



Year 9



RE Knowledge Book



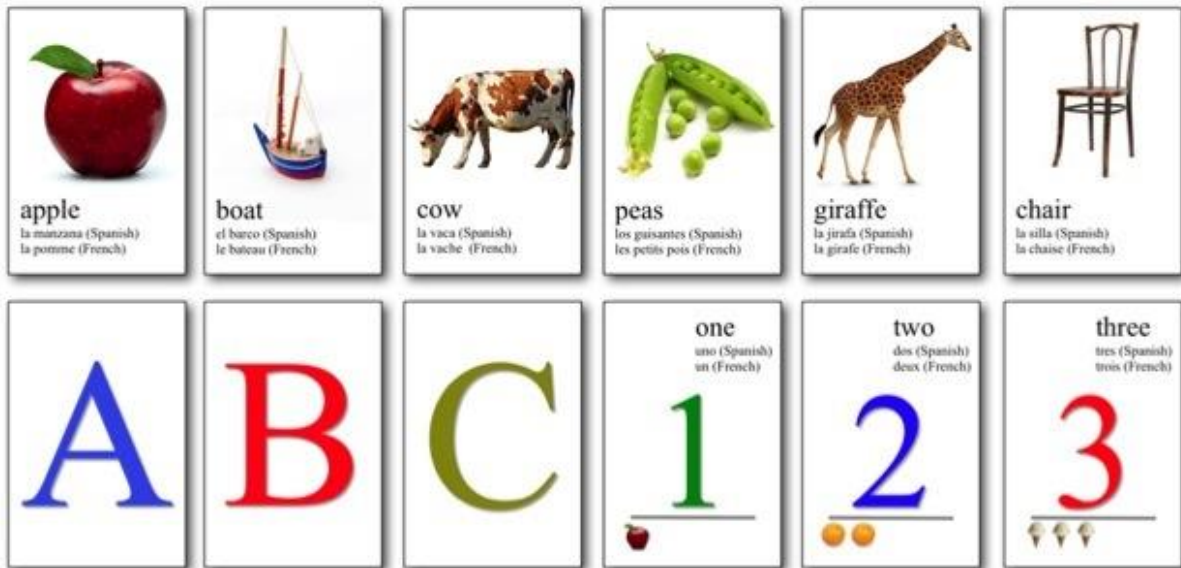
Cardinal Newman
CATHOLIC SCHOOL

2020-2021

Instructions:

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

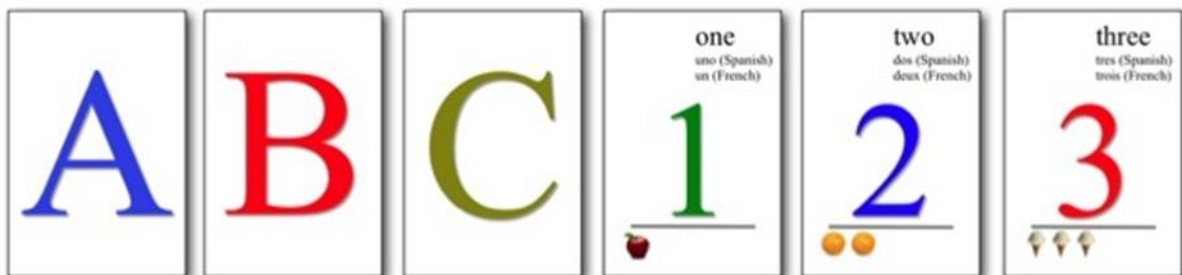
Revision Cards: If you are making cards put a heading for the card on one side and the information that you want to remember on the other side.



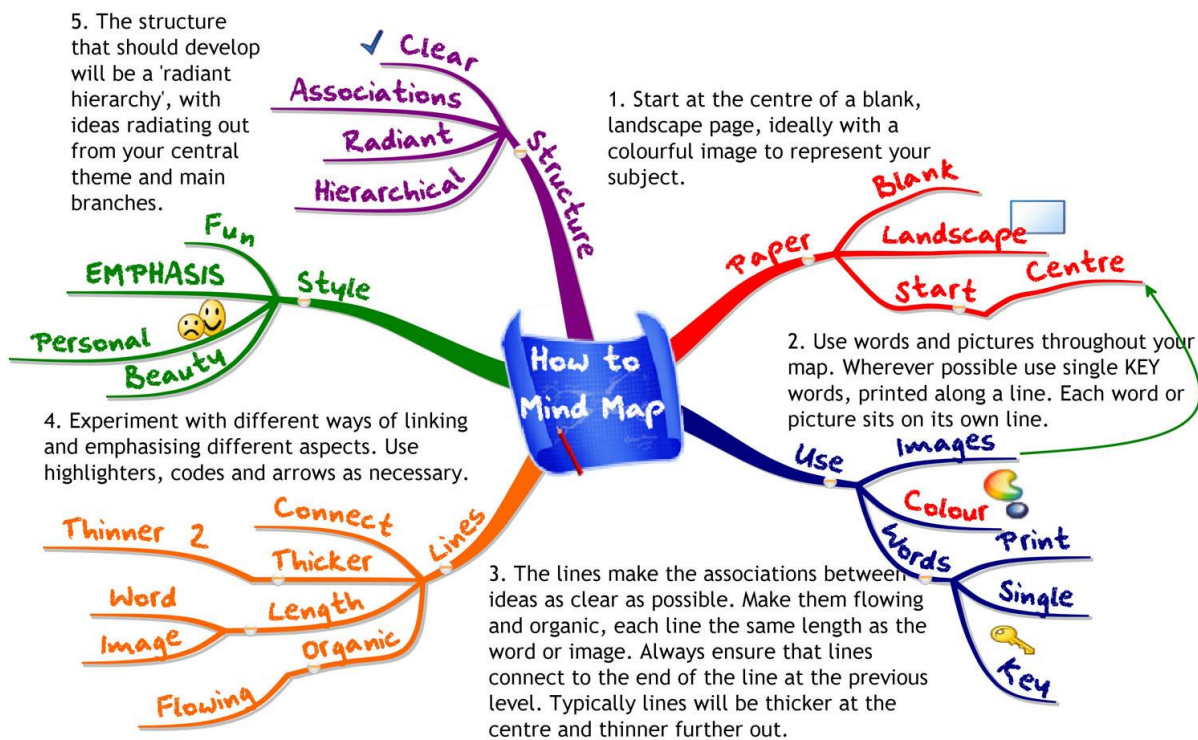
Once you have read through a card, turn it over and try to remember the information from memory.



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.

Vocation

Key words

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| Prostrate | Lying face down on the ground |
| Vocation | Calling from God |
| Nun | A member of a female religious order |
| Seminary | A place where vocation to the priesthood is developed and tested |
| Contemplative order | A religious order whose members spend their lives enclosed in prayer, work and worship |
| Laity | The vast majority of the church- baptised people who have not received ordination. |
| Ordained | Those who have received the sacrament of holy orders |
| Religious Order | A community of men or women who have taken religious vows and follow particular inspiration and ministry |

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| Vows | Special promises |
| Storge | Affection love |
| Eros | Desire love |
| Philia | Friendship love |
| Agape | Selfless love |
| Discernment | The prayerful process of discovering God's will for your life |
| Apostolic | Connected to the Apostles |

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| Lay ministries | Special works and services in the church provided by the laity |
| Nuptial mass | A mass in which the sacrament of marriage takes place |
| Chrism | Scented oil used in baptism, confirmation and holy orders. |

The three features of Christian Vocation- All Baptised Christians (Including Baptised Christians serving in their everyday lives)

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| <p>Priestly-</p> <p><i>The priestly role calls Christians to private worship at home and public worship at Church</i></p> <p><i>How can you incorporate worship and prayer into your everyday life?</i></p> |
| <p>Prophet-</p> <p>All Christians are called to be a prophet- by spreading God’s truth in the world. Christians are called to speak out against falsehood.</p> <p>What issues would a prophet speak out about today?</p> |
| <p>King-</p> <p>All Christians are called to a kingly role, to be shepherds and guides to others</p> <p>How could you be a guide to others?</p> |

Lay Ministries-

Some Christians also volunteer to offer service in their parish or beyond. This is lay ministry. Lay ministry means Christian service in the Parish and wider community such as;

Co-ordinating parish links in England to parishes overseas.

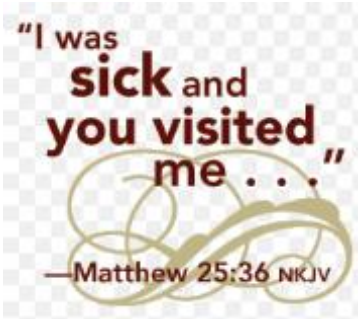
Becoming a Confirmation catechist

Helping out at Children’s Liturgy

Giving out Holy Communion (Eucharistic Minister)

Altar Server

Reading at Mass



Marriage



Four types of love

STORGE- affection- love

This describes the companionship and warmth between those who live close together.

EROS- desire love

This describes the desire a person feels for another. When someone says they are 'in love', it is this kind of 'desire love' that is meant

PHILIA- friendship-love

This describes the bond of closeness between friends, the pleasure of similar interests, and sense of humour and so on.

AGAPE- selfless love

St Paul borrowed this word to describe the selfless love that wants what is best for another person, even if it costs you.

Reasons why Marriage is important

1) Sacrament = God gives the couple a special grace that makes them one. Their human love is made holy. This love is an image of God's love for his people

2) Life- long = God made them male and female. This is why a man must leave his parents, and the two become one body...what God has united, man must not divide

3) Faithful = God intended that faithfulness in marriage would be a sign of his own faithfulness

4) Life- Giving- marriage is a life giving because love is life giving. A married couple must be open to accepting children as part of the life giving quality of married life.

Bible passages about Marriage

1) It is not good that the man should be alone. I will make him a helpmate.
(Genesis)

2) Husbands should love their wives just as Christ loved the church.
(Ephesians)

3) What God has united, man must not divide
(Mark).

4) You shall not commit Adultery.
(Exodus).

5) A man... joins himself to his wife, and they become one body.
(Genesis).

6) In the image of God he created him, male and female he created them (Genesis).

Christian Vocations- The Ordained



The Sacrament by which a man is made a deacon, priest or bishop is called Holy Orders or Ordination. The priest to be, is prostrate, completely down on the ground to symbolise that he accepts the call to serve in a special way .

Later the Bishop will **lay on hands** over the priest in an ancient sign of calling down the Spirit of God. This silent moment is the actual sacrament.

The candidate receives a special **charism** that makes him

- a) A preacher of God's word
- b) A leader in worship and minister of the sacraments
- c) A shepherd for God's people.

A person will train to become a priest in a Seminary, a place where his vocation is tested and developed. It takes about 6 years to become a priest.

Typical Daily Life of a priest:

Pray in the morning

Celebrate the Eucharist

Baptisms, weddings and funerals

Visit the sick

Visit the local prison and offer Mass and chat to the inmates

Hear confessions

Help run Confirmation classes



Christian Vocations- The Religious

Carmelite Nuns



Carmelite Nuns are a Contemplative Order = a religious order whose members spend their lives enclosed in prayer, worship and work

They Pray about 12 hours every day

They are a religious order who clearly show love of God

Evangelical Counsels = vows of poverty, chastity, obedience

Religious Community = Nuns/ Monks

Missionaries of Charity

Religious Community = referred to as brothers/ sisters

Founded by Mother Teresa

They take the evangelical vows of poverty, chastity, obedience BUT also vow to Serve Others

They help others for about 12 hours every day

They have centres for the poor and homeless

Missionaries of Charity are an Apostolic Order = a religious order, from the word apostle which means 'sent out'.



Evaluation-



Is one type of Christian Vocation more important than another? Use the template below to help you construct an argument

- Think of 3 reasons with examples why 'The ordained' is the most important Christian Vocation
- *One reason why the ordained is the most important Christian vocation is because...*
- *Another reason why the ordained is the most important Christian vocation is because...*
- *A final reason why the ordained is the most important Christian vocation is because...*



- Think of 3 reasons with examples why 'The Religious' is the most important Christian Vocation.
- *One reason why the religious is the most important Christian vocation is because...*
- *Another reason why the religious is the most important Christian vocation is because...*
- *A final reason why the religious is the most important Christian vocation is because...*

- Think of 3 reasons with examples why 'The Laity' is the most important Christian Vocation.
- *One reason why the laity is the most important Christian vocation is because...*
- *Another reason why the laity is the most important Christian vocation is because...*
- *A final reason why the laity is the most important Christian vocation is because...*

- *Overall I think the laity/religious/ ordained is the most important Christian vocation because...*
- *I also think this because...*

Finally, I think this because..

Church History

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| The Reformation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformation- the term given to the re-forming of the Western Church in the 16th Century. • The Church became very wealthy and some of the priests and monks became very lazy and greedy. • If people criticized the Church they were called heretics and punished by a court set up to suppress unbelief called an Inquisition. • Money payments, called indulgences were paid to get pardon for wrong doing • The first Englishman to speak out against these things was John Wycliffe, but the leader of the Reformation was Martin Luther- a Saxon Monk. <p>✚ Exam question Practice: Martin Luther was right in his actions. Discuss. 15 marks (FAP chain)</p> |
| The Revolt | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolt spreads across Europe with many people breaking away from Rome to set up a 'reformed' Church. In France, Spain and Italy the Catholic Church was strong enough to crush the revolts but not in Germany, Holland, Switzerland and England. <p>Zwingli – Led protestant revolts in Switzerland Calvin – Fled France to set up a protestant Church in Geneva Erasmus – Produced a New Testament edition in Greek and with a Latin translation Tyndale -Translated scripture into English</p> |
| Henry III and the break from Rome  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King Henry the III ignored the Catholic Church's stand against his divorce from Catherine, married Anne and they had a daughter Elizabeth. He then began the break away from the Church by a series of Acts of Parliament. Some people were so horrified by his actions that they opposed him by refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy. They were thrown into prison, tortured and killed. They include martyrs including Sir Thomas More and Bishop John Fisher |
| Religion under Henry, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry had a son by his 3rd wife Jane Seymour. The son Edward became king at the age of 9. King Edward made changes to the Catholic Church including banning of statues, the Missal, and recognition of only two sacraments. As the division between Catholics loyal to Rome and Protestants grew, the two groups began to interpret and practice their faith in different ways. When Queen Mary succeeded Edward, she re-instated Catholic bishops and doctrines. Protestants were tortured and some executed under reign. Queen Elizabeth became queen after and because she was protestant the tide turned against the Catholics again. Catholics either led a life of secrecy (Do some research on priest's holes/hides) or fled abroad. • Over 300 Catholics, 123 of whom were priests, were executed. <p>✚ Exam question practice: Explain the changes under Queen Mary and Elizabeth (8 marks)</p> |
| Nicholas Owen  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nicholas Owen was a carpenter renowned for making the hiding holes in mansions throughout England for Catholic priests during the Catholic persecutions. He knew everything that would have finished the Catholic Church in one go but when he was arrested, he refused to give any information and as a result was killed. He was arrested together with Fr John Gerald. |

Margaret Clitherow

- **Margaret Clitherow** was born towards the end of the rule of "Bloody Mary" Tudor and raised as a Protestant under Queen Elizabeth. Earl Thomas Percy was brutally and publicly put to death for his Catholic faith. Margaret was so struck by his courage and bravery that she wanted to become a Catholic. Her husband remained a Protestant, but did not object to what his wife wanted to do. In fact he even paid her fines for not attending Protestant church services.



The Clitherow home soon became one of the main places of refuge for fugitive priests in England. Margaret had a secret cupboard with vestments, wine and bread for Mass, as well as a "priest's hole" to hide the priest himself. Margaret was arrested in 1577 and for the next few years was in and out of prison. Margaret was imprisoned. The judge pronounced Margaret guilty of having "harboured and maintained Jesuits and seminary priests, traitors to the Queen's majesty and her laws." Because she refused to stand trial, the penalty was death by crushing.


Edmond Campion



- **Saint Edmund Campion, S.J.**, (born 24 January 1540 – 1 December 1581), was an English Catholic Jesuit priest and martyr. While conducting an underground ministry in officially Anglican England, Campion was arrested by priest hunters. Convicted of high treason, he was hanged, drawn and quartered at Tyburn. Campion was beatified by Pope Leo XIII in 1886 and canonised in 1970 by Pope Paul VI as one of the Forty Martyrs of England and Wales. His feast day is celebrated every 1st of December.

Emancipation

- An end of Catholic persecution and unrest in Britain under the reign of Elizabeth came to an end with the passing of 3 very important acts.
- The Relief Acts in 1778 and 1791 and the **Emancipation Act 1829** allowed Catholics almost total freedom
- It was no longer illegal to be a Catholic. They did not need to fear arrest or punishment
- Catholics were allowed to build churches and worship in them.
- They were allowed to vote
- They were allowed to stand as members of parliament.
- The Roman Catholic Church could run its own affairs without interference from the State.

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| <p>Christian Denominations</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominations are the different branches or traditions of the Christian church that have merged during the history of Christianity. There are differences in belief and practice but they work closely together in all kinds of ways. • Church denominations include; The Roman Catholic Church (One, Holy, Catholic, Apostolic), Church of England, Salvation Army, Methodist among others. |
| <p>The Second Vatican Council</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been 21 ecumenical council meetings in the Catholic Church's history. This means that the Pope has called to meet his bishops 21 times in the last 2000 years. The last council meeting was held in 1962 in Rome and it lasted 3 years. This meeting was called the 'Second Vatican Council'. The first Vatican Council happened 1869. • The Pope at the time was called John XXIII (23rd). He had noticed that the world had become a different place after the Second World War (1945). He called a meeting with his bishops to discuss how to bring the Catholic Church up to date |
| <p>The Pope and the Catholic Church</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pope is the Bishop of Rome and the leader of the Roman Catholic Church. The pope is regarded as the successor of St Peter the Apostle. • The meeting of cardinals to elect the next pope is called the 'conclave' • Each cardinal will write their vote on a piece of paper and place it in a large chalice placed on the altar • Balloting will continue until someone is elected by a two third majority. • The longest reigning pope was Pope Pius IX. He reigned for <u>31 years, 7 months and 23 days</u> from 1846-1878 • The shortest reigning pope was Pope Urban VII who only reigned for <u>13 days</u>; he died before his coronation in 1590 • Pope John Paul II was named an honorary Harlem Globe Trotter in 2000! • Pope Adrien IV was the only British man to become pope and he reigned from 1155-1159 <p>✚ It's important to make a revision mind-map(s) on the whole module</p> |

