

Cycle 2 Homework
Subject: RE



This cycle we will be looking at:
Christian practices

Year 9 & 10

Some of the things you will learn are:

Worship

Prayer

Sacraments: baptism

Sacraments: Eucharist

Pilgrimage

Christmas and Easter

Role of the Church: in the community and world wide

Expectations

- Complete all homework tasks per cycle (or the equivalent time if doing a longer project).
- Complete 1 week of revision based homework per cycle ready for week 8.
- Your homework will be marked by a mix of self and peer assessment.

Rationale for home work this term:

- To consolidate in class learning
- To secure your knowledge of key topics

Name _____

Teacher _____

Task 1: Prayer and Worship

Your first task is a chance for you to consolidate your knowledge of how Christians worship God.

Deadline

a) Describe each of the following types of worship for a Christian

Liturgical	
Non-Liturgical	
Informal	
Private	

b) The Lord's Prayer



Answer the following questions about the Lord's Prayer:

1. Give three things it teaches Christians
2. Why is it important to Christians?

Task 2: The Sacraments

Complete all of the tasks to consolidate your learning about the sacraments

Deadline _____

Baptism:

1. Give two reasons Christians think it is important to be baptised:

2. There are two types of baptism- complete the following grid to show you understand both:

	Type 1: _____	Type 2: _____
When does this take place?		
Why might someone choose this?		
Type of Christian that might have this type:		

Eucharist:

1. What is the Eucharist?

2. Why do Christians do this?

3. How is it different for Protestants and Catholics?

Task 3: Christian Charity

Your third task is to research two of the Christian charities listed below. For each that you choose show that you understand what work they do, why they do it and the types of actions they take and where in the world they work.

1. CAFOD
2. Christian Aid
3. Tearfund

Deadline _____

Charity 1:

Charity 2:

Revision Task : Week 7

Due: Week 8 date: _____

Next week you have a knowledge test about Christian practices. You need to bring a revision resource with you to show that you have prepared for this. This is the topics you have learnt this cycle.

3.1.2.2 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 Holy Communion/Eucharist 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:
 - working for reconciliation
 - how Christian churches respond to persecution
 - the work of **one** of the following: Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD), Christian Aid, Tearfund.

Choices for how to do your revision:

- Summary notes
- Summary mind map
- Summary questions and answers
- Set of flash cards

Christian practices

Prayer

Prayer is how Christians communicate with God, through both talking and listening and being open to the guidance of the **Holy Spirit**. It is a two-way method of communication that gives Christians comfort as they feel that God is listening and may send messages back.

Jesus spoke often about the importance of prayer, as he felt it deepened a person's relationship with God. Similarly, many Christians believe that prayer can bring them closer to God. Christians often use formal written prayers, which are often memorised in order to be recited both publicly and privately. An example of this is the **Lord's Prayer**, which was the prayer that Jesus taught his followers when they asked him to pray. Christians also use informal prayers, which are personal and allow individuals to connect with God.

The Lord's Prayer

Our Father in Heaven,
Hallowed be Your name,
Your Kingdom come,
Your will be done,
On earth as it is 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 for ever.
Amen.

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 for ever.
Amen.



The Sacrament of Baptism

This is important as it is the initiation ceremony to become a Christian and part of the church and therefore receives the grace of God. Sins are forgiven and they start a new life in Christ. Jesus was baptised by John in the river Jordan, here is received the Holy Spirit and sets an example for Christians to do the same. There are two main forms of baptism:

- **Infant Baptism** – Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican Methodist practice this. Everyone is a descendant of Adam and Eve and therefore carries Original Sin and so baptism washes this away. It also welcomes them to the church community.
- **Believer's Baptism** – Baptist and Pentecostal's think children are too young to understand the meaning and therefore don't baptise infants. They have believers baptisms when a person is old enough to understand the meaning behind what they are doing. This includes a full immersion in a pool to wash away sin and start a new life in Jesus.

The Sacrament of Holy Communion

Also known as Mass, Eucharist. This is done in remembrance of Jesus' last supper, "This is my body which is for you, do this in remembrance of me", with his disciples and therefore the death and resurrection of him. It is part of a service where Christians take the bread and wine.

Catholics believe in transubstantiation where the bread and body actually turn in the body and blood of Jesus. Other Christians – it is a reminder of Jesus at the last supper. The bread and wine are just symbols. (consubstantiation).

It impacts Christians today as they receive God's grace, brings them into a community of believers strengthening their faith, it can provide support and encouragement to those who are struggling. It is a shared meal so it encourages everyone to share and make everyone welcome. It reminds people that others are starving around the world and money is collected to help the poor around the world.

Vocabulary:

- Agape:** unconditional, unselfish love
- Baptism:** A sacrament in which believers are washed with water to remove sin and become part of the church community
- Believers' Baptism:** Where a person is old enough to choose to follow God and choose that they want to be baptised
- Evangelism:** Spreading the Christian message through preaching the Christian gospels
- Infant Baptism:** A child Baptism in which they are not old enough to choose but promises are made on their behalf. It welcomes them to the church community and washes away original sin.
- Lord's Prayer:** The prayer taught to the disciples by Jesus. Example of set prayer
- Holy Communion:** A service of thanksgiving where bread and wine are consumed to remember Jesus' death and resurrection.
- Informal prayer:** Made up prayer using your own words
- Informal Worship:** a type of non-liturgical worship which is spontaneous
- Liturgical worship:** service which follows a set pattern
- Mission:** A calling where an individual or group go out and spread the word of God.
- Missionary:** A person sent on a religious mission to promote Christianity in a different country through preaching or charity work
- Non-liturgical worship:** service which does not follow a text or set pattern
- Persecution:** hostility or ill-treatment, because of race or religious or political beliefs.
- Private Worship:** Someone praises or honours God on their own, it may be liturgical or non-liturgical
- Reconciliation:** A sacrament in the catholic faith, also making up after an argument or disagreement
- Sacrament:** Rites and rituals through which the believer receives a special gift of grace. 'An outward sign of an inward grace'
- Set Prayers:** Prayers that have been written down and said more than once. E.g. The Lord's Prayer

Pilgrimage

A pilgrimage is a special religious journey and can be seen as an act of worship in itself. Pilgrimage is important as it allows people to get closer to God, strengthen faith, ask for forgiveness, pray, ask for a cure, help others and meet others who share your faith. Two important places are Lourdes and Iona.

Lourdes – In France dedicated to Mary as Bernadette believed to have seen visions of Mary in the 19th Century. A spring of water was discovered which had healing powers. Now millions of people have been to drink from the spring of water in the hope of being healed. Many sick or disabled people go to Lourdes.

Iona – An Island off the west coast of Scotland. In the 6th Century St. Columba, an Irish missionary brought Christianity to Scotland and set up a small monastic community there. Pilgrimages happen there in dedication to the virgin Mary. The community in Iona hold daily services in the Church leading a seven mile hike to holy spots.



The role of the Church – worldwide

Throughout history, Christians have faced **persecution**. Christian guidance teaches Christians to trust God and forgive people, rather than hold on to hatred towards others. Christians believe in **justice** and in the idea that all people should be treated equally. Jesus taught that 'Blessed are the peacemakers'. Therefore many Christians work for **reconciliation**. An example of this is when Nelson Mandela became president of South Africa, Archbishop Tutu chaired the Truth and Reconciliation Committee, where the perpetrators of terrible crimes met with and were forgiven by their victims.

There are also lots of Christian charities: CAFOD (Catholic Agency for Overseas Development) which has helped around the world in communities affected by things like HIV, drought and malnutrition; Tearfund that has focused on sustainability, emergency aid and health care; and Christian Aid which again has provided emergency aid as well as promoting equality and tackling violence around the world.

tearfund



CAFOD
Catholic Agency for
Overseas Development

The role of the church in the local community:

Food Banks

The Trussell Trust: Founded in 1997 it provides emergency food help and support to people in the UK. Based on the **parable of the sheep and goats** to aim to end poverty and relieve hunger of people. Due to rising prices, cut in benefits, redundancy and other family issues people need help with food to survive. Food is donated by churches, supermarkets, schools and business and care professionals identify people in need and give vouchers so that they can get food to help them in the short term.



The role of the church in the local community:

Street pastors

Street pastors started in 2003 in London with volunteers to work on the streets to patrol areas to provide a reassuring presence to people at night. They try to focus on responding to anti-social behaviour, drunkenness and fear of crime. They want to help people in practical ways working with the council and the police. They go out to listen to people, giving advice about where they can go, or to offer flip flops to girls whose shoes have broken or space blankets to help keep people warm. They do not actively go out to preach but work off the basis of the teachings of Jesus to offer help to people who need it.



The place of mission, conversion and evangelism

Christians believe they should spread the news of Jesus to non-believers. Matthew's gospel ends with the Great Commission and the order of Jesus to, "Make disciples of many nations..." These were the last words given to the disciples before his ascension. At the day of Pentecost the disciples were given the gifts to carry out the Great Commission. Christians have the responsibility to spread the news of Jesus to others. Some believe they are called to do this in other countries and become missionaries, which involves evangelism. They aim to persuade people Jesus is the saviour of the world.

Worldwide 80,000 people become Christians everyday and over 500 new churches are formed. Christians are taught to teach others about Jesus and so converts are trained to spread the news to others as well as a way of following Jesus. This can be done through sharing testimonies (how God has affected their lives), inviting people to meetings, prayer, advertising, using the media, fellowship meals and social events. Conversion is important to some Christians as Jesus taught 'The only way to the Father is through me'.