

Year 7



RE Knowledge Book



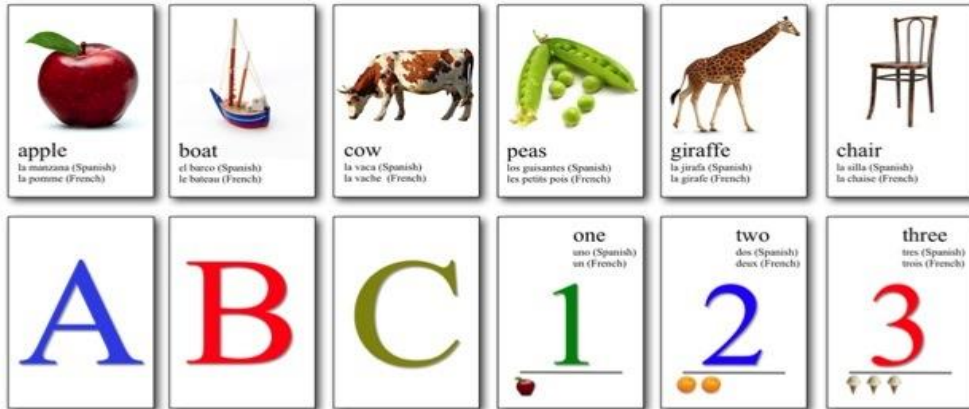
Cardinal Newman
CATHOLIC SCHOOL

2020-2021

Instructions:

Use the information in this booklet to make either a revision mind-map or a set of revision cards.

Revision Cards: If you are making cards put a heading for the card on one side and the information that you want to remember on the other side.



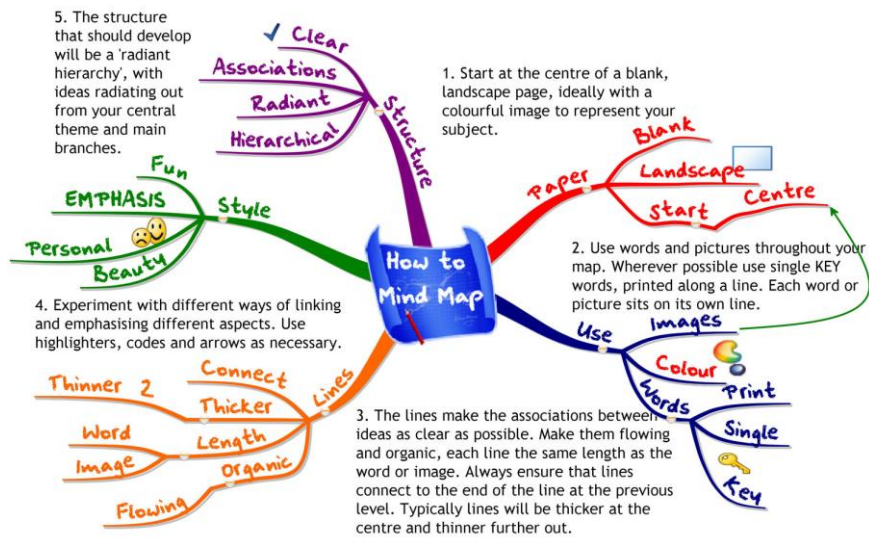
Once you have read through a card, turn it over and try to remember the information from memory.



Eventually revise by just looking at the card titles and trying to recall the information without looking!



Mind-map: Make a mind-map for the topic that breaks the topic down into “spurs” and “sub-spurs” working out from the middle.



1. Once you have studied the mind map put it away and try to draw it again from memory.
2. Once you have drawn all that you can take the original mind map out again and add any details that you missed out on the map that you drew from memory.
3. Repeat this process until you can produce it perfectly from memory.

Key Skills

The assessments in RE are broken into 3 sections and each one requires different writing skills.

1. For the first section on your assessment paper be sure to write in full sentences and to use key words correctly.
2. For the second section make sure that you can explain yourself clearly using PEE chains. Make a **POINT** that answers the question. Give a piece of **EVIDENCE** that supports the point made and then **EXPLAIN** how the evidence supports the point that you made.
3. For the third section you need to give a structured argument in response to a statement about religious beliefs or practices...so use 3 paragraphs **FAP**. The first paragraph should agree with the statement so it is a **FOR** paragraph. The second one should provide the opposite view so it is an **AGAINST** paragraph. The third one should be a summing up that gives your opinion so it is a **PERSONAL** paragraph.

Word of God

What is the Bible?

The Bible is the **holy book** for Christians. This is **because Christians believe it is the Word of God**.

Bible means **book or books**. It has been translated into over 2000 languages!

Christians believe the Bible to be the Word of God. God slowly showed what he was like by revealing himself through the Bible. This is called **revelation**.

God inspired the Bible writers to write the Bible. He **did this through the Holy Spirit**. This is called **inspiration**.

The Catholic Bible contains 72 books in all. These books are split into the **Old and New Testament**.

The **Old Testament** contains 45 books, these books are about God and Israel before the time of Jesus. These books were written mostly in Hebrew. The Old Testament contains the History of the Jewish people, the teachings of the Prophets and the Jewish law for example the 10 commandments in the book of Exodus. It contains the creations story in the Book of Genesis and songs in the book of Psalms.

The **New Testament** has 27 books and is the story about how God became man in Jesus. It also tells of the story of Jesus’ followers and of the Church. These books were written in Greek. The New Testament contains the **Gospels** of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John that tell us the story of Jesus. It also contains the letters of the Apostles such as St Paul, the book of “Acts of the Apostles” that tells the story of the Apostles as they formed the early church and the book of Revelation that describes the end of the world.

OLD TESTAMENT		NEW TESTAMENT	
The Pentateuch Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy	The Prophets Major Prophets Isaiah Jeremiah (Lamentations) Ezekiel Daniel Minor Prophets Hosea Joel Amos Obadiah Jonah Micah Nahum Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi	The Gospels (or Good News) Matthew Mark Luke John Acts The Activities of the Apostles	The Letters From Paul Romans 1 & 2 Corinthians Galatians Ephesian Philippians Colossians 1 & 2 Thessalonians 1 & 2 Timothy Titus Philemon From Others Hebrews James 1 & 2 Peter 1, 2 & 3 John Jude Revelation A book of apocalyptic writing

How to find a Bible Reference

To find the Bible quote Mark 6:23 you must go through the following 5 stages:

- 1. **Contents** – Go to the contents page and find the name of the book you are looking for.
- 2. **Testament** – Check which testament the book is in. (Remember both testaments start at page 1 so if you don’t check you may land in the wrong one!)
- 3. **Page** – Turn to the page number (in the correct testament!)
- 4. Look for the big number on the page that is the **Chapter Number** (the first one in the reference in this case 6)
- 5. Look for the small number in among the sentences on the page that is the **verse** (the second one in the reference in this case 23).





St Paul taught that the Bible can be used in 4 ways (GCST):

Guide – To guide people in their everyday lives.

Correct – To correct us when we go wrong.

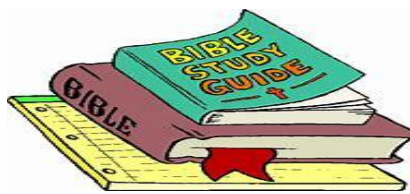
Show us – To show us the way to be holy and pleasing to God.

Teach – To teach us the way that God wants us to live.

Christians use the Bible both publicly (in shared worship e.g. Church) and privately (e.g. meditation and prayer).

How do Christians use the bible in life and worship?

Christians believe the bible is God Breathed (God speaking to his people). It helps them know God. Christians use it as a **guide to life**. They believe it tells people **how to get to heaven**. The bible is like a guidebook to life. Christians read the teachings of Jesus and try to put them into practice in their lives. **They use the bible to teach one another and to train one another how to behave**. They also use the bible in their **worship** and in **special ceremonies** like Christenings, weddings and funerals. Hymns are often based on sections of the bible.



Why are the Gospels important to Christians?

Point: The Gospels are important to Christians because they give us important teachings from Jesus.

Evidence: In the Gospels Jesus tells us that we should 'forgive seventy times seven'.

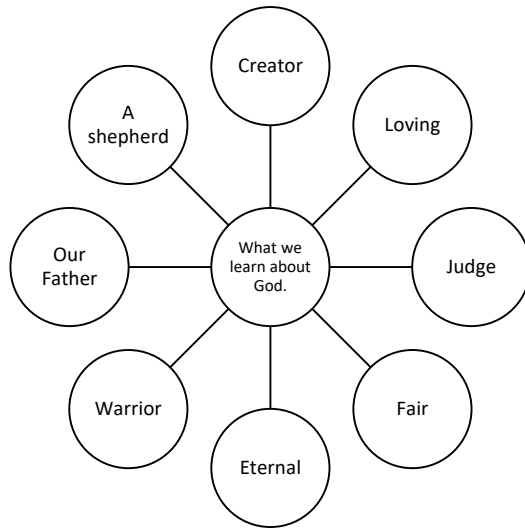
Explain: Jesus' teachings are important to Christians as they are an example of how God wants us to live, therefore it is important we follow Jesus' message and forgive those that do wrong as many times as necessary.

Look up the following Bible verses for other reasons the Gospels are important to Christians

John 20:1-10	Matthew 5:3-12	Matthew 22:34-40	Luke 15:11-32
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God's self-revelation

Revelation refers to the way that God slowly revealed himself to humankind over time. When the Prophets learned something new about God they recorded it in the Bible. So by reading the Bible we learn what He is like.



Jesus

Christians believe that God became man in Jesus. This is known as **incarnation**. Christians believe that Jesus was both God and man. Because of this God understands what it is like to be a human, as he experienced it through Jesus.

<u>Human</u>	<u>God</u>
<u>Born like all humans</u> <u>Had friends</u> <u>Worked as a fisherman</u> <u>Shared meals</u> <u>Showed anger</u> <u>Died</u>	<u>Walked on water</u> <u>Healed the sick</u> <u>Turned water into wine</u> <u>Brought people back to life</u> <u>Fed the 5000</u> <u>Rose from the dead.</u>



God's Call

What is Prayer?

- Prayer is a response to God's call.
- *"Prayer is a taking time frequently to be with the One who we know loves us" – St Teresa of Avila*
- *'Prayer is the raising of the mind and heart to God' - Catechism of the Catholic Church 2559*



The Types of Prayers

There are 4 Types of Prayer - PAST

Praise and Adoration – when we say prayers that offer worship, honour or glory to God for being God.

Asking prayers – petition is when we ask God to help us. Intercession is when we ask God to help others or when we ask a saint to pray for us or someone else for us
"Mary please speak to God so that he may help my friend/me."

Sorrow prayers – when we pray to God to ask for forgiveness of our sins.

Thanksgiving prayers – when we show gratitude to God for the gifts that he gives to us each day.

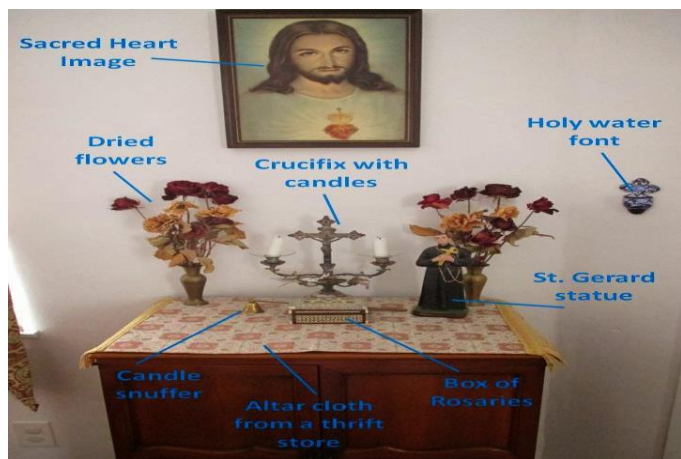
Many of the common Catholic prayers like the Lord's Prayer, Hail Mary, Glory Be (and many more), will usually fall into one or more of these categories of prayer.

You also create your own prayer!



Ways in which Families might prayer together: Families might pray at dinner, they may have a prayer space where they go for their Morning, Evening or Night prayers; they may share the Word (Scripture) or go on a Walking or Pilgrim Prayer etc. They say the common prayers like the Our Father, Hail Mary, Morning, and Morning, Evening or Night prayers etc. Each member of the family will also try to say their own individual prayer alone. For example for Silent Prayer.

How to create a Prayer Space



This picture is only a guide.

You certainly don't need all the items shown to pray.

There are no rules. You simply need a 'quiet place' as Jesus said. You may decide sit on a Bean bag and pray!

You can certainly use dried, fresh or no flowers at all! ☺

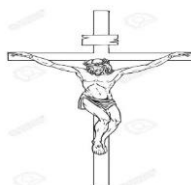


The Mass: The Highest form of prayer for Catholics

HOLY Mass is the sacrifice of the true body and blood of Jesus Christ, really present upon the altar, under the appearances of bread and wine, and offered to God by the priest for the living and the dead. The Mass or the Eucharist (meaning Thanksgiving), is not merely an empty ceremony or ritual. Its power comes from the genuine presence of Christ under the appearance of bread and wine. Jesus instituted the Mass the Last Supper. See [Matthew. 26:17–30 and Mark. 14:12–26](#). Holy Mass is the same sacrifice as that which was offered up by Our Lord Himself on the cross of Calvary, the manner alone of the offering being different. On the cross, He actually died by the shedding of His blood. On the altar, He renews His death in a mystical manner, without the re shedding of blood.

Why is the Mass the Highest form of prayer for Catholics.

1. The Mass is Jesus' own Sacrifice.
2. Jesus is the (High) priest at Mass.
3. It is Jesus himself who offers himself to the Father at Mass
4. Jesus is without blemish and is the only perfect Sacrifice being offered Mass.
5. Mass is Jesus as the infinite satisfaction to the Divine Justice.



at each

6. It is Jesus who prays in us (to the Father) at Mass.

The Lord's Prayer

1. **The Our Father** ([Matthew 6:5-15](#)): Learn the prayer and be sure that you understand the meaning of each line. It came from Jesus the Son of God so it is very important! Although the Our Father is mainly a prayer of Petition, there are parts that Praise and Adore God- *"Hallowed be their name"* *"Thy Kingdom Come"* *"For yours is the Glory, Yours is the Kingdom"* etc..



2. **Jesus 'walked the walk'.** Literally. He made time and space for prayer. He would often go alone to the mountains or garden or any quiet place for prayer especially, early in the mornings. He prayed when there were big decisions ahead. He prayed for strength. He prayed for others. He taught us to pray simply, and to be humble in our prayer. He also taught us to keep on praying, no matter what! [See : Mark 1:35, Luke 11:9-10, Matthew 6:7-8, Luke 6:12-13, Luke 23:34](#)



3. **Jesus gave us some handy tips about prayer.** He said:

- Do not show off
- When you give alms /Charity, don't boast about it
- Don't be like the hypocrites when you pray- they like everyone to know that they are praying.
- When you want to pray, go to a private place (your private Space).
- Don't use big words – Be simple in your prayer.
- Call God - ' Father' ☺



4. **God is our Father because** he created us. He shows us he loves us by:

- Providing for us.
- Never forsaking us.
- Protecting us etc.

Praying with the Word

Praying with the Word means praying with the Scripture (Bible). For Catholics, the Bible is **the inspired Word of God**. For Catholics, **Jesus is the Word made flesh (incarnate)**. Catholics believe that all Scripture points to Christ.



Why do Catholics try to pray with the Word?

- It is the Word of God- God's love letter to us!
- It point us to Jesus (Word incarnate)
- Catholics centre their lives on Christ (who is the Word of God).
- Catholics try to ensure that everything they do is as Christ would want it. Catholics believe that all Scripture points to Christ.

The Hail Mary.

(Luke 1: 28, 41-42)

Fra Angelico uses his painting of the **Annunciation** to tell us who Mary is; and what her role will be. This painting is of course inspired by what took place between Mary and the Angel Gabriel in Luke 1:26-38.

We know from what the Angel says that Mary is to be the Mother of God (and our Mother too!). Jesus gave us his Mother Mary when he lay dying

We know that although Mary didn't quite understand how all of happen, she was humble and open to God's will (Luke 1:34-35, openness and acceptance to God's will is one reason, why to copy the example of Mary. In Fra Angelico's painting, Mary is being open to God's will. Catholics pray to Mary so that she can lead them to God. If God sent his angel to Mary, He must have been very impressed with her! ☺

Catholics **do not** worship Mary. This would be illogical as she is a creature, a human being (like us). Only God is to be worshipped. To worship anyone or anything other than God would be against the first commandment which God has given us: "I am the Lord your God, Thou shall not worship any other god but me" Deuteronomy 5:6-21.

Catholics have many special names for Mary. The most common would be 'Our Lady' or 'Mother'; However there are many more! Each of these names for Mary, tell us about what Mary means to Catholics and about her role in their lives and in the Church (influences).

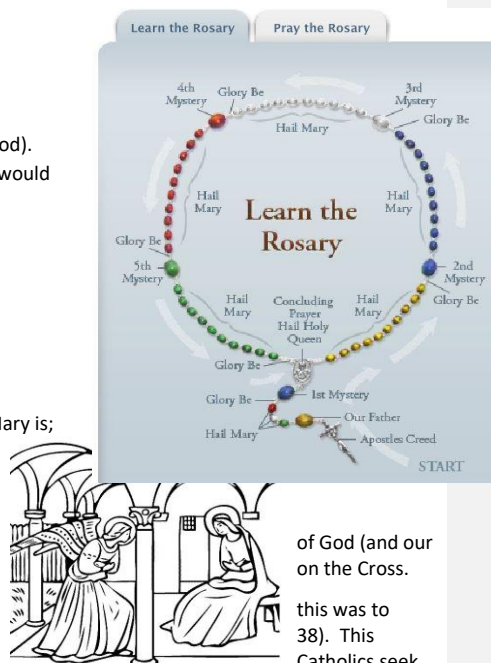
*Ask your parents or a parishioner to teach you the Hail Mary. **What can this prayer teach us? What does it tell you about Mary (influences)?** You will be given this prayer in class. This prayer is also readily available on the internet! **The 'Hail Mary' is a combination of the Angel's words to Mary (Luke 1:28) and the words of her cousin Elizabeth (At the visitation (Luke 1:39-42). The last bit of the prayer was added by the Church!***

The Rosary

The Holy Rosary is a **Contemplative** prayer that Catholics say to Mary. The Rosary (from the Latin 'Rosarium') is comprised of Scripture-based prayers. It is a sequence of prayers that is repeated. Catholics will usually try to say the Rosary everyday – on their own or with their families. The Rosary can be prayed silently or aloud. It can be said privately or in a group. It said that the Blessed Virgin Mary told Saint Dominic that whatever we ask in the Rosary will be granted. There are Fifteen Promises reserved (by Our Lady-Mary), to those who recite the Holy Rosary faithfully.

Why do Catholics pray the Rosary?

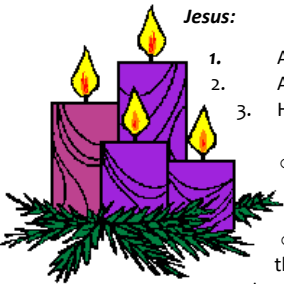
- For Protection
- To ask for help: for someone, for themselves, for their dead or to pray for someone who is dying etc.



- To pray for their studies, for exams etc.
- To pray for peace in the world.
- To pray for parent, for our Leaders.
- For help when disaster strikes!
- To meditate upon the Mysteries behind the prayers.
- Mary asked us to pray the Rosary when she has appeared to Saints.

The Season of Advent

The word 'Advent' means **Coming** (from the Latin- Adventus). In Advent we reflect on the **3 Comings of Jesus**:



1. At his Birth (His Nativity) or 1st coming.
2. At Christmas
3. His 2nd coming on the Last Day when He will return.

- Advent is a period lasting FOUR Sundays (not weeks!) preparing for the celebration of Jesus' birth.
- The first Sunday of Advent also marks the beginning of the Christian Church's year.
- Because the celebration is such an important event, Christians want to make themselves completely ready. For example, Catholics will try to go to Confession at the beginning of Advent and again just before Christmas. They will devote more time to prayer,

families will say the Advent prayers together; and some Catholics fast during Advent and engage in Works of Mercy (Charity) in preparation for Christmas.

- The circle of the wreath reminds Christians of God, His eternity and endless mercy, which has no beginning or end.
- The green of the wreath speaks of the hope that Christians have in God, the hope of newness, of renewal, of eternal life.
- The four outer candles represent the period of waiting during the four Sundays of Advent



They are usually four candles for Advent. A fifth candle is lit in the middle (later at Christmas) to celebrate the birth of Jesus.



1. ***The Candle of HOPE***
2. ***The Candle of PEACE***
3. ***The Candle of LOVE***
4. ***The Candle of JOY***

The 7 Sacraments

The 7 Sacraments of the Church are to give us life and strength for our journey towards God.

A Sacrament is defined as '*an outwards sign of an inwards grace, grace is a gift of God's love.*'



The sacraments of the Catholic Church can be put under 3 headings. Sacraments of initiation (Baptism, Eucharist, Confirmation), Sacraments of ministry (Marriage and Holy Orders) and Sacraments of Healing (Reconciliation and Anointing of the sick).

Sacraments of Initiation

Baptism is the first sacrament. Babies are usually baptised but adults are able to be baptised as well. They are welcomed into the church family. Water and special oils are used in the baby's head. A candle is lit to show the 'light of Christ' in the child's life. The baby's parents chose Godparents who promise to look after the child forever. Special promises are made on behalf of the baby. The baptism ceremony takes place in church and is usually followed by a party or other celebration.

The sacrament of the **Eucharist** is also known as Holy Communion. Everybody dresses in smart clothes, the girls wear white dresses and boy wear suits. Children prepare for their Holy Communion in school but the sacrament takes place in church, again this is usually followed by a party. At a Holy Communion children are allowed to have the body of Christ in church for the first time. Christians believe that the bread and wine turns into the body and blood of Jesus. By taking part in the Eucharist each Sunday, Christians are doing as Jesus asked them to at the last supper.

Confirmation is similar to a baptism where the person makes promises. This time the person chooses to make these promises themselves. The person making their confirmation chooses someone to 'stand for them', just like they had Godparents at their baptism. The same oils are used at the confirmation as were used at the baptism. A very important person in the church called the Archbishop comes to the ceremony.



Sacraments of Ministry

The sacrament of **marriage** or matrimony is when two people get married. The couple are 'joined together' and their relationship is blessed by God. The bride wears a white dress and the groom wears a suit.

Holy orders is a sacrament only taken by some people. This is when they want to 'work for the church'. The priest promises to devote their whole lives to the God and often do not even have families.



Sacraments of Healing

Reconciliation is the sacrament of forgiveness. During this sacrament Christians say that they are sorry for the bad things that they have done by confessing their sins. To prove that they are truly sorry, the person has to say a penance and try not to sin again. God says that he will forgive us for anything bad that we do as long as we are sorry for it.

Anointing of the sick is usually the last sacrament a Christian can have and is given to people who are very sick and will probably die. Sometimes a sick person receives this sacrament and gets well again. The sacrament of the sick is normally given to a person in hospital or in their bed at home. The priest or vicar goes to their house. In the sacrament of the sick a person is again forgiven for their sins so that when they die they are happy. The oils and candles are used again.



The rite of infant Baptism.

