STOKE DAMEREL
Community College

Assessment Point 1
Spring Term
(Half Term 3 and 4)

Modern Britain

Year 10
Paper 2 Theme E and Paper 1 Christianity Practices

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1	
Tuesday	Tassomai	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	
Wednesday	Sparx	Science Task 1	Option C Task 2	
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Tassomai	Option B Task 2	Modern Britain Task 2
Friday	Sparx	Science Task 2	English Task 2	

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week

Sparx - 4 tasks of Sparx per week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History

Open B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Computer Science
History
Health & Social Care
Music
Sport
IT

Open C
Business Studies
Childcare
Catering
Drama
Geography
Health & Social Care
Triple Science
Sport

Year 10 - Homework plan Modern Britain - Paper 2 Theme D & Paper 1 Christianity Practices

Week/Date	Homework Task	Examination Question
Week 1 4th January	**Cornell Notes** **Treatment of Criminals**	***Answer the exam question:-*** ***Give two religious beliefs on how criminals should be treated (4 marks)***
Week 2 9th January	**Revision Cards** **Death Penalty**	***Answer the exam question:-*** ***Explain two religious beliefs that show the death penalty should not be supported. [5]***
Week 3 16th January	**Cornell Notes** **Attitudes to the death penalty**	***Answer the exam question:-*** ***Give two religious teachings about the death penalty [4]***
Week 4 23rd January	**Revision Cards - revision for Assessment Point 1 Examination**	***Answer the exam question on:-Theme A*** ***Explain two religious beliefs about the use of contraception [5]*** ***and Theme E.*** ***Explain two religious beliefs about suffering [5]***
Week 5 30th January	**Cornell Notes** **Worship**	***Answer the exam question on:-*** ***Explain two contrasting ways that Christian worship [4]***
Week 6 5th February	**Revision Cards** **Prayer**	***Answer the statement question on :-*** "is it better for Christians to worship privately than publically' [12]
Week 7 14th February	**Cornell Notes** **Sacraments**	***Answer the exam question*** ***Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians practise baptism and develop each point. [4]***

Year 10 Modern Britain - Theme E and Revision			
Week 15	**Key themes/Facts**	**Key Terms/Spellings**	**Religious viewpoint**
Treatment of Criminals	In UK law there are many ways that criminals can be legally punished and several ways that they cannot. People who commit murders expect a long run in prison. All criminals are treated equally and they face the same court system used in UK law.	**Prison -** a secure building where offenders are kept for a period of time set by a judge. **Community Service -** a way of punishing offenders by making them do unpaid work in the community. **Corporal Punishment** - punishment of an offender by causing them physical pain.	Muslims attitude to prison is punishments imposed in the Shari'ah system differ from punishments in the UK. Muslims agree with the use of prison but for only waiting for a trial. Christians agree that prisons should be used as a punishment for serious crimes, with many supporting prisoners in prison and using reformation to change their behaviour.
Week 16	**Key themes/Facts**	**Key terms/Spellings**	**Religious viewpoint**
Death Penalty	The death penalty is execution where the life a condemned prisoner is taken away. The death penalty has been abolished completely in the UK, although it still exists in some countries, including China, Iran, Saudi Arabia and some states in the USA. Purpose of the death penalty is for the most severe crimes committed. To act as an deterrent to other criminals.	**Death Penalty** - capital punishment where a form of punishment in which a prisoner is put to death for crimes committed. **Sanctity of Life -** all life is holy as it is created and loved by God; Christians believe human life should not be misused or abused. Christians oppose the death penalty mainly because you are taking another life	In the Hadith it suggests that the death penalty can be used fo rthe crimes of murder and for Muslims who refuse to do their Islamic duty. The Qur'an also indicates that the death penalty can be fore crimes of rape, homosexual acts and apostasy (when someone works against Islam). Humanists and atheists generally appose the use of the death penalty, as they believe premeditated killing is wrong.
Week 17	**Key themes/Facts**	**Key terms/Spellings**	**Religious viewpoint**
7 Attitudes to the Death Penalty	The Death Penalty was abolished in the Uk in 1965 as a five year experiment and permanently abolished in 1969. Some people agree that the death penalty is a deterrent and protects society by ensuring that the violent criminal does not kill again. Both religions, Christianity and Islam want to see the criminal repent and ask for forgiveness rather than have the death penalty and sentenced to die.	**Death Penalty -** capital punishment where a form of punishment in which a prisoner is put to death for crimes committed. **Sanctity of Life** - idea that all life is holy as it is created and loved by God. **Principle of utility** - philosophical idea that an action is right if it promotes maximum happiness for the maximum number of people affected by it.	Shari'ah Law allows for the death penalty to be carried out for series of offences. Those found guilty of murder are likely to be sentenced to die. Christians who agree to the death penalty tend to use teachings from the Old Testament to support their views. They often use the quote 'an eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth' a saying being part of retribution. Most Christians who oppose the the death penalty do so as they believe God has the right to take a life - after all it was God who gifted life to humanity.

Year 10 Knowledge Organiser Revision			
Week 18	**Key themes - Theme A**		**Additional information**
Revision Theme A Religion, Relationships and Families	**Human Sexuality** refers to how people express themselves as sexual beings.	**Contraception** - a method to prevent pregnancy. There are different types - natural, artificial and permanent.	**Divorce -** a legal ending to a marriage; difficult for Catholics to get a divordce due to the Church not recognising the end of a marriage is valid due to the sacrament made in front of God. **Remarriage** is when someone married again while their former spouse is still alive. An **Annulment i**s a Catholic Church ruling that a marriage was never valid. Religions try to balance ethical arguments between the sanctity of marriage vows made before God and compassion for people who marriages has broken down.
	Sex before marriage - seen as a sin for Christians and Muslims. The views are that you are pure on your wedding night.	**Marriage -** a union of two people. Cohabitation refers to couples living together and having a sexual relationship.	
	Sex outside of the marriage is when you are having sexual relations who is not their husband or wife. Muslims and Christians both see this as a sin; ***'Thou shall not commit adultery' the holy book the Bible.***	**Same sex marriage** is marriage between partners of the same sex (2014). A Civil partnership is alegal union of same sex couples (2004).	
Week 19	**Key themes - Theme E**		**Additional information**
Revision Theme E Religion, Crime and Punishment	**Crime** - an offence which is punishable by law and **punishment i**s something legally done to somebody after being found guilty of breaking the law are both governed by the law. Many Muslim countries live by and follow Shari'ah Law which is derived from the Qur'an, Sunnah and Hadith.		There are many reasons for crime:- Poverty, Upbringing, Mental illness, Addiction, Greed, Hate and Opposition to an unjust law. ***'Do not take a life, which God has made sacred, except by right' Qur'an 6:151***
	Different types of crime; Hate, theft and murder. A quote from the Ten Commandments ; ***Thou shall not murder' Exodus 20:13;*** Christian view and Muslim view on the reasons for crime are different. Shari'ah Law does play a big part in the Islam religious beliefs.		
	There are 3 aims of punishment - **Retribution, Deterrence and Reformation.** Treatment of criminals relate to forms of punishment; Prison, Corporal punishment and Community Service. Christians and Muslims believe in forgiveness and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong - this is important for living a peaceful life. It is not a replacement for punishment.		Religious attitudes to the death penalty have many views. In the uK the death penalty was abolished in 1969, so since then no criminal has been executed.
Week 20	**Key Themes- Christianity Practices**		Key Terms
Worship	**Worship c**an take different forms, including liturgical, non liturgical and informal. Christians worship to praise and thank God; to ask for forgiveness; to seek God's help for themselves or others; to deepen their relationship with God and strengthen their faith. Bible readings follow the Christian calendar and teach Christian faith and beliefs.		**Liturgical** - a Church service which follows a set structure or ritual - Sunday service. The most worldwide set order for service that is familiar to everyone.
	Informal worship is a type of non liturgical worship that is 'spontaneous' or charismatic in nature. Examples of this are Quaker worship, community or house churches. Liturgical has a priest leading the congregation and may perform symbolic actions; it is also formal prayers with set responses, Bible passages are read and music and hymns.		**Private worship** - Praise or honour God in our own home. You can do this at any time.

Year 10 Paper 1 Knowledge Organiser			
Week 21	**Key themes**	**Key terms**	**Additional information**
Prayer	Prayer is communicating with God in silence or aloud, with others or alone.	**Set prayers -** prayers that are written down and said more than once	**The Lord's Prayer is a set prayer:-** **Our Father in Heaven, hallowed be your name** **Your Kingdom come, your will be done,** **On earth as in heaven,** **Give us today our daily bread,** **Forgive us our sins** **As we forgive those who sin against us.** **Lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil.** **For the kingdom, the power and the glory are yours** **Now and forever. Amen**
	Christians pray in a humble position, kneeling down, sometimes with hands pressed together.	**Informal prayers -** prayer that is made up by an individual using his or her own words.	
	Christians believe that God will answer prayer but not always in the way the person would like. Prayer can help someone accept God's will even if it means suffering. Private worship - when a believer praises or honours God on his or her own. You can do this at any time.	**Non conformist** - and English Protestant who does not conform to the doctrines or practices of the established Church of England.	
Week 22	**Key themes -**		**Additional information**
Sacraments	**Sacraments a**re holy rituals that outwardly express an inner, spiritual experience. They make visible for believers a special gift or grace (a free gift of God's love).		Sacraments - rites and rituals through which the believer receives a special gift of grace. Infant baptism - the ritual through which babies and young children become members of the Church. Believers baptism - initiation into the Church by immersion in water of people old enough to understand the ceremony.
	Baptism - when John the Baptist baptised Jesus in the Jordan River, two extraordinary things happened that showed God's approval of his son's mission. Jesus's baptism set an example for his followers to be baptised in order to receive the Holy Spirit and begin a new life in the Christian community.		
Week 23	**Key Themes- Christianity Practices**		**Additional information**
Exam Practice Paper 1 Christian Practices	**Worship** - two types of worship; Liturgical and Non liturgical. Worship can be done in private or in a group; you can have formal and informal worship.**Prayer -** set prayers are mainly considered when you have attended Church on a Sunday, at weddings. **Informal prayers a**re more private and you can say anything that you want to. **Liturgical -** a church service that follows a set structure		**Holy Communion** - a service of thanksgiving in which the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated using bread and wine.
	Sacraments - this shows a Christian doing something for their religion/faith. Baptism, infant and adult; marriage; holy communion; An outward showing of an inward grace.		For many Christians, Holy Communion is at the centre of their lives and worship.

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:
- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams
and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:
- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.
What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.
How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.
Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

Date **Topic:**

Week 1

Questions	Notes

Summary:

WEEK 1

Date…….

Give two religious beliefs on how criminals should be treated (4 marks)

Answer:-

Date **Topic:**

WEEK 2

Questions	Notes

Summary:

WEEK 2

Date…….

Explain two religious beliefs that show the death penalty should not be supported. [5]

PepeQ - you will need a religious quote

Answer:-

Date **Topic:**

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes

Summary:

WEEK 3

Date…….

Give two religious teachings about the death penalty [4]

PePe

Answer:-

Date **Topic:**

WEEK 4

Questions	Notes

Summary:

WEEK 4

Date…….

Explain two religious beliefs about the use of contraception [5]

PePeQ

Answer:-

Date **Topic:**

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes

Summary:

WEEK 5

Date…….

Explain two contrasting ways that Christian worship [4]

PePeQ - give a religious quote

Answer:-

Date **Topic:**

WEEK 6

Questions	Notes

Summary:

WEEK 6

Date…….

Evaluate this statement:-

"is it better for Christians to worship privately than publically'

'Use an argument for, against and give your opinion (12 marks)

Answer:-

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision card on Modern Britain on Crime Punishment and reasons for crime.	Answers:
1. Give the definition of a good intention 2. Give 3 ways a criminal is treated 3. What do Christians believe God will do if a person is evil within their life? 4. 'hate the sin but not the sinner' - what does this mean? 5. Identify a purpose of the death penalty? 6. Who still uses the death penalty? 7. Identify 3 aims of punishment	

Revision card on Modern Britain on Relationships and Families plus, Crime and Punishment.	Answers:
1. How many aims of punishment are there? 2. What does retribution mean? 3. What is the purpose of deterrence? 4. What does 'agape' mean? 5. Name three types of contraception 6. Give the Muslim attitude to sex before marriage 7. Which religion will allow the husband to have more than one wife?	

Revision card on Christian Practices	Answers:
1. How do Christians worship God? 2. How many different types of worship are there? 3. Give the Christian viewpoint on the importance of prayer. 4. What is a sacrament? 5. Give a benefit of adult baptism 6. What is the purpose of infant baptism? 7. Baptism is a sacrament, but what does this mean?	

STOKE DAMEREL
Community College

Assessment Point 2
Spring Term
(Half Term 3 and 4)

Modern Britain

Year 10
Paper 1 Christianity Practices

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 - Homework plan Modern Britain - Paper 1 Christianity Practices

Week/Date	Homework Task	Examination Question
Week 21 **20th February**	**Cornell Notes** **Celebrating Festivals**	***Answer the exam question:-*** ***Give two reasons why Christians feel it is important to celebrate Easter today*** ***(2 marks)***
Week 22 **27th February**	**Revision Cards** **Church Growth and Worldwide Church**	***Answer the exam question:-*** ***Explain two Christian teachings about reconciliation. [5]***
Week 23 **6th March**	**Cornell Notes** **The role of the Church in the community**	***Answer the exam question:-*** ***Explain two ways that the local Church helps in the community [4]***
Week 24 **13th March**	**Revision Cards** **Christian Mission and Evangelism**	***Answer the exam question on:-*** ***Explain two Christian teachings about evangelism [5]***
Week 25 **20th March**	**Cornell Notes** **Holy Communion**	***Answer the exam question on:-*** ***Explain two contrasting ways that Christians understand the Eucharist [4]***
Week 26 **27th March**	**Revision Cards** **Pilgrimage**	***Answer the statement question on :-*** ***' 'There is no difference between a pilgrimage and a holiday' [12]***

Year 10 Half term 4 Knowledge Organiser Christian Practices

Week	Key themes –	Key terms	Additional information
Celebrating Festivals	The importance of festivals to Christians helps them remember the main events in their religion. They are Christmas and Easter.	**Festival -** A day or period of celebration for religious reasons.	Festivals remember important events in a religions calendar, for Christians this is Christmas and Easter. They are centered around Jesus who is the most important person in their religion. Christmas - Trees and homes are decorated with nativity scenes. Lights remember Jesus is the light of the world. At Easter time churches are decorated with all flowers and spring like ornaments to represent new life.
	Understand why and how Christians celebrate Christmas. Carol services happen in Churches with readings from the bible. Children act out nativity plays and midnight mass takes place on Christmas Eve. *"I bring you glad tidings that today a king is born"*	**Christmas -** Day commemorating the Incarnation, the birth of Jesus (25th December). The season of 12 days ending with the Epiphany.	
	Easter - Jesus was crucified on Good Friday and rose on Easter Sunday. Special services take place and processions led by someone carrying a cross. On Easter Sunday special services take place with hymns which celebrate the resurrection. Eggs are used as a reminder of new life. *"Christ is risen from the dead".*	**Easter -** Religious season celebrating the Resurrection of Jesus from the dead; starts on Easter Day and finishes with the feast of Pentecost.	
Week	**Key themes – Growth and Worldwide Church**	**Key terms**	
Church growth and the importance of the worldwide Church.	Understand where and how Christianity is spreading worldwide. The worldwide church has a role to restore people's relationship with God and with one another.	**Convert -** Someone who has decided to become committed to a religion and change his or her religious faith. Evangelism - Spreading the Christian gospel by public preaching.	
	Originally known as the Alpha Course offer was started in 1977 by a Church of England Curate, Rev Charles Marnham, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, London. The aim was to help church members understand the basics of the Christian faith but soon it began to be used as an introduction for those interested in learning about Christianity. The organisers describe this evangelistic course as an opportunity to explore the meaning of life through a series of talks and discussions.	**Mission -** The vocation or calling of a religious organisation or individual to go out into the world and spread their faith. Missionary - A person sent on a religious mission, to promote Christianity. **Reconciliation - T**he restoring of harmony after relationships have been broken down. **Persecution** - hostility and ill treatment, especially because of race, or political, or religious beliefs. **Disciples -** a personal follower of Christ during his life, especially one of the 12 Apostles.	
Week	**Key themes**	**Key terms**	
The Role of the Church in the Community	<u>**Role of the Church**</u> The Church has always been involved in caring for others, a London church set up the first **Samaritans** phone service for those feeling suicidal. One way in to put their faith into action is food banks and street pastors. <u>**Key organisations**</u> *(research these!)* • **Corrymeela** – reconciliation & ecumenism • **Spring Harvest** – Mission & evangelism • **CAFOD** – Catholic Agency for Overseas Development • **Tearfund –** Water for developing countries. • **Christian Aid –** Short term aid following disasters. • **Street Pastors –** Engage with those on the streets to care for them. **"For where two or three gather in my name, there I am with them."**	**Church -** a building in which Christians worship; the holy people of God, also called the Body of Christ, among whom Christ is present and active. **Agape -** a word used in the Bible that describes selfless, sacrificial and unconditional love. The church as a building provides a location for Christians from the local community where they can meet, worship, pray and obtain spiritual guidance and socialise.	In modern Britain the church has become involved in projects that help the local community, such as food banks. This work fits with Christian teachings to act with compassion to those in need. Street pastors - Help and care for vulnerable people in practical ways. They work closely with council's and the police in the local communities. Wearing a blue reflective Street Pastor uniform the aim is not to actively preach but to provide a positive service to the local areas.

Year 10 Half term 4 Knowledge Organiser

Week	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
Christian Mission and Evangelism	The place of mission is not only the Church, it also has a mission to spread the good news to non believers that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and came into the world to be its saviour; Matthew's gospel end with what is known as the 'Great Commission'. These were some of the last words that Jesus gave to his disciples and they sum up the mission of the Church;- Christians are not only called to know Jesus in their lives but also to make him known to others. Jesus said to 'Simon, Peter and Andrew ***' Come, follow me and I will send you out to fish for people' Matthew 4:19***	**Evangelism:** This is the spreading of the faith, often done by preaching the words of the gospel. **Mission:** This is a specific journey to a place to help spread the religion. Often to a country or area of a different faith. A person who does this is called a Missionary. **Locally:** Local Churches might fund work in the community, have open events at the church, have courses to welcome people to the faith. **Nationally:** Churches may be linked together and hold events like summer camps, special events held for people of different faiths (interfaith Dialogue) **Globally:** People choose to go to poorer areas to help with education, host concerts or TV shows about religion. **"Go into all the world and preach the gospel to all creation."**	**Christians -** have the responsibility according to the Great Commission to tell other of their faith. This may be spreading the word to people they meet in everyday life or for some through organised events or preaching. Others may feel called to go together countries and become missionaries which involve evangelism. Alpha Course was started in 1977 by a Church of England curate, Reverend Charles Marnham, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, London. The aim was to help church members understand the basics of the Christian faith, but soon it came to be used as an introduction for those interested in Christianity.

Week	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
Holy Communion	**For many Christians,** Holy Communion is at the centre of their lives and worship. Through it they believe they receive God's grace by joining in the great sacrifice of Jesus. They do not merely remember a past event, it becomes the present reality for them.	**Holy Communion -** a service of thanksgiving in which the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated using bread and wine; also called Eucharist, Mass, the Lord's Supper	**Eucharist/Communion - This is a Church service that recreates Jesus' last supper with his disciples. Members of the church come forward to receive bread and wine. The bread representing the body of Christ and the wine the blood. The celebrates Jesus' sacrifice through his death and resurrection It is considered a sacrament, and outward sign of inner grace.It remembers The Last Supper.It brings the Christian Community together.Catholics believe in transubstantiation. This means they believe the bread and wine literally become flesh and blood.Most other Christians see the bread and wine as symbolic.** **"This is my body Eat this and remember me."** **"This is my blood…drink this and remember me."**
	Holy Communion also has an impact on society and on other communities across the world. It reminds Christians that while they break bread together, there are many in the world who are starving	**Eucharist -** from a Greek word meaning 'thanksgiving' a service of thanksgiving in which the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated using bread and wine.	

Week	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
Pilgrimage	Iona: • An island off the coast of Scotland, discovered by St. Colomba. Said to be so beautiful that it must be the creation of God. • Called the "thin place", as the space between heaven and earth was so thin. • Christians go there on a residential to pray and fast in order to appreciate God and try and connect to Him.A pilgrimage - Pilgrims may visit the Holy Land, particularly Jerusalem, because it is where Jesus lived, died and was resurrected and where Christianity began. They may visit shrines connected with famous saints.	**Pilgrimage -** a journey by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons; pilgrimage is itself an act of worship and devotion. 	Many Christians support a pilgrimage (journey) made for a religious reason, alone or with other Christians to a sacred place. The believer makes a physical journey but it is also a spiritual journey towards God. Lourdes in south west France is a place of pilgrimage dedicated to Mary, the mother of Jesus. Thousands of people go to Lourdes as well as the Island of Iona, off the west coast of Scotland. This is another pilgrimage site for believers to go to do a period of reflection, silence and meditation. **Pilgrimage -** a journey by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons; pilgrimage is itself an act of worship and devotion.

Year 10 Half term 4 Knowledge Organiser

Week	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
The Church response to World Poverty	Many Christian charities follow the teaching and examples of Jesus in working to relieve poverty. Jesus told a rich man to sell everything and give to the poor. This shows the good samaritan teaches the importance of caring for all people. Christians believe that they should present Jesus to the world through helping the disadvantaged,	**Poverty - the state of being extremely poor.** **Christian Aid -** the official relief agency for 41 church denominations **CAFOD -** official aid agency of the Catholic Church **Tearfund -** a fund launched in 1968 to help countries with famine	Across the UK churches donate, hold fundraising events, pray and raise awareness to make possible the work of Tearfund. The Church is central to the vision and mission of the agency to this day and its staff and partners follow the example set by the stories of Jesus, travelling to places in great need, responding to disasters and helping vulnerable communities to transform out of poverty.
	CAFOD **Catholic Agency for Overseas Development - began in the 1960s and CAFOD is the official aid agency of the Catholic Church in England and Wales. It works to bring hope and compassion to people of all faith.**	**Christian Aid** **CA is the official relief and development agency for 41 church denominations in Britain and Ireland. It began in 1945 and they aim to encourage sustainable development, stop poverty and provide emergency relief in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, South America.**	**Tearfund** **In 1968 there was a terrible famine in Biafra, Nigeria, and churches in the UK wanted to do something to help. In response an organisation called the Evangelical Alliance launched Tearfund. STill to this day they follow the teachings of Jesus.**
Week	**Key themes**	**Key terms**	**Additional information**
Church response to Persecution	Christian churches respond to persecution by being 100% committed to their faith and strengthens the convictions of the believers. Christians believe that those who suffer for their beliefs share in a unique way with Jesus. Pastor Baber George from Pakistan was imprisoned for being in a gang war and there he became Christian.	**Persecution - h**ostility and ill treatment, especially because of race, or political, or religious beliefs. **CSW** - Christian Solidarity Worldwide is a Christian human rights organisation that campaigns for religious freedom for all. The Barnabas Fund - sends financial support to projects that help Christians who are suffering from discrimination, oppression and persecution because of their faith.	**Persecution** is how people are treated badly for their beliefs or other factors. Christians, historically, have been persecuted against. Christians believe that they should work to overcome persecution, but also promote positive relationships. • Organisations like the Barnabas Fund work to identify areas where Christians are persecuted, and how to help them. These projects aim to strengthen material and spiritual support; one of their aims is to raise awareness of the plight of those who are persecuted.
	Chriistians have faced persecution since the religion began. The Church gives support through prayer.	***'Do not let …….. Defeat you, instead conquer ……with good' Romans 12:21*** ***Is it evil, God, Jesus, you choose which word it is.***	
Week	**Key themes - all Christian practices from our lessons this term.** **Key terms - all of the keywords from all of the lessons this term.**		
Revision Practices	**Use your revision guide and your knowledge organiser to help you revise for your checkpoint. You will need to practice your exam questions, 1, 2,4, 5 and 12 mark questions in Paper 1 Christian Practices.**		
Paper 1	***Quotes: 'Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit' Matthew 28:19*** ***'Faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by action, is dead ' James 2:17***		

Week 1

Date **Topic:**

Questions	Notes

Summary:

WEEK 1

Date…….

Give two reasons why Christians feel it is important to celebrate Easter today (4 marks)

Answer:-

Date **Topic:**

WEEK 2

Questions	Notes

Summary:

WEEK 2

Date…… .(homework check in class)

Explain two Christian teachings about reconciliation [5]

PepeQ - you will need a religious quote

Answer:-

Date **Topic:**

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes

Summary:

WEEK 3

Date…….

Explain two ways that the local Church helps in the community [4]

PePe

Answer:-

Date **Topic:**

WEEK 4

Questions	Notes

Summary:

WEEK 4

Date……. (homework check in class)

Explain two Christian teachings about Evangelism [5]

PePeQ

Answer:-

Date **Topic:**

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes

Summary:

WEEK 5

Date…….

Explain two contrasting ways that Christians understand the Eucharist [4]

PePeQ - give a religious quote

Answer:-

Date **Topic:**

WEEK 6

Questions	Notes

Summary:

WEEK 6

Date…….

Evaluate this statement:-

"There is no difference between a pilgrimage and a holiday'

'Use an argument for, against and give your opinion (12 marks) - 2 x PePeQ and your opinion

Answer:-

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision card on Modern Britain on Christian Practices and Festivals	Answers:
1. Identify 2 festivals for Christians 2. Give a reason for celebrating Easter 3. What do Christians believe about Christmas? 4. Jesus said to her 'I am the resurrection and the life' - what does this mean? 5. What does Holy week signify? 6. Why is Good Friday called Good Friday? 7. Advent takes place, how many Sundays before Christmas?	

Revision card on Modern Britain on the role of the Church and Church Growth.	Answers:
1. What does mission mean? 2. What does evangelism mean? 3. Whe worldwide Church works for reconciliation. What does this mean? 4. What is the main aim of the Corrymeela Community in Ireland? 5. Christianity is the most followed religion in the world. Which is the biggest Christian denomination? 6. How many disciples did Jesus have? 7. Name 3 of Jesus's disciples	

Revision card on Christian Practices - Church response to world poverty and persecution	Answers:
1. What does reconciliation mean? 2. What does persecution mean? 3. Which Church has a role to restore people's relationship with God? 4. What caused humans to be separated from God? 5. Give a benefit of CAFOD 6. What is a pilgrimage? 7. Tearfund helped which countries?	

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Develop your character

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