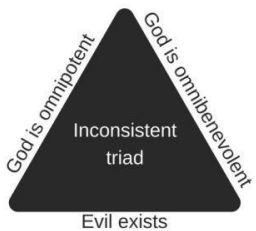


Year 9 – Summative 2 – Believing in God

<p>Key words</p> <p>Agnosticism Not being sure whether God exists</p> <p>Atheism Believing that God does not exist</p> <p>Conversion When your life is changed by giving yourself to God</p> <p>Free Will The idea that human beings are free to make their own choices</p> <p>Moral Evil Actions done by humans which cause suffering</p> <p>Natural Evil Things which cause suffering but have nothing to do with humans</p> <p>Numinous The feeling of the presence of something greater than you i.e., God</p> <p>Miracle An extraordinary cure or event which cannot be naturally explained, and the only explanation is God.</p> <p>Prayer Communicating with God usually through words.</p> <p>Theodicy An attempt to explain why God allows pain and suffering to exist</p>
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Religious Upbringing – can lead a person to believe in God. Some examples are:

- 1. Family life** - Catholic parents often teach their children about God from a young age. **How this leads to belief:** Children tend to trust their parents, so if parents speak about God as real, children are likely to accept that belief.
Examples: Parents teach children to say prayers such as the *Our Father* before bed.
- 2. Baptism** - Most Catholic children are baptised as babies. **How this leads to belief:** Baptism welcomes the child into the Catholic community. Growing up knowing you belong to a faith group can strengthen belief in God.
Example: Parents and godparents promise to bring the child up in the Catholic faith, so the child grows up surrounded by religious support.
- 3. Attending Mass regularly** - Catholic families often go to church together every Sunday.
How this leads to belief: Mass exposes children to prayers, Bible readings, hymns and a whole community who believes in God. This can make belief feel normal and expected.
Examples: Seeing other people pray and worship can make a child think, *“If everyone believes in God, He must be real.”*
- 4. Catholic school education** - Many Catholic children attend Catholic schools. **How this leads to belief:** Religious Education (RE) is part of the curriculum, and the school environment reinforces Christian values and beliefs. **Examples:** Teachers and chaplains act as faith role models.

Answered prayers – Why does God seem to answer some prayers?

God’s plan
Christians believe God knows what is best for people.
If a prayer asks for something that fits God’s loving plan, He is more likely to answer it.
Example: Praying for courage, patience, or help to do the right thing—these match God’s will.

The prayer is not selfish
God is believed to listen to people who pray honestly, humbly, and without selfish motives.
Example: Praying for someone else who is ill or struggling (a selfless prayer).

Have faith
Jesus taught that faith is important in prayer.
Catholics believe that trusting God makes prayer more powerful.
Example: Someone prays with real belief that God is present and can help.

Gods love
Christians believe God is loving and caring.
He sometimes answers prayers to show people He is close to them.
Example: Someone praying for comfort during grief might feel peace or strength.

A loving God would not let us suffer because...

1. A loving God would want us to be happy. If God is loving, all-powerful and good, He should want to protect people from pain.
2. Suffering seems unfair. Innocent people suffer (e.g., babies) If God is loving, He should prevent undeserved suffering.
3. Some suffering serves no purpose. Natural evil cannot be blamed on human free will. A loving God could stop these events without affecting our freedom.
4. A loving God would answer prayers to end suffering. People often pray for healing or protection, but not all prayers are answered. If God is loving. *If “God is love.” – 1 John 4:8, He would stop suffering from happening.*

We must suffer because...

1. Free will requires the possibility of suffering
Christians believe God gave humans free will. If God stopped all suffering, humans would not truly be free. If God stopped every harmful action (crime, bullying), humans would have no real choice.
2. Suffering can help people grow. Some Christians argue suffering develops positive qualities, like courage. Without challenges, people might not develop these.
3. Suffering can bring people closer to God. Many Christians say suffering leads them to pray more, rely on God, or reflect on life’s purpose.
4. Jesus also suffered. Christians believe Jesus experienced extreme suffering on the cross. If Jesus—God in human form—suffered, then suffering can have meaning and purpose.

Year 9 – Summative 2 – Messiah

Key words

Atonement

The reconciliation of God and humanity through the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Isaiah

A Hebrew prophet who revealed information about the coming Messiah.

Messiah

Hebrew word meaning the “Anointed One”, a saviour sent from God.

New Testament

The second part of the Bible containing Gospels and letters.

Old Testament

The first half of the Bible including the holy writings of the Jewish people.

Pharisees

A Jewish religious group who were strict upholders of the Torah, they often came into conflict with Jesus.

Prophecy

A prediction of the future.

Prophet

Important people in the Bible who are believed to have been inspired by God.

Sanhedrin

The highest council and court of the Jews in the time of Jesus. It was led by the High Priest.

Zealots

A political group who used violence to try to rid the Jewish people of Roman rule.

Modern Issue – How would the Messiah expect us to react and help those who are living in poverty?

A modern follower of the Messiah is expected to respond to poverty with compassion and practical help. In the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats (Matthew 25), Jesus teaches that when we help people in need, we are really helping Him. This means Christians should support those living in poverty with kindness, generosity and action, showing their love for God through the way they treat others.

How does Jesus tell us to help the hungry and thirsty? The sick? Those who are lonely and in need? Give examples how we can do this today?



How does Jesus death and resurrection prove He is the Messiah/Son of God?

1. Jesus fulfilled Old Testament prophecies about the Messiah

Jewish scriptures predicted that the Messiah would suffer, die, and save people from sin. Christians believe Jesus’ death matches these prophecies, especially the “Suffering Servant” in Isaiah 53, who is described as someone who would suffer to bring forgiveness to others.

Meaning: If Jesus’ death happened in the way Scripture predicted, then He is the Messiah.

2. Jesus’ resurrection shows His divine power

Christians believe the resurrection is the strongest proof that Jesus is the Messiah because only God can raise someone from the dead.

Meaning: Rising from the dead shows Jesus has power over life and death, proving His divine authority.

3. The resurrection shows victory over sin and death

Christians believe the Messiah was meant to bring salvation. By dying, Jesus took on the sins of humanity. By rising, He defeated death.

Meaning: This victory shows He is the one sent to save humanity.



4. The early disciples believed because they saw the risen Jesus

After the resurrection, the disciples claimed to have seen Jesus alive. Their radical change—from frightened to fearless—convinced Christians that something real had happened.

Meaning: Their witness supports the belief that Jesus truly is the Messiah.

Isaiah 53 prophecies about the Messiah

1. The Messiah will suffer for others: Isaiah says the Messiah will take on people’s pain and suffering. *“He took up our pain and bore our suffering.”* – Isaiah 53:4

2. The Messiah will be punished for our sins : Christians believe Jesus died to take the punishment that people deserve. *“He was pierced for our transgressions.”* – Isaiah 53:5

3. The Messiah’s suffering will bring healing : His death brings spiritual healing and forgiveness. *“By his wounds we are healed.”* – Isaiah 53:5

4. The Messiah will remain silent and not fight back : Christians connect this to Jesus staying silent at His trial. *“He did not open his mouth.”* – Isaiah 53:7

5. The Messiah will rise and be rewarded: After suffering, God will honour him and give him life. *“After he has suffered, he will see the light of life.”* – Isaiah 53:11

Other prophecies about the Messiah

1. Born in Bethlehem – Micah 5:2: “Out of Bethlehem will come a ruler.” Christians believe this points to Jesus being born in Bethlehem.

2. A descendant of King David – Jeremiah 23:5: “I will raise up for David a righteous King.” Christians believe Jesus comes from David’s family line.

3. Born of a woman to defeat evil – Genesis 3:15 “He will crush the serpent’s head.” Christians see this as the first hint of a Messiah who will defeat sin and evil.

4. Rebuild the Temple- Zechariah 6:12-13: “He will build the temple of the Lord.”

5. The Messiah will rise again – Hosea 6:2: “After two days he will revive us; on the third day he will restore us.” Many Christians believe this hints at the resurrection.

Year 9 – Summative 2 – RSHE

Key words

Coercion/coercive control The action or practice of persuading someone to do something through force or threats

Consent Permission for something to happen – actively agreeing to be sexual with someone

Contraception Deliberate use of artificial methods to prevent pregnancy as a consequence of sexual intercourse

Gender Identity Person’s perception of having a particular gender which may not be the same as their birth sex

Love Christian teaching about love: agape, storge, philos and eros

Natural Family Planning Using the bodies natural cycles to control when you have a baby

Pornography Printed or visual material containing the explicit display of sexual organs or activity, intended to stimulate excitement

Puberty The period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction

Sexual exploitation Sexual abuse of children through the exchange of sexual acts for drugs, food, shelter, protection or money

Sexually Transmitted Infections An infection caught by having sex with someone who has an infection themselves

Red flags and green flags in relationships – (Healthy and Unhealthy behaviour)

Green flags:

- 1. Good communication**
They listen to you, speak honestly, and you feel comfortable talking about your feelings.
- 2. Respect**
They respect your boundaries, opinions and personal space.
- 3. Kindness**
They treat you gently and speak to you with care, even during disagreements.
- 4. Trust**
You feel you can trust them, and they trust you. There is no pressure to hide things.

- 1. Lack of respect**
They ignore your boundaries, make fun of your opinions, or put you down. Respect should go both ways.
- 2. Poor communication**
They refuse to talk about problems, go silent to punish you, or twist what you say.
- 3. Controlling behaviour**
They try to control who you talk to, what you wear, what you do, or where you go. Healthy relationships allow freedom.
- 4. Jealousy and possessiveness**
They get angry when you spend time with others or constantly accuse you of things you haven’t done.

Inappropriate uses of Social Media

Cyberbullying causes real emotional harm
Being bullied online can lead to stress, anxiety and low self-esteem. Hurtful messages or posts can stay online for a long time, making the impact even worse.

Sharing personal information is unsafe
Posting things like your address, school or location can make you vulnerable. Strangers could misuse your information or pretend to be someone they’re not.

Using fake accounts breaks trust
Fake profiles are dishonest and can be used to trick, embarrass or spy on people. This damages friendships and can lead to serious consequences

Posting offensive or harmful content hurts others
Rude or disrespectful posts can damage someone’s reputation and create a negative online environment. They can also lead to arguments, conflict, or disciplinary action.



Christians should be able to have sex before they are married

- 1. The importance of genuine commitment**
Some Christians say that what matters most is a loving, committed relationship, not just a legal marriage certificate. They believe God cares more about the quality of the relationship than its official status.
- 2. Focus on honesty and mutual respect**
Many Christians emphasise values like trust, respect and kindness. If a relationship is healthy, caring and responsible, some believe it can still honour Christian principles.
- 3. Understanding cultural change**
Some Christians feel biblical teachings should be understood in their historical context. They believe the world has changed, and relationship expectations may look different today while still respecting Christian values such as love, faithfulness and responsibility

Christians should not be able to have sex before marriage

- 1. Sex is a sign of total commitment**
The Church teaches that sex is meant to express a lifelong, faithful love. Marriage is the moment when two people make a public, permanent promise to love each other completely. Because of this, the Church says sex belongs within that committed promise.
- 2. Sex should be open to creating new life**
Catholic teaching says that sex has two purposes: unity (bringing a couple closer together) procreation (the possibility of creating life) Marriage is seen as the safest and most loving place to raise any children who may result.
- 3. Protecting the dignity of both people**
The Church believes that saving sex for marriage helps ensure relationships are based on respect, care and commitment, not pressure or temporary feelings. Marriage provides a stable foundation where both people are valued equally.