

Year 11 Content – Autumn Term - Christianity Beliefs and Teachings	How to support students' learning
Students will study the beliefs, teachings and practices of Christianity specified below and their basis in Christian sources of wisdom and authority. They should be able to refer to scripture and/ or sacred texts where appropriate. Some texts are prescribed for study in the content set out below and questions may be set on them. Students may refer to any relevant text in their answers. Students should study the influence of the beliefs, teachings and practices studied on individuals, communities and societies. Common and divergent views within Christianity in the way beliefs and teachings are understood and expressed should be included throughout. Topics to be covered for Beliefs and teachings Key beliefs • The nature of God: ÷ God as omnipotent, loving and just, and the problem of evil and suffering ÷ the oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. • Different Christian beliefs about creation including the role of Word and Spirit (John 1:1–3 and Genesis 1:1–3). • Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance, including resurrection and life after death; judgement, heaven and hell. Jesus Christ and salvation • Beliefs and teachings about: - Υ the incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God - Υ the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension - Υ sin, including original sin - Υ the means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit - Υ the role of Christ in salvation including the idea of atonement.	• Talk about RS at home around topics being studied and more generally. • Watch the news – so many of the issues discussed in class links to everyday issues and give students information and insight to current affairs – they can make the links between their learning and the wider world. • There are also several resources on the following websites Resources - RE:quest (request.org.uk) Oak National Academy (thenational.academy) Sources of Wisdom resources – AQA Christianity - Bible Society GCSE resources for RE Christian Aid GCSE AQA Religious Studies Revision - Revisely Serving Persecuted Christians Worldwide GCSE teaching resources - Open Doors UK & Ireland AQA GCSE resources (cafod.org.uk) Main Key Terms for this topic Ascension: Going or being taken up; the event forty days after the resurrection when Jesus returned to glory in heaven. Atonement: Making amends or payment for a wrong. The belief that reconciliation between God and humanity that was brought about by the death of Jesus as a sacrifice. Grace: The unconditional and generous love that God shows to people who do not deserve it. Heaven: Belief that after death Christians can enter a state of being with God for eternity. Hell: Belief in a place of eternal suffering, or a state after death of being in separation from God. Holy Spirit: The third Person of the Trinity; believed to be present with believers since Pentecost and active on earth. Incarnation: Literally 'in flesh', or 'enfleshed'; belief that God took on human form in the person of Jesus. The Oneness of God: The belief that God is one singular divine being (who can be manifest in the Three Persons of the Trinity). Original sin: Belief human nature is flawed, and that we all have the tendency to sin; traditional belief held by some Christians that this came from Adam & Eve's eating of the forbidden fruit as recorded in Genesis 3. Word: In the Bible, John 1 describes God creating the world through his eternal Word. This links the eternal Word to Jesus in the statement: "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us" (John 1:14)

Year 11 Content – Spring Term - Christianity Practices

Students will study the beliefs, teachings and practices of Christianity specified below and their basis in Christian sources of wisdom and authority. They should be able to refer to scripture and/or sacred texts where appropriate. Some texts are prescribed for study in the content set out below and questions may be set on them. Students may refer to any relevant text in their answers. Students should study the influence of the beliefs, teachings and practices studied on individuals, communities and societies. Common and divergent views within Christianity in the way beliefs and teachings are understood and expressed should be included throughout.

Topics to be covered for Practices

Worship and festivals

Different forms of worship and their significance:

- ÷ liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible
- ÷ private worship.
- Prayer and its significance, including the Lord's Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer.
- The role and meaning of the sacraments:
 - ❖ the meaning of sacrament
 - ❖ the sacrament of baptism and its significance for Christians; infant and believers' baptism; different beliefs about infant baptism
 - ❖ the sacrament of eucharist (Holy Communion) and its significance for Christians, including different ways in which it is celebrated and different interpretations of its meaning.
- The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations including:
 - ÷ two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona
 - ÷ the celebrations of Christmas and Easter, including their importance for Christians in Great Britain today.

The role of the church in the local and worldwide community

- The role of the Church in the local community, including food banks and street pastors.
- The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth.
- The importance of the worldwide Church including:
 - Υ working for reconciliation
 - Υ how Christian churches respond to persecution
 - Υ the work of one of the following: Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD), Christian Aid, Tearfund.

How to support students' learning

- Talk about RS at home around topics being studied and more generally.
- Watch the news – so many of the issues discussed in class links to everyday issues and give students information and insight to current affairs – they can make the links between their learning and the wider world.
- There are also several resources on the following websites
- [Resources - RE:request \(request.org.uk\)](https://request.org.uk)
- [Oak National Academy \(thenational.academy\)](https://thenational.academy)
- [Sources of Wisdom resources – AQA Christianity - Bible Society](#)
- [GCSE resources for RE | Christian Aid](#)
- [GCSE AQA Religious Studies Revision - Revisely](#)
- [Serving Persecuted Christians Worldwide GCSE teaching resources - Open Doors UK & Ireland](#)
- [AQA GCSE resources \(caford.org.uk\)](https://caford.org.uk)

Main Key Terms for this topic

Baptism: The sacrament through which people become members of the Church. It involves the use of water as a symbol of the washing away of sin.

Believers' baptism: Initiation into the Church, by immersion in water, of people old enough to understand the ceremony/rite and who have made the decision to live a Christian life.

Crucifixion: The death of Jesus; a form of the death penalty used by the Romans.

Easter: Festival/celebration of the resurrection of Jesus; the Easter season ends with Pentecost (50 days after Easter Sunday) which remembers the coming of the Holy Spirit to earth following the ascension.

Eucharist/Holy Communion: Literally 'thanksgiving'; a sacrament in which the death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated, using bread and wine.

Evangelism: Preaching the gospel (the good news about God) to convert people to the Christian faith.

Informal prayer: Spontaneous prayers spoken from the heart which are personal and unique to the person/people at the time.

Sacrament: The outward and visible sign of an invisible and spiritual grace. (eg Baptism and the Eucharist are recognised as sacraments by most Christians).

Resurrection: Being raised from the dead; the event three days after the crucifixion when it is believed that God raised Jesus from the dead. The form that many Christians believe the afterlife will take, referring to either physical or spiritual bodies.