – Dialogue and Encounter (Hinduism)

### Forms and places of worship:

- Hindus **worship at home** with a shrine, offering flowers, fruit, and coconuts, and chanting mantras.
- These offerings follow old traditions of showing **respect and devotion** to the gods.
- A **murti** is an image of a god or goddess used in worship. It's not the god itself, but it's treated as sacred.
- Darshan is when Hindus look at a murti with respect, believing it brings **blessings and energy from the god**.
- Before darshan, Hindus **dress nicely and clean** themselves because they believe they are in God's presence.

### Festivals – Diwali

- Hindu festivals are special times for Hindus to take a break from daily life and celebrate their faith. Different places celebrate different festivals.
- **Diwali – Festival of Lights:** Hindus celebrate Diwali in many ways. It can mean good winning over evil, welcoming the goddess Lakshmi, remembering Rama and Sita, or learning wisdom.
- **Thaipusam – Showing Devotion:** In this festival, some Hindus honour the god Murugan by fasting, carrying heavy items, or even piercing their skin to show their love for God.
- **Ratha Yatra – Chariot Festival:** In the city of Puri, big chariots carry statues of gods through the streets so everyone can see and worship them, even if they can't go into the temple.

### Caste System:

- In the past, Hindus were divided into different groups (**castes**) based on the job they did. Some castes were considered higher or lower than others.
- The **Untouchables** were treated very badly and given the worst jobs. Gandhi worked to change this, calling them "**children of God**" and fighting for their equal rights. Today, they are called Dalits.
- Most Hindus now **believe everyone is equal**, and laws have been made to protect lower castes. However, caste still exists in some places, especially in rural India and in marriage choices.