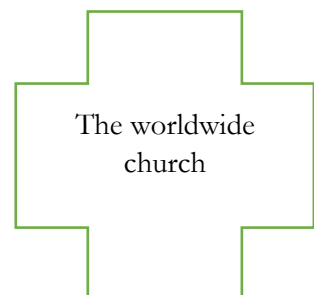
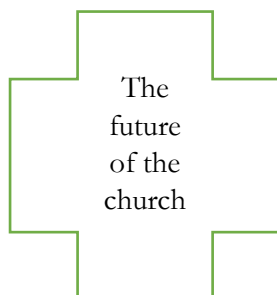
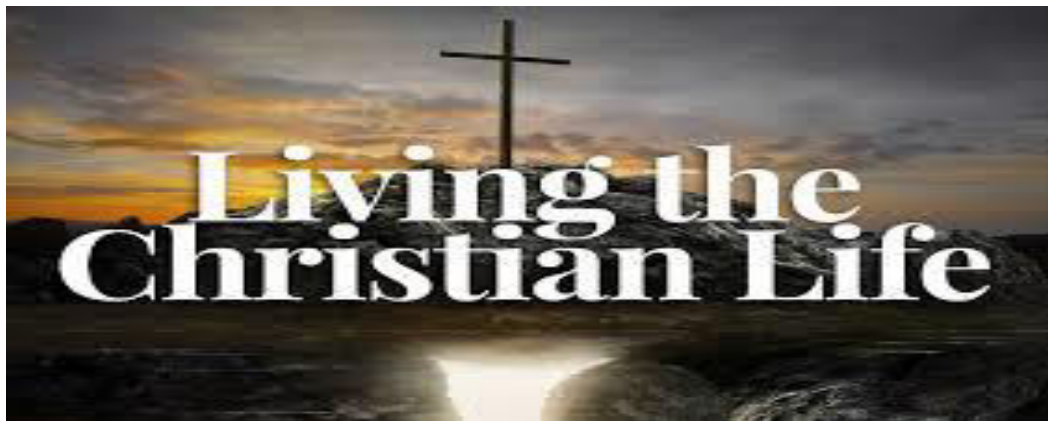


**Name:**

**Living the Christian life**



## Living the Christian life – key terminology

**Homage:** acknowledgment of superiority

**Reverence:** an act showing (religious) respect

**Host:** unleavened bread used in the Eucharist

**Clergy:** people ordained for religious duties in Christian Churches

**Vestments:** official robes for those leading religious worship

**Lectionaries:** a list of Bible readings to be read at certain times of year

**Liturgical year:** the year in the Church's calendar based on the special festivals from advent to Pentecost

**Congregation:** the people assembled for worship

**Liturgy:** a set form of public worship

**Holy Communion:** the Christian service of thanksgiving using bread and wine (also called Eucharist or Mass)

**Extempore prayers:** prayers said without preparation

**Sacrament:** an outward sign of an inward blessing

**Penance:** an action showing sorrow for a sin

**Eucharist:** a Christian rite considered by most to be a sacrament

**Grace:** God's gift which gives strength to be good and holy

**Infant baptism:** baptising babies, with their parents and godparents making promises on their behalf

**Paschal candle:** the large candle kept in the church throughout Easter and first lit in Easter Day

**Believers' baptism:** restricting baptism to those old enough to understand the meaning of the ritual

**Dedication:** a ceremony involving a child being presented to the congregation and vows being made to encourage the child to follow the Christian life

**Absolution:** through the actions and words of a priest or minister pardon of sins is assured

**Transubstantiation:** the belief that during the Mass the bread and wine transform into the body and blood of Jesus

**Holy Communion:** Eucharist or Mass

**Vocal prayer:** prayer using words

**Meditation:** contemplation

**Adoration:** praising or adoring God for what he is

**Thanksgiving:** prayers thanking God

**Confession:** prayers saying sorry for sins and asking God's forgiveness

**Supplication:** prayers asking for God's help

**Relics:** the physical remains of a saint or the personal effects of the saint or holy person

**Shrine:** a place of worship that holds the tomb or relic of a saint

**True Cross:** the actual cross on which Christ was crucified

**Cenacle:** the Upper Room in Jerusalem where the Last Supper took place

**Via Dolorosa:** 'The Way of Tears', the route Jesus took from Pilate's court to Golgotha

**Ecumenical:** promoting Christian unity

**Revered:** held in deep respect

**Veneration:** treating with deep respect

**Advent:** season before Christmas remembering the first coming of Jesus and that he will come again

**Nonconformist:** a Protestant in England who is not a member of the Church of England

**Crib:** a nativity scene with baby Jesus in a manger

**Incarnation:** the belief that God took human form in Jesus

**Stations of the Cross:** fourteen pictures representing stages of Christ's way to crucifixion

**Adulation:** extreme adoration

**Salvation:** the act of delivering from sin or saving from evil

**Baptismal vows:** the promises that Christians (or their parents) make at their baptism

**Two natures:** the belief that Jesus was both human and divine (God)

**Creeds:** statements of Christian belief

**Great Commission:** Jesus' last command to his disciples to go out and convert the world

**Colonise:** when one group of people take control of another

**Alpha Course:** the Christian course trying to convert non-churchgoers

**Evangelisation:** seeking to convert people to Christianity

**Mission Metropolis:** the Catholic mission to re-evangelise Europe, starting from the cities

**Re-evangelisation:** trying to bring back Christianity to somewhere which was Christian but has lost the faith

**Global evangelism:** preaching the gospel to the whole world

**Mission Diocese:** an area of the country which requires physical and spiritual support from the church for growth and development.

**Catechetical programmes:** religious instruction given in preparation for Christian baptism or confirmation

**Seminaries:** educational institutions which prepare pupils for ordination as clergy (to become a priest)

**Prayer groups:** groups of Christians who join together to pray and increase their understanding of prayer

**Sermons:** talks on a religious subject (usually based on a Bible passage)

**Parish:** an area having its own church and clergy

**Ecumenism:** movement working for co-operation between the Churches, and for eventual Church unity

**Ronciliation:** bringing together people who were opposed to each other

**Shari'ah Law:** Islamic law based on the Qur'an and the sayings of Muhammed

**Stewards:** people appointed to look after something on behalf of something else

**Parable:** a story told to illustrate a religious or moral issue

**Fairtrade:** a group aiming to help producers in developing countries achieve better trading conditions and to promote sustainability

## Lesson one – Worship

- 1) Explain two reasons why marriage is important to Christian.



- 2) Explain one reason why some Christians support homosexuality, and one reason why some Christians oppose it.

Key words:

Homage—acknowledgement of superiority.

Reverence—an act showing religious respect.

Host—unleavened bread used in the Eucharist.

Clergy—people ordained for religious duties in Christian Churches.

Vestments—official robes for those leading Christian worship.

Lectionary—a list of Bible readings to be read at certain times of the year.

Liturgical year—the year in the Church’s calendar based on the special festivals from Advent to Pentecost.

Congregation—the people assembled for worship.

Liturgy—a set form of public worship.

Holy Communion—the Christian service of thanksgiving using bread and wine (also called Eucharist or Mass).

What are all the different ways that Christians can worship God?

What can you see in this picture of **liturgical worship**?



Now look at this image of **non-liturgical worship**. What features does it have?



How does private and informal worship differ to liturgical and non-liturgical worship?

Why are there different types of worship used?

**Liturgical Worship** - This is public worship in a church that uses a service book with set prayers and rituals so that everything follows the same format. The worshippers can follow the service and join in certain parts as they read the prayers and responses. The words have been in use for many years, which allows worshippers to think about them and continually develop greater understanding. The set form also means that rituals have developed to help the worshippers feel closer to God (for example, the elevation of the host in a Catholic Mass (see photo) helps the worshippers to feel the presence of Christ coming into the unleavened bread). The clergy usually wear vestments. The Bible readings for a year are set out in a lectionary that follows the liturgical year. This begins at Advent, and follows through Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Easter and Pentecost. The readings follow a three-year cycle (there are different readings for each day every year for three years). In this way, congregations hear most of the Bible read and also follow the main events of the Church's year. Liturgical worship is the main form of worship in Roman Catholic (using the Missal as the service book), Orthodox (the Divine Liturgy of St John Chrysostom) and many Anglican Churches (Common Worship), but is only used for Holy Communion, baptism, marriage and funerals in most Protestant Churches. It takes place at set times, especially on a Sunday.

**Non-Liturgical Worship** - This is public worship in a church without set prayers or rituals. The leader of the worship is free to choose the hymns, prayers and Bible readings and the main focus of the service is the sermon, which can be on a theme of the leader's choice. Music is often a major part of non-liturgical worship, with hymns (accompanied by an organ in more traditional churches) or Gospel songs/ choruses (accompanied by guitars, keyboard or bands in more Pentecostal-type churches). Prayers are extempore prayers rather than following a set form, although, like all liturgical services, they usually include thanksgiving, confession and intercession. In Pentecostal-type churches, there will often be more congregational participation, with members of the congregation offering prayers or expressing their approval of what the leader says by saying such things as 'Amen', 'Hallelujah' and 'Praise the Lord'. Non-liturgical worship takes place at set times, especially on a Sunday.

**Informal worship** - Many Christian families worship God at home by saying grace before meals, having family prayers, reading the Bible together and celebrating the festivals of the Christian year. Many churches also have worship in much more informal ways, especially for families and young people. 'Messy Church' provides worship for families, which is based on fun, creativity (lots of craft activities), hospitality and celebration. Many organisations based in churches (for example, uniformed organisations, Mothers' Union) include an element of informal worship in their activities.

**Private worship**- Most Christians will worship God at certain times on their own as they pray to God in private, or read the Bible alone. Private worship is when Christians have the opportunity to talk to God and think about their faith. Many Anglicans use the Book of Common Prayer in their daily devotions because it uses the language of Shakespeare, and the Authorised Version of the Bible which makes it feel special and very religious. The Book of Common Prayer also provides a structure, which includes all elements of prayer: adoration, thanksgiving, confession and supplication (intercession and petition).

What are the different attitudes to liturgical and non-liturgical worship?

## **Lesson two – Sacraments**

Recap:

- 1) Why is worship important to Christians?
- 2) Give two different Christian interpretations of Genesis1.

What are sacraments?



Which sacrament do you think is the most important?

The sacraments are essential in the life of Catholic and Orthodox Christians because:

- through sacraments they receive grace and blessings from God
- sacraments mark the journey of faith that Christians go through in life
- sacraments make Christians stronger in their faith
- sacraments bring Christians closer to God
- a sacrament is an outward and visible sign of an inward, spiritual grace.

Most Protestant Christians have only two sacraments—baptism and Holy Communion. As far as the Church of England is concerned, the 39 Articles say that only the sacraments of baptism and Holy Communion are authorised by God. However, some Anglicans believe in and practise all seven sacraments. Some Protestant Christians, such as the Quakers and the Salvation Army, do not have any sacraments at all. They are not baptised and their non-liturgical worship (for Quakers, very informal worship) never includes the Eucharist.

Denomination	Sacraments followed	Reason for this



What do the following sources of authority teach Christians?

- The 39 Articles set out the basic beliefs of the Church of England in between Catholic and extreme Protestants.
- They refer to the sacraments of baptism and holy communion in being authorised by God.

Why are sacraments needed for Christians?

### **Lesson three – Sacraments**

Recap:

- 1) What does eschatology mean?
- 2) How might Christians respond to the problem of evil and suffering?
- 3) What does the book of Job teach Christians?

What does baptism mean?



Whilst watching the video complete the table

Type of baptism	Similarities	Differences
Believers (adult)		
Infant (baby)		

Task two - highlight through the key information below.

Catholics are usually baptised as babies (infant baptism) and their parents make promises on their behalf during the ceremony, in which:

- There are readings from the Bible about baptism or new life in Jesus.
- The priest talks to the family about the meaning of the sacrament and the responsibilities of raising a child as a Catholic.
- Prayers are said for the needs of the family, the parish and the world.
- The parents and godparents mark the child with the sign of the cross on its forehead.

- The priest says a prayer which removes all evil and sin and then anoints the baby with the oil.
- The parents and godparents say vows that show that they believe in the Catholic faith and are willing to bring the child up according to Church teachings.
- Water is poured over the child's head as the priest recites the words, 'I baptise you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen'.
- The child is dressed in a white garment.
- The child is anointed with the oil of chrism.
- A candle is lit from the Paschal candle (Easter candle) and given to the godparents to hold.
- The sacrament ends with prayers and a blessing, but occasionally with Mass.

Why baptism is important for Catholics?

- Baptism is seen as necessary for the person to receive salvation.
- Through this sacrament the person becomes a member of the Church.
- Baptism shows publicly that the child is now a Christian and intends to live as one.
- Baptism washes away original sin and makes the person pure.
- The Catechism teaches that it is the basis of Christian life and without it, a person cannot receive the other sacraments.
- The sacrament gives the parents strength and help in bringing up their child as a Christian.
- It copies the example of Jesus being baptised.

Highlight through the key information below.

Baptist Christians practise 'believers' baptism'. They usually have a dedication for their babies, but believe that people need to be old enough to make baptismal vows for themselves when they have made their own decision to become a member of Christ's Church. Baptist churches have a baptismal pool which is half-filled with water for a baptismal service, although some Christians (especially Pentecostals who also practise believers' baptism) hire a swimming bath or baptise in the sea or rivers. The person to be baptised usually has a sponsor who stands next to them in the water. The main features of a service of believers' baptism are:

- The person to be baptised is asked if they believe that Jesus is Lord and that he died for their

- The person to be baptised is asked if they believe that Jesus is Lord and that he died for their sins.
- They say a few words about how they came to believe in Christ as their Lord and Saviour.
- The minister lowers them completely under the water, saying, 'I baptise you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit'.
- The sponsor hands them a towel and helps them to dry themselves.
- They are congratulated by the congregation and welcomed into the Church.

Why baptism is important for Baptists?

- It signifies the end of their old life outside the Church and of being born again to new life in Christ.
- Baptists believe that in baptism, God's presence and blessing come upon them.
- It is a moment when they make a personal commitment of faith in Jesus as Lord.
- It is a moment when they receive God's Spirit for service in the Church and in the world.

Complete the similarities and difference table below for the importance of baptism to Roman Catholics and Baptists.

Similarities	Differences

Complete the table showing the similarities and differences of the Methodist and catholic eucharist.



Similarities	Differences

### **The meaning and importance of the Eucharist for Catholics and Methodists.**

*Can you work out which is which? Fill in the blanks.*

..... believe that the bread and wine really becomes the body and blood of Christ, thanks to the words of the priest and the grace of God, so that Jesus is really with them during the celebration of the sacrament.

Holy Communion is simply a remembrance of the Last Supper, and ..... believe that the bread and wine are just symbols of the presence of Christ.

The Eucharist is a sacrament that ..... receive weekly to give them God's strength over the week ahead.

Attending Mass reminds ..... that, thanks to Jesus, there is eternal life which they will inherit.

Holy Communion brings unity to ..... as they share the symbolic body of Christ and the peace.

Holy Communion is a reminder of the Last Supper and of Christ's death and resurrection.

Through the Eucharist, ..... come into the real presence of Christ and so are joined with Jesus.

At the Last Supper, Jesus told his disciples to 'do this in memory of me'. By taking part in the Eucharist, ..... believe that they are following Jesus' command.

## Lesson four – Prayer

Listen to the Archbishop of Canterbury speak about prayer.

What does he say prayer is? How and when does he do it?



What do you think most Christians include in their prayers?



Read through the Lord's Prayer (also known as the Our Father or the Pater Noster).

Can you identify the four purposes of prayer within this one prayer? Stick the prayer in your book and annotate the purposes around it.

### **The Lord's Prayer**

Our Father who art in heaven,  
Hallowed be thy name.  
Thy kingdom come.  
Thy will be done  
on earth as it is in heaven.  
Give us this day our daily bread,  
and forgive us our trespasses,  
as we forgive those who trespass against us,  
and lead us not into temptation,  
but deliver us from evil.  
Amen.

Why do Christians pray?

## Lesson five – Pilgrimage

Recap:

- 1) What is liturgical worship?
- 2) What is non-liturgical worship?

What questions might we ask about specific sites of pilgrimage?



Jerusalem

Taize

Walsingham

Iona

Why do Christians go on pilgrimages?



Why do most Protestants not go to places like Walsingham or Lourdes?

Why do you think they are happy to visit holy sites in Jerusalem, and go to Iona and Taize?

## **Lesson six – Celebrations**

What is the *Christian* purpose of Advent?



Watch [the video](#) about the birth of Christ. Make bullet points in your booklet, outlining the Christmas story.



How do Christians celebrate Christmas?



Why do you think Christians believe it is important to remember this time in Jesus' life?

Which aspect of Christmas do you think is the most significant for Christians and why?

Celebration	Key events	How is it celebrated?
Palm Sunday		
Maundy Thursday		
Good Friday		
Holy Saturday		

### The significance of Holy Week

- Christians have an opportunity to renew and deepen their faith in Jesus through remembering the events of Holy Week. They are reminded that they need to serve one another and put themselves last as well as be public witnesses to their faith.
- It reminds them how Jesus faced adulation (on Palm Sunday), then rejection and crucifixion. This should inspire Christians to think about their role in the world, especially when they are asked to stand up for others in the cause of justice and peace.
- Palm Sunday reminds Christians that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God who is worthy of their praise and adoration.
- Holy Thursday reminds Christians of the origins and importance of the Eucharist. The foot washing reminds them of the need to serve each other.
- Holy Week reminds Christians of the suffering Jesus experienced, which will give them strength to cope with the suffering they may face.
- Holy Week reminds them of the salvation brought by Jesus. The death of Christ on the cross forgave the sins of the world and enabled people to have a full relationship with God. It was the death of Jesus that overcame sin, and during Holy Week Christians try to do things to make up for their sinfulness

Easter Day is the festival of joy as Christians celebrate the resurrection. Some Christians (especially Catholics) celebrate with the Easter Vigil, which has:

- a ceremony of light to remember the darkness of the tomb and the joy and light of the resurrection
- Bible readings to remember how the resurrection of Jesus brought back the goodness of the world at creation
- a renewal of baptismal vows to remember the rebirth brought by Easter
- the Eucharist to remember that salvation now comes through the sacraments.

Some Christians have an open-air dawn Eucharist to celebrate what the first Christians found when they came to the tomb early in the morning. All Christians have a joyful service to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus and the hope for eternal life which this brings to individual Christians. The tradition of Easter eggs comes from the fact that an egg seems to be dead, but out of it breaks new life. Catholics have a second Mass later on Easter Day, which is the only occasion when Catholics are allowed to take communion twice in one day.

Easter is extremely significant for Christians because:

- It celebrates the resurrection of Christ, which Christians believe proves the identity of Jesus. If Jesus rose from the dead he then must have been both human and divine, thus showing the two natures of Jesus as taught in the creeds.
- It is the final part of the work of Jesus: through his life, miracles, teachings and death, Jesus was trying to bring people back to God. The resurrection is the final part of this because through the resurrection, forgiveness of sins is assured and people can be restored to God.

It proves that death has been overcome and assures Christians that this life is not all there is. Easter celebrates the eternal life for those who follow Jesus.

- It gives Christians the assurance that Jesus is not dead; he is alive to help and guide his Church and to be with individual Christians.
- It celebrates Jesus' victory over death and evil, which is why new Christians are often baptised on Easter Sunday and why many Christians renew their baptismal vows and recommit themselves to the Christian life.
- It proves that the predictions Jesus made about his death and resurrection (for example in John 2: 19–22) were true, and therefore Christians can believe the other things he said.

## **Lesson seven – The future of the Church**

Recap:

- Name two pilgrimage sites.
- Why is pilgrimage important to Christians?



What is a missionary?



Why do Christians believe they should do missionary work?

Explain how Christianity spread throughout the world?

What is the alpha course?



Missionary and evangelical work – difference of opinion

Conservative and evangelical Christians	Liberal Christians

## Lesson eight – The importance of the local church

What is the role of the local church in the local Christian community?



How does the church help the local area?



Why does the church feel that it should help? Read the parable of the sheep and the goats below to help answer this question.





## Parable of the Sheep and Goats



When Jesus comes in his glory, and all the angels with him, he will sit on his throne in heavenly glory. He will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats.

He will put the sheep on his right and the goats on his left.

Then the King will say to those on his right, "Come, you who are blessed by my Father; take your inheritance, the kingdom of God. For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after me, I was in prison and you came to visit me. "

You will live in heaven because whatever you did good in your life will be rewarded in the next life.

Then he will say to those on his left, "Depart from me, you who are cursed, into the eternal fire prepared for the devil and his angels. For I was hungry and you gave me nothing to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me nothing to drink, I was a stranger and you did not invite me in, I needed clothes and you did not clothe me, I was sick and in prison and you did not look after me."

You will live in hell because what you did bad in your life has guaranteed your place in hell as you did not see the errors of your ways and repent.

How does the church helps with ecumenism and how does it provides support for individual believers?

## Lesson nine – Aid of the church

Explain why the Christian Church is important in the world.



What problems do Christians face when they are undergoing persecution?

What parallels can you draw between what happened to Job and what happens to countless victims of natural disasters?



What options do Christians have in the face of such disasters?



Topic content	Revised?	Confidence rating R,A,G
Worship		
The role of sacraments		
The nature and purpose of prayer		
Pilgrimage		
Celebrations		
The future of the Church		
The importance of the local church		
The worldwide church		

### Revision questions:

**A questions – ‘Outline questions’. These are three-mark questions which require you state three points. You must write in full sentences, or you will only be awarded one mark.**

- Outline three types of Christian worship.
- Outline three features of the Catholic eucharist.
- Outline three purposes of prayer.
- Outline three ways Christians celebrate holy week.
- Outline three activities of Christian Aid aimed at improving life in developing countries.

**B questions – ‘Explain questions’. These are four-mark questions which require you to give to explanations, both points must be developed with examples or evidence.**



- Explain two reasons why Christians worship God in different ways.
- Explain two reasons why the Lord's prayer is important for Christians.
- Explain two reasons why Christmas is significant for Christians.

**C questions – 'Explain questions'. These are five-mark questions which are almost identical to B questions – they require you to give to explanations, both points must be developed with examples or evidence. You must also use a source of wisdom and authority to support one of your points.**

- Explain two reasons why baptism is important for most Christians. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.
- Explain two reasons why pilgrimage is important to many Christians. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.
- Explain two reasons why Christians carry out missionary work. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

**D questions – Evaluation questions – These are twelve-mark questions (two of your four will be 15 due to SPaG marks. You are required to give three points in agreement with the statement and three points against the statement. You should try to alternate your arguments, giving a flow of debate and showing chains of reasoning. You should try to include three sources of authority (you may include more). You must not give your opinion, the question expects you to give Christian viewpoints, if it requires atheist or humanist there will be bullet point stating so under the questions. You must include a conclusion, or you will be capped at nine marks. Give a justified conclusion, weighing up the strengths and weaknesses of the argument.**

- God does not need people to worship him.
- You don't need to take the sacraments to be a good Christian.
- Everyone needs to pray.

- All Christians should go on pilgrimage to Jerusalem.
- Christmas is more important than Easter.
- All Christians should be missionaries.
- It is easier to be a Christian in the world today.

