

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Year 7 Summative Assessment (Summer Term)



Revision materials

Topics:

1. Creation and Covenant
2. Prophecy and Promise
3. Desert to Garden

Instructions:

Your RE assessment will be a 1-hour test in class.

There will be three sections to the test.

In each section there are 8 questions:

- Questions 1-5 are multiple choice keywords questions.
 - Questions 6 and 7 are 'Explain' questions.
 - Question 8 is an evaluation question.

Creation and Covenant key words

Creatio ex nihilo

The Latin phrase for “creation out of nothing”

Creationism

The belief that the Bible accounts of creation are literally true

Eternal

Exists beyond time and has no beginning or end

Faith

Personal commitment to God, which includes trusting and obeying God

God

The one supreme being, who creates and sustains everything

Imago Dei

A Latin phrase meaning “in the image of God”, the idea that humans reflect God’s nature

Omnipotent

The belief that God is all powerful

Prayer

The way in which humans communicate with God

Sin

To go against God’s law

Stewardship

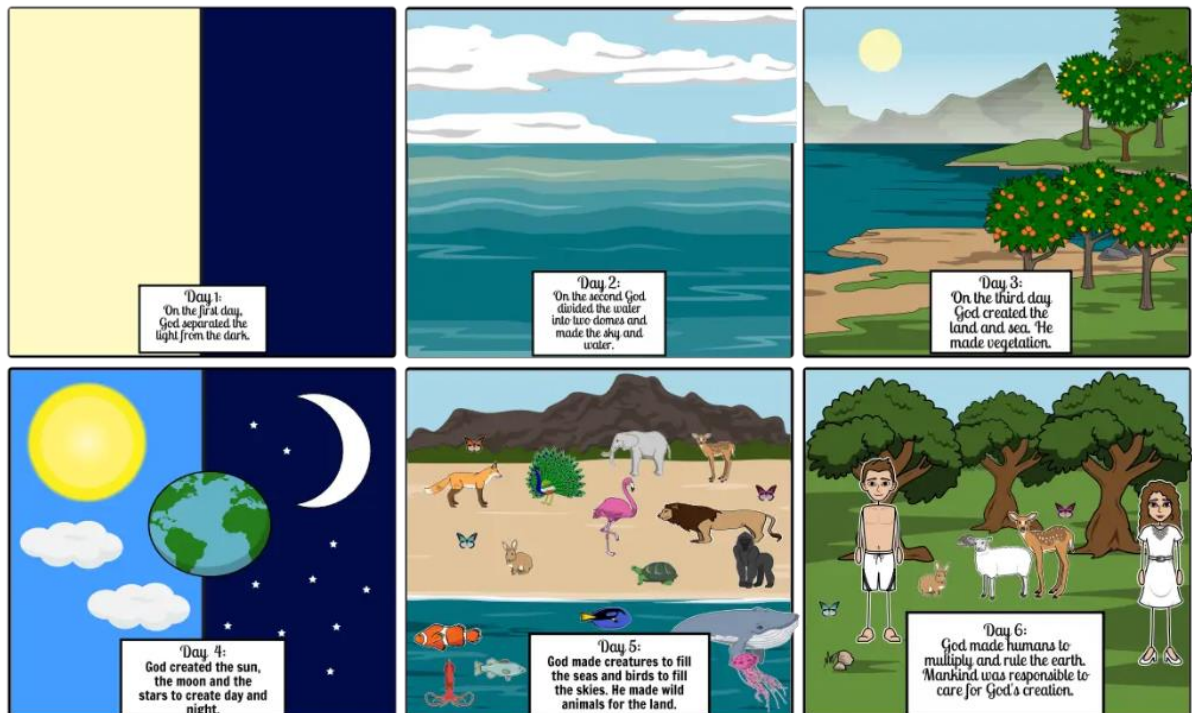
The duty to care for something; the world and everything in it

Task 1

- Read the key words and their meanings.
- The cover them and write down as many of the words/meanings as you can remember in pen on this page.
- Check how many you got correct and add any that you have missed in a different coloured pen.

Extension: Ask someone at home to test you.

Genesis 1



Create your own at Storyboard That

The creation story is in the book of Genesis in the Bible.
It teaches Christians about the Creation of the Universe.

It also teaches Christians about God and the qualities that God has.

The opening sentence of Genesis reveals the important information about God.
"In the beginning God created"

- This suggests that God existed before time itself and that God is an eternal being. God is placed outside of time and space.
- This suggests that before God created the world there was nothing. This means that God's creation comes from nothing. This is known as 'creatio ex nihilo'
- This shows us that God is Omnipotent. This means He is all powerful. If God can create a whole universe out of nothing, He must be very powerful.
- It also shows us that God is omnibenevolent. This means all loving. God loves human beings so much that He created a universe for them to live in, and He gave it to them as a gift.
- We learn all of this from Genesis chapter 1. This must mean it is a very important chapter because it teaches us about God and the special qualities that He has.

Task 2

Can you explain in your own words why Genesis Chapter 1 is a very important chapter in the Bible? What does it teach us about God?

Extension: Can you learn your paragraph?

Genesis 2

Genesis 2 is the second chapter in the book of Genesis. It continues to tell us about the creation of the universe. It tells us the story of God making Adam and Eve, the first humans.

In this chapter we learn more about God.

We understand that God has all the qualities shown in Genesis 1 BUT we learn a few more key facts about God.

- In Genesis 2 when God breathed life into to Adam, this was not meant to be taken literally, but to show how close God can be to humans.
- The quality of God being close to humans and acting in the world is known as immanence.
- In Genesis 2 we learn that God loves humans very much, He wants to be close to His creation.
- We also learn that He gives His humans free will - the ability to choose how to behave This shows that He loves them and does not want to control them.
- We learn that humans should be treated with care, dignity and respect because God makes them 'In His image' (Genesis)

Task 3:

What can we learn about God in Genesis 2? Cover up the bullet points and see how many you can remember!

Task 4:

Opinion time!

Your opinion is important!

Which chapter of Genesis do you think is more important? Genesis 1 or 2? Why do you think this?

Catholic Social Teaching principles:

In this topic we studied 4 CST principles. These are designed to make our world fairer and allow all people to be seen, appreciated and respected. They are:

The dignity of the human person

Genesis 1 taught that humans were created in God's image. This means that all people are precious to God, equal in dignity, and worthy of respect. It means that Catholics have a duty to make sure that all people are treated with dignity, no matter who they are. Catholics have a duty to challenge any injustice because they believe that treating others unfairly is not part of God's plan.

Example: The St Vincent de Paul Society run a weekly market in Southend. People pay £3.50 to buy 15 items, which is less than the items are worth. This allows them both the dignity of choice and of contributing to their own welfare.

Solidarity

Catholics believe that God created humans as a community to work together. Solidarity means seeing that humans are all members of the same family and depend on one another. Jesus' teaching to 'love your neighbour' is a reminder that all people have a responsibility to each other.

An example: Pax Christi is a Catholic charity which promotes peace and an end to conflict in solidarity with people who suffer as a result of war. The picture on the right shows people at an event called 'No Faith in War', organised by Pax Christi in London in 2019. People gathered to pray and to block road access to trucks delivering weapons to an arms fair.

Subsidiarity

The idea of subsidiarity is that higher institutions, such as a country's government, should not take away opportunities for people to be involved in making decisions and bringing about change where they live. It is important for people to have this power since they know best how to change the society that they live in.

Example: CAFOD works in partnership with local communities in developing countries to provide support that the community wants and needs. In Lima, the capital of Peru, CAFOD has worked with an organisation called Warmi Huasi, to help children and young people have a say in decisions that will affect them. In this photo, Micaela (on the left) is talking about the need for safe places for children to play in.

The common good

In the creation stories, God gives humans all that is needed to be happy and to develop their relationship with God. The common good means that all people should be able to experience the goodness in the world so they can flourish and find happiness in God. Catholics have a duty to make sure that no one is left behind and all people have what they need to develop.

Example: Many Catholics support Mary's Meals which gives children in developing countries free meals at school. This supports their education and helps to break the cycle of poverty. The photo shows volunteers cooking porridge for schoolchildren.

Task 5

Your challenge is to revise and remember two of these principles and what they mean.

Can you pick 2 and write an acrostic poem about them using their name that explains what they are and why they are important?

e.g.) DIGNITY - D is for Dignity which means all people are precious and equal. I is for Image of God because Genesis says we are made in His image...

Can you learn your acrostic poems?

The creation story and scientific explanations of the Universe

Apostles

Early Christian teachers who Jesus sent to spread the good news

Inspired

“God breathed”; the belief that the Holy Spirit guides a person to write what is true

Literary form

The style of writing used for example a letter or poem

Ministry

The work Jesus did to spread the word of God between his baptism and crucifixion

New Testament

The books in the second half of the Bible about Jesus and the early Church

Old Testament

The books in the first half of the Bible about creation and God’s relationship with Jews

Prophecies

God’s messages to the world

Revelation

A simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels

Scripture

The holy books of Christianity - the Bible

Tradition

These are the actions and teachings of Jesus faithfully passed on through the sacraments and the teachings of the Church

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Are the Hebrew Bible (The Tenakh) and the Old Testament linked?

In short, the answer is yes they are linked!
Here are some reasons why they are linked.

Reason 1:	The Hebrew Bible (Tenakh) is from a religion called Judaism. Judaism was Jesus' religion. Jesus' first followers would have once been Jews because Christianity began as a movement from within Judaism.
Reason 2:	Both religions (Christianity and Judaism) share some key beliefs about God, teachings and practices
Reason 3:	Books from the Tenakh are included in the Old Testament. For example: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Deuteronomy and Numbers. This means that they share lots of key beliefs.
Reason 4:	The books are both holy books that are important. Christians and Jews share a common history and their books are treated with respect by followers of both religions.
Reason 5:	They both teach followers of the religions about God's qualities and God's love. They share God's plans and messages to the world.

Task 2:
True or False?

1. The Tenakh is a name for the Christian Bible.
2. Christianity and Judaism share key beliefs about God.
3. The Hebrew Bible and the Old Testament are not linked.
4. I know three ways that the Hebrew Bible and the Old Testament are linked.
5. The books do not teach humans about God.

If the answer to statement 4 is FALSE, read the 5 reasons again and then cover them over. Try to write or recite 3 ways that the two holy books are linked.

Space to write:

Literary forms - Types of writing

Old Testament	Law	The five books of Moses (Pentateuch). They offer guidance on how to live and worship God.
	History	These books explain the relationship that God has with the Jewish people and their history.
	Wisdom	These books offer advice on how to be a good person and how to maintain a close relationship with God. They include songs, poetry and sayings.
	Prophets	Prophets are teachers, inspired by God to communicate God's will. These books share messages including instructions, warnings and reminders about how to fulfil God's wishes.
New Testament	Gospels	There are four Gospels: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Gospel means 'Good News'. These books record the life, ministry, death and resurrection of Jesus.
	Acts of the Apostles	This book gives details of the growth of the early Church and the things the apostles did during this time.
	Letters	Letters are also called Epistles. These were mostly written by apostles and witnesses of Christ, in particular St Paul. They give guidance on issues faced by the early Church.
	Book of Revelation	This is a very different book to the rest of the New Testament. It is an apocalyptic book, meaning that it describes the end of the world.

The Bible is a book full of books! Lots of different authors had their work included and they wrote their books in different styles.

Each of their styles is unique and different, which is one of ways that the Bible is so special.

The above picture shows different types of writing (literary forms) in the Bible.

Pick 2 or 3 literary forms from the Bible and write a reason next to each of them about why they are important to Christians and the Bible

Task 3:

Name of writing	What is it? Why is it important?

Hint: if you pick, Prophets; think! Why would warnings or reminders be helpful to followers of God? OR what might the Book of Revelation help prepare a Christian for?

Old Testament/ New Testament

Why is the OT important?

It describes
God's
relationship
with humans.



Even though the Old Testament was written before Jesus was born it is very important to Catholics.

It teaches us special prayers and wisdom and advice about life that we still use today.

It has promises between God and humans and tell us about the prophecies about Jesus the Messiah.

Why is the NT important?

- Contains the story of Jesus' birth - the incarnation. This shows us God's love for humans.
- It tells us the story of Jesus' life on earth - we can follow His example.
- We can learn about heaven and God through Jesus' miracles
- It tells us about Jesus' crucifixion, death and resurrection - this shows us that we are redeemed and we can be saved.

Task 5:

In your own words tell me why the Old Testament and New Testament are important.

The Old Testament is important because...	The New Testament is important because...

Task 6:

Opinion time!

Your opinion is important!

Do Christians really need the Old Testament?

Tell me what you think and why.

Desert to Garden

Blessed Sacrament

A term that refers to the body and blood of Jesus in the eucharist

Consecrated

Blessed and made holy

Eucharist

The sacrament in which Catholics receive the body and blood of Christ

Initiation

Ceremony to accept and welcome someone into an organization

Lamb of God

A title of Jesus linking his sacrifice on the cross to the lamb at Passover

Real Presence

Belief that Jesus is really in the bread and wine of the eucharist

Resurrection

Belief that after his death Jesus rose back to life

Rite

A sacred act or ceremony

Sacraments

Visible signs of God's grace, also the name of the ceremonies that contain these signs

Transubstantiation

The process by which the bread and wine become the body and blood of Jesus at the moment of consecration

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Sacraments 1

There are 7 sacraments.

Can you remember what the word sacrament means?

You need to know about some of the sacraments:

The sacraments of Initiation

Baptism

This sacrament is the first step along a lifelong journey of commitment to God. It is how Catholics become part of God's family. After baptism, the person is a full member of the Catholic Church. A person can only receive this sacrament **once**.

During Baptism, a person has water poured over their head three times (in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit) as a sign of washing away sins and new birth in Christ that the sacrament brings about.



The sacraments of Initiation

This is also called Holy Communion. This is a sacrament that a Catholic will **receive many times** in their life usually at Mass on a Sunday.

Catholics believe that during this sacrament the gifts of bread and wine are transformed into the body and blood of Jesus Christ, which are then eaten or drunk by those who receive Holy Communion.



The first time that a child receives this sacrament (usually around age 7), it is called First Holy Communion and is considered a special event.

The Sacrament of Eucharist

The sacraments of Healing

Anointing of the Sick

This sacrament can be given to people who are ill or perhaps are going to have a very serious operation. You can have this sacrament as **many times** as you need it at any age. Sometimes people are **mentally** unwell and want this sacrament. Sometimes people need **spiritual healing** perhaps to help them have the **courage** to face a serious illness or even death.



The sacraments of Healing



YOU ARE FORGIVEN

This is sometimes called Confession or the Sacrament of the Penance. This sacrament helps a person to prepare for receiving the Eucharist and ultimately receiving Jesus in their lives.

It is a sacrament that Catholics can **receive as many times** as often as they wish and it is an opportunity to confess their sins to God, with the priest there to assist in this and to receive forgiveness.













Reconciliation

Task 2

Pick two of these sacraments and make a spider diagram about each of them that gives key facts and reasons why the sacrament is important.

Passover and Eucharist

How are Passover and the Eucharist linked to each other?

					
1. Moses was called by God. Jesus was sent by God.	2. The Jews were freed from slavery. Humanity is freed from sin.	3. The lamb was the sacrifice. Jesus was the sacrifice.	4. The lamb's blood was on a wooden door Jesus' blood was on a wooden cross.	5. Moses freed the Jewish people. Jesus frees the whole of humanity.	6. Moses' victory was a one-off event. Jesus' victory lasts for all time, for eternity.
					

The reasons above are the ways that the Passover and the Eucharist are linked to each other.

Task 3

Using the reasons above either write an acrostic poem about the links between the two using the word SAVIOUR as your acrostic word.

OR

Write a rap battle between Moses and Jesus about how Passover and Eucharist are linked. Can you learn your poem or rap?

Sacraments 2

Look back at the Sacraments 1 section. It has information about 4 of the sacraments.

Some people say that the Eucharist is the most important sacrament.
YOU NEED TO LEARN WHY THEY THINK THIS!

Remember:

The Catechism of the Catholic Church calls the Eucharist:

‘the Sacrament of all Sacraments’. (CCC 1330)

The Eucharist is the most important sacrament because:

- It is the sacrament that Jesus is really present.
- All the other sacraments direct a person towards the Eucharist e.g Sacrament of Reconciliation prepares a Catholic to be worthy of receiving the Body of Christ.
- The Eucharist is the centre of Church worship and life - everything revolves around the celebration of the Eucharist. Even the design of church!
- The Eucharist connects all Catholics, uniting them with God and each other.

Task 4:

Try to remember at least 3 of these reasons.

Then, using the information in the Sacraments 1 section bullet point reasons why someone might say that one of the other sacraments is more important.

Which one do you think is the most important and why?
