

## Year 10 : Cycle 1: Religious Studies – 100% sheet

Section 1: Key terminology for Christian Practices		Section 2: Key terminology for Christian Practices	
<b>Worship:</b>	Acts of devotion and commitment to God such as singing.	<b>Mass:</b>	The term for the worship service at Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches.
<b>Liturgy:</b>	The order of service (e.g. Roman Catholic mass follows a liturgy worldwide). 'Liturgical' describes worship that is formal / orderly.	<b>Quakers:</b>	A Protestant denomination where worship is silent, non-liturgical and led by no-one.
<b>Non-liturgical:</b>	Describes worship that follows no set order and is spontaneous and responsive. Many Protestants favour this type of worship.	<b>Pentecostal:</b>	A Protestant denomination where worship is non-liturgical and very charismatic (lively, energetic, and engaging).

Section 3: Key terminology for Christian Practices		Section 4: Key terminology for Eucharist	
<b>Sacrament:</b>	A sacred ritual which the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Church teaches there are seven of; each one reflects the life of Jesus and leads those who undergo them to live a more holy, devoted life.	<b>Transubstantiation:</b>	The belief among Roman Catholic and Orthodox Christians that the bread and wine change substance though the priest who uses the power of God to cause this change.
<b>Eucharist:</b>	A Roman Catholic and Orthodox sacrament; the receiving of the body and blood of Christ and remembering of the Last Supper.	<b>Lord's supper:</b>	The term for communion used by some Protestant denominations where it is not frequently part of worship.
<b>Baptism:</b>	A Roman Catholic and Orthodox sacrament cleaning of original sin; it is a ritual of initiation into Christianity.	<b>Iconostasis:</b>	A wall of icons in Eastern Orthodox churches hiding the altar and therefore the preparation of the Eucharist.

Section 5: Key terminology for Baptism		Section 6: Prayer and the different types (ACTS)	
<b>Infant baptism:</b>	The tradition in the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Church to cleanse babies/infants of original sin – this begins their relationship with God early and helps their salvation.	<b>Prayer:</b>	Communication with God; can be done in private or public.
		<b>Adoration:</b>	Prayer done in praise of God.
		<b>Confession:</b>	Prayer done to admit to sins and therefore repent to God.
<b>Believer's baptism:</b>	The full-body baptism of consenting adults which some Protestants promote because this is truer to how Jesus was baptised according to the Gospels.	<b>Thanksgiving:</b>	Prayer to show gratitude to God for all He has done.
		<b>Supplication</b>	Prayer to ask for help or to seek help for someone else (e.g. a relative / friend in need).

Section 7: Pilgrimage		Section 8: The Church in local communities	
<b>Pilgrimage:</b>	A religious journey; many consider this an important part of life.	<b>Micah Liverpool:</b>	Social justice ecumenical charity in Liverpool that uses different churches to tackle poverty in the city in many ways, such as training people to improve their employability.
<b>Ecumenism:</b>	Promoting Christian denominations to work / worship together.		
<b>Iona:</b>	Place of Christian pilgrimage in Scotland; known for its natural beauty representing God's creation and for its ecumenism.	<b>Street Pastors:</b>	Christian volunteers that assist people on nights out with advice or physical support.
<b>Lourdes:</b>	Place of Roman Catholic pilgrimage in France; known for visions that occurred to a young girl, St Bernadette, in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century and know too for its healing holy water.		

Section 9: The growth of the Church		Section 10: Christianity and reconciliation	
<b>The Church:</b>	All members of Christianity – particularly refers to the clergy (i.e. the deacons, priests, bishops, etc).	<b>Reconciliation:</b>	The act of fixing a broken relationship; a sacrament in Roman Catholic and Orthodox tradition.
<b>Evangelism:</b>	The aim of spreading the words of the Bible to others, as Jesus had commanded his disciples to do before his ascension.	<b>Desmond Tutu:</b>	Was archbishop and a non-violent resistor of South African apartheid (racial separation); promoted reconciliation.
<b>Missionary:</b>	A Christian that travels globally to help poor communities and promote Christianity to them.	<b>Corrymeela community:</b>	Northern Irish Christian charity promoting reconciliation between Unionists (primarily Protestant) and Loyalists (primarily Catholic) that formerly fought during the 'Troubles.'

Section 11: Christianity and persecution		Section 12: Christianity and poverty	
<b>Persecution:</b>	The sustained mistreatment / hostility of person, a group or government to people.	<b>Relative poverty:</b>	Being poor and having a lower quality of life in relation to others in society (e.g. needing to use food banks).
<b>Andrew van der Bijl:</b>	‘God’s Smuggler’; a 20 <sup>th</sup> century Dutch missionary that visited persecuted Christians.	<b>Absolute poverty:</b>	Being desperately poor and having a lower quality of life than most on earth (e.g. having no water, shelter, food at all, etc).
<b>Barnabas Fund:</b>	Global Christian charity that is raising awareness of and giving aide to persecuted Christians across the world.	<b>Christian Aid:</b>	An international, ecumenical Christian charity using donations to provide services and resources to others in places of absolute poverty to help alleviate their suffering.
		<b>CAFOD:</b>	Charity standing for ‘Catholic Agency for Overseas Development’ with similar aims to Christian Aid.
Section 13: Biblical extracts concerning Christian activity			
<i>“Whatever you did for the least of my brothers and sisters, you did for me.” (Matthew)</i>		<i>“Do not be overcome by evil but overcome evil with good.” (Romans)</i>	
<i>“Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you.” (Matthew)</i>		<i>“Love your neighbour as yourself... no other command is greater.” (Mark)</i>	