

KS3 RE Knowledge Book

Year 7 – Autumn



My Details

Name: _____

Class: _____

Teacher: _____



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Understand

In this way of knowing, you are able to understand deeply the meaning of sacred texts, religious beliefs, sacred rites, and the lives of individuals and communities who are shaped by these texts, beliefs, and rites.



Discern

In this way of knowing, you are able to judge wisely in response to different interpretations of the meaning, significance, and implications of texts, beliefs, rites, and ways of life.



Respond

In this way of knowing, you are able to reflect on what you have learned and consider the implications for action these may have on your own lives and the world in which you live.

Year 7 A1 Prophecy & Promise

Key Terms

Allah – ‘God’ in Arabic.

Bible – Christian Holy Book made up of the Old and New Testament.

Canon of Scripture – The agreed list of books that make up the Catholic Bible.

Covenant – An agreement between God and humanity.

Guru - Teacher

Incarnation – God made flesh in the person of Jesus Christ

Inspired- ‘God breathed’; the belief that the Holy Spirit guides a person to act or write what is good and true.

Literary forms – different styles of writing

Messiah – anointed one who will restore peace in the world

Monastery- a building where monks live

Monks – religious community of men living in isolation

Mitzvot – 613 Jewish laws

Monotheistic – the belief that there is only one God.

Prophet – messenger of God

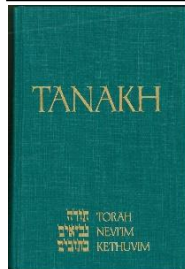
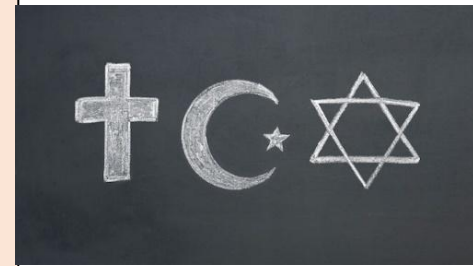
Recitation – repeating something aloud from memory

Revelation – God making himself known to humanity, through the scripture in the Bible.

Salvation – Jesus saves us from sin

Scripture– Sacred writings of the religion

Abrahamic Faiths: Judaism, Islam and Christianity are three of the major world religions which are very closely related in their scripture and origins. They are all monotheistic religions which mean they all believe there is only one God. All these religions also believe these religions trace their roots back to Abraham.

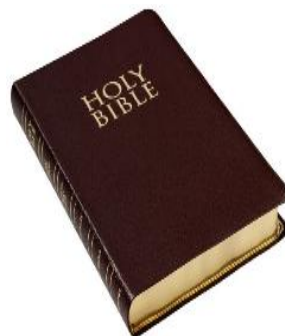


Jewish Scriptures: The Tanakh is the main part of the Jewish scriptures and is divided into three parts: Torah, Nevi'im and Ketuvim. The Torah is the first and most important part of the Tanakh as it contains the Jewish mitzvot, which teaches Jews how to practise their faith. The Nevi'im is the books of prophecy. The Ketuvim includes important stories: Psalms, Proverbs and Philosophy.

Structure of the Bible:

In the **Old Testament** the books can be divided into four sections: Law, History, Poetry and Prophecy. It was written in Hebrew.

In the **New Testament** the books can be divided into four sections: Gospels (the life of Jesus), Acts of the Apostles, Letters and the Book of Revelation. It was written in Greek.



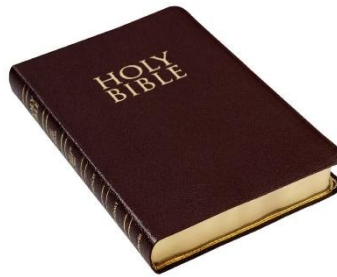
Catholic Beliefs about the Bible: Catholics believe the Bible is holy because “all scripture is inspired by God”. Catholics believe that the authors of the Bible were guided by God to write the truth. They believe the Bible teaches **Spiritual Truths** which means what we learn about God from the Bible.

- **Catholics believe:** God has a loving plan of salvation for all humans that is communicated through the Bible.
- When we follow the teachings in the Bible we can go to heaven.

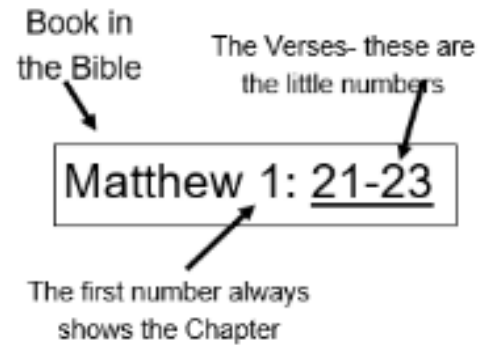
Canon of Scripture – The agreed list of books that make up the Catholic Bible.

Using the Bible for Prayer

- **Read:** Find a piece of scripture/story from the Bible.
- **Meditate:** think about the passage. Ask yourself, what message can I take from this scripture?
- **Pray:** Use the Bible verse to pray; say thank you, offer a prayer of thanksgiving or ask for forgiveness (depending on the passage.)
- **Contemplate:** Spend a few moments in silence, listening for God.



How to use a Bible



OLD TESTAMENT – PROPHET MOSES

God spoke to Moses through the **burning bush** telling him to go and save his people, the Jewish people who were slaves in Egypt. Pharaoh refused so God sent the **Ten Plagues**, after the tenth plague Pharaoh let the Jews go. Moses led them out of Egypt and again with the help of God parted the red sea so they could **escape** from the Egyptian guards. God appeared to Moses and made a **covenant** with him. God gave Moses the **10 Commandments**.



OLD TESTAMENT – PROPHET DAVID

The Israelites were at war with Philistines and were afraid of their warrior, a giant man called Goliath. If anyone beat Goliath the Philistines would surrender. David was a small shepherd who volunteered, he put all his trust in God and miraculously won. He eventually became King of Israel.



OT - PROPHET ELIJAH

Elijah was exiled because he did not worship the false God Baal. The one true God sent Elijah to speak to them which they didn't like and made the priest of the false God Baal compete with Elijah. Elijah showed God's power by making fire when they were unable to do so. The people believed and Elijah was named a hero.



OLD TESTAMENT – SOLOMON & THE TEMPLE

King Solomon built the first temple and it was used for worship and God's present dwelt within it. It was regarded as the Holiest place in Judaism. It was destroyed by the Babylonians and the Jews were exiled in 600 BCE. In 164 BCE the Temple was restored but later destroyed by the Romans.

Lindisfarne Gospels – the 'illuminated manuscript' of the Gospels created by Eadfrith, a monk who lived in the monastery at Lindisfarne. A handwritten copy of the Gospels of Jesus with drawings to represent the cultures in England at that time. The Vikings attacked the Island of Lindisfarne in a raid but the Lindisfarne Gospels were kept safe.



The Qur'an - The Holy Book of Muslims is called the Qur'an, this means 'recitation' and Muslims believe that the Qur'an is the direct word of Allah (God) and was revealed to Prophet Muhammad. He could not read or write, so he had to recite these words in order to memorise them. The Qur'an was later written down by Muhammad's close friends and followers. The Qur'an is respected.

The Guru Granth Shahib - is the most important Sikh Holy Book – it is considered to be the word of God. It is a collection of songs, prayers and hymns from the Sikh Gurus and other holy men, as well as teachings from other faiths – it is written in many languages, but mostly in Punjabi Gurmukhi. It is treated as a living Guru and has its own room in the Gurdwara – the Sikh place of worship. The Guru Granth Sahib is the Eternal Guru.

Key Terms

Big Bang Theory – the belief that the world began with an explosion.

Census – an official count of a population.

Climate Change- long term changes in temperature.

Creationism – the belief that the world began exactly as it is written in Genesis.

Divine – Godly or God-like

Evolution – species change over time by adapting to their environments creating new species. Put forward by Charles Darwin.

God – creator and ruler of the universe

Liberal belief – The stories in the Bible are spiritual truths, myths and metaphors to teach you about God.

Literal belief – The Bible is the word of God, it is 100% true and accurate.

Martyr – someone who died for their faith.

Matrimony- the state of being married

Prayer – communicating with God

Revelation – God making himself known to humanity, through the scripture in the Bible.

Ruah– Breath or spirit

Scientism – science is the best way to find out the truth about the world.

Stewardship – Christian belief that humans are responsible for taking care of the world.

Year 7 A2 Creation & Covenant

God: God shows himself to us through the Bible, the person of Jesus, the beauty of the world and humanity. God made humans intelligent and in His own image, this means that we are able to understand God and can learn about God from good actions. We learn that God is all-powerful, all-loving and all-knowing through revelation.

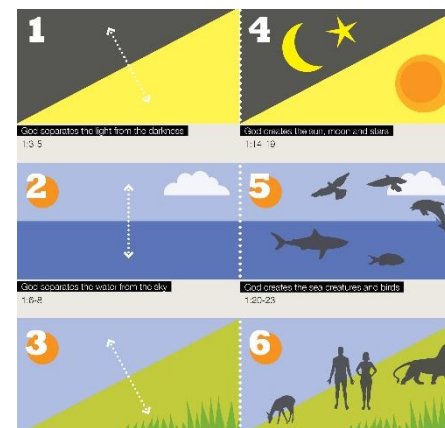


Prayer: The Catholic Church says that prayer is “the raising of the heart and mind to God”. It is an essential part of daily life. Catholics pray to show love, to thank God, to ask for forgiveness and to make requests. Catholics can pray any time and anywhere. Catholics start their prayers with the sign of the cross and end with amen. Prayers can be formal such as the Our Father, Hail Mary and the Jesus Prayer or informal which means they come from the heart. Prayer is a covenant relationship between God and humans – if we worship God we will be rewarded in heaven. **‘Jesus Prayer’** – *Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on me, a sinner’.*

Genesis 1:

Shows God is creator of all the universe.

1. Light, separated day and night.
2. Sky
3. Land, sea and plants on the land.
4. Stars, moon and sun.
5. Creatures of the sea and the sky.
6. Creatures of the land and humans.
7. God rests and saw that it was good.



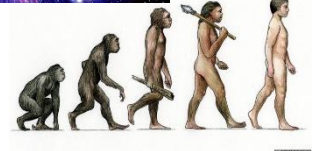
Genesis 2: God made man from dust and gave him life by breathing into his nostrils. God put the man in the Garden of Eden with the job to work it and take care of it, steward. God made animals and Adam named them. God made a woman from man's rib. God said that men and women should join together and become husband and wife, marriage. Adam and the woman were naked but not ashamed.

Donald Jackson's Genesis Frontispiece: Creation



Faith Vs. Science.

The Catholic Church disagrees with both **creationism** and **scientism**. The Catholic Church teaches that there is no conflict between science and the belief in God – Catholics believe that God created the world and humans AND that this happened through the **Big Bang Theory** and **Evolution**. The first person to come up with the Big Bang Theory was a Catholic priest, and **St Augustine** was the first to suggest that life might have evolved over time.



Stewardship:

Catholic believe that it is our duty as humans to take care of the world as in Genesis 2 God says "The Lord God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden to work it and keep it." Pope Francis teaches us in his letter 'Laudato Si' to take care of the environment. He says that it is the poorest who suffer the most due to climate change, but are the least likely to contribute to it. The CAFOD Live Simply Award is an opportunity to put Pope Francis' teachings into action.

Catholic Social Teaching:

Dignity of the human person:

We need to respect everyone as we are all made in the image of God.

Subsidiarity: Instead of taking things from those in need, we should support them.

Solidarity: working together as a big family

Common good: The fruits of the earth belong to everyone – we need to share.



Case Study: Sister Dorothy Stang

Sister Dorothy was a nun who shared the Gospel with others in Brazil. She devoted her life to helping those who were poor and the environment. Her motto was 'The Death of the Forest is the End of Our Lives.' She defended the Amazon rainforest from deforestation, set up 26 schools to educate the next generation of farmers, and protected the poor farmers from criminal gangs of ranchers. Sister Dorothy was killed by local ranchers who wanted to silence her – when she was approached by them she lifted up her Bible and started reading to them. She died as a **martyr**.



NEW TESTAMENT – Advent

Advent is the time to prepare for the coming of Jesus. Catholics are encouraged to think, pray and reflect on the coming of Jesus for the four Sundays before Christmas. The Advent Wreath is used to aid prayer– Three purple candles celebrate hope, peace and love, and a pink candle shows love.



NEW TESTAMENT – The Birth of Jesus

Mary and Joseph had to travel to Bethlehem due to the census. There was nowhere to stay, but an innkeeper offered them a stable to sleep in for the night. Mary gave birth to Jesus and placed him in a manger. A shooting star lit up the sky. Shepherds and Wise Men came to visit. The Wise Men gave Jesus the gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh.

NEW TESTAMENT – Christmas

Christmas celebrates the incarnation – God becoming flesh in the person of Jesus. It reminds Christians that Jesus came to save humanity from sin and to enable us to go to heaven. At Christmas, Christians celebrate by exchanging gifts, cards and feasting with family and friends. Many Christmas will go the Vigil Mass on Christmas Eve, and a mass on Christmas Day. Many Christians might put up a Christmas Crib that includes baby Jesus, Joseph, Mary, Shepherds, Wise Men, and animals.



Do Now Task

1	What type of Christian school is Cardinal Wiseman School?	
2	What does it mean to be a Christian?	
3	Name 3 different <i>types</i> of Christian.	
4	Name 2 non-Christian religions.	
5	How many Gods do Christians believe in?	
6	Where do Christians worship?	
7	What book do Christians believe is the Word of God?	
8	Who is the head of the Catholic Church today?	

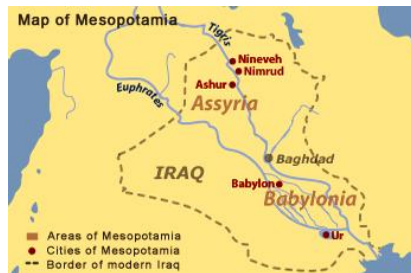


How is Prophecy and Promise shown in holy texts?



Why do people believe in one God?

Abraham was a man who lived during the Iron Age, sometime after 2000 BC, in Mesopotamia (which is no longer a known country but rather crosses borders of multiple countries in the Middle East). Abraham (who used to be called Abram) was chosen for a covenant with God to travel with his family and belongings to a land that he did not know. This would be the land of his descendants, the Promised Land.



KEY TERMS

Abrahamic Faiths - a religion whose followers believe in the prophet Abraham.

Covenant – an agreement between God and humanity.

Descendants - a person, plant, or animal that is descended from (comes from) a particular ancestor.

Monotheistic – the belief that there is only one God.
Mono = one.

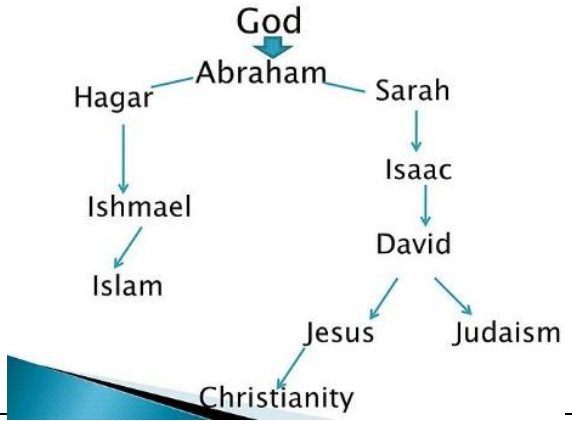
Prophet – messenger of God

1	What is a covenant?	
2	What did God ask Abraham to do?	

Abraham became a prophet, he was the first person that God told to **keep the faith in One God** and to worship him alone. Worshipping one God is called monotheism. Abraham's teaching was new at this time as other people were worshipping multiple gods or idols. This important teaching was passed on through Abraham's children down the generations and is the belief held by Jewish people, Christians and Muslims – they all believe in one God. Therefore Judaism, Christianity and Islam are known as the **Abrahamic Faiths**.

3	What is monotheism?	
4	Why was this a new teaching?	
5	What religions are known as the Abrahamic Faiths?	

1 God made a covenant with Abraham, promising to preserve,
 2 protect, and multiply his descendants if they followed the faith.
 3 Jews believe this covenant is exclusive to them as the chosen
 4 people, while Christians and Muslims believe it extends to all
 5 humanity. Abraham had two sons: Ishamel (ancestor of
 6 Muslims) and Isaac (ancestor of Jews and Christians), whom he
 7 settled in different regions of the Arabian Peninsula. Abraham
 8 was promised that his offspring would become 'blessed' – those
 9 people are now called Jews, Christians and Muslims.

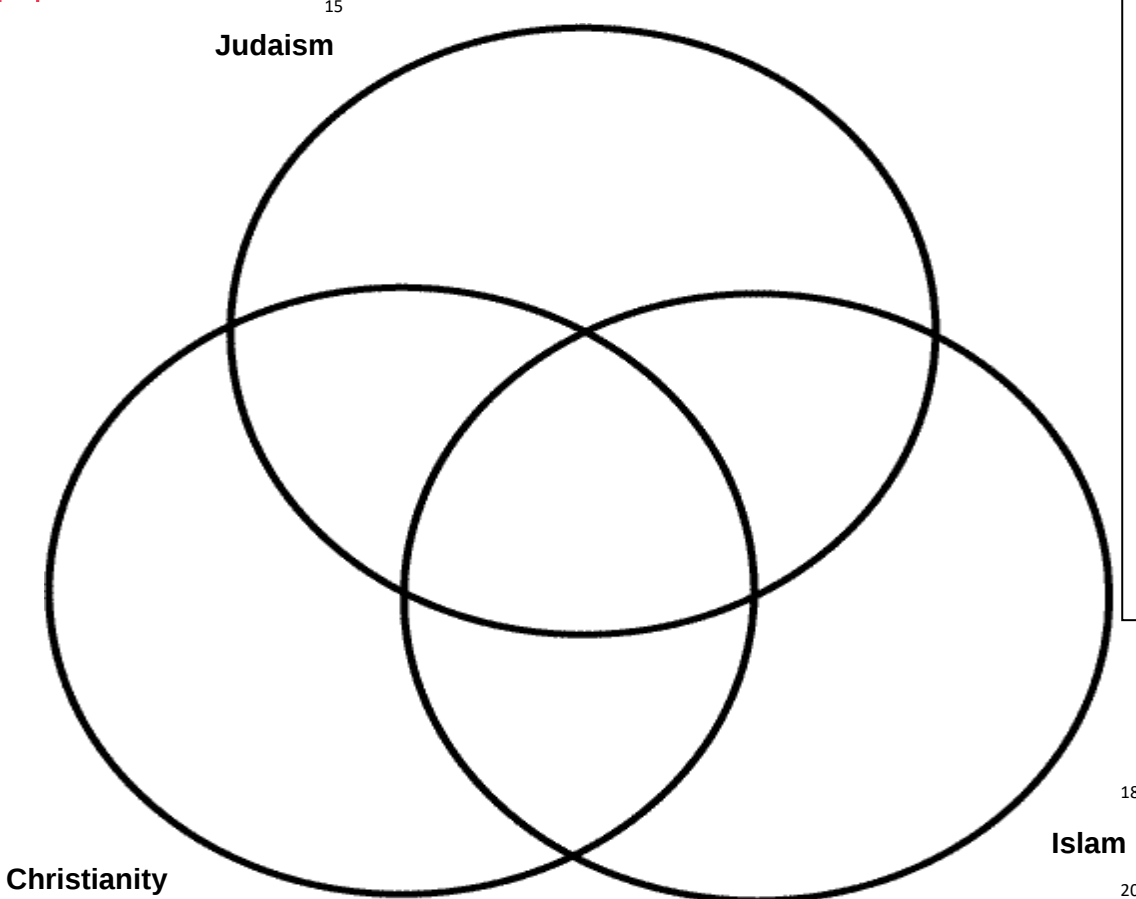


4	What was the name of Abraham's two sons?	
5	Name two similarities of the Abrahamic faiths.	

10 The holy books of these religions (Torah, Bible, and Qur'an) feature prophets who lived in the Promised Land,
 11 making it sacred to all three faiths. This shared reverence has also led to disputes over control of the land,
 12 now called Israel. All Abrahamic faiths believe in **divine revelation**—God communicating through prophets—
 13 and share a core belief in Abraham's faith and obedience to God.

6	Why has there been arguments about the Promised land?	
7	What is revelation?	
8	What are prophets?	

Independent work - Complete the Venn Diagram below



1. Rooted in Abraham
2. Abraham is a prophet
3. Belief in one God
4. Descendant of Isaac
5. Descendant of Ishmael
6. Prophets are messengers of God
7. God has revealed himself to the world.