

## Year 8 : Cycle 1: Religious Education 100% sheet

Section 1: Key Christian terminology		Section 2: Key Christian terminology	
<b>Abrahamic</b>	The faiths of Judaism, Christianity and Islam which all can trace their origin to prophet Abraham (or Ibrahim in Islam).	<b>Incarnation</b>	The belief that Jesus was the human form of God.
<b>Creation</b>	faiths The event where the universe was created; the Bible's first book called Genesis outlines an account of creation.	<b>Gospel</b>	Meaning 'good news'; there are four gospels in the New Testament outlining the life of Jesus.
<b>The Fall</b>	The story of Adam and Eve, God's first created humans, as told in Genesis; both were given free will yet chose to sin, leading mankind to separate from God.	<b>Salvation</b>	The idea of being saved from punishment in the afterlife; Jesus is the role-model and guide for this in the lives of Christians.

Section 3: Nature of God		Section 4: Jesus Christ as the Messiah	
<b>Omnipotent</b>	Meaning 'all-powerful', this is one part of God's nature according to theists.	<b>Old Testament</b>	The first 39 books of the Bible written by many prophets (messengers of God) before the time of Jesus; the Tenakh (Jewish holy scripture) contains them too.
<b>Omniscient</b>	Meaning 'all-knowing', this is one part of God's nature according to theists.	<b>New Testament</b>	The latter 27 books of the Bible containing the gospels and the writings of other Christian scholars (e.g. St. Paul) that lived soon after Jesus' lifetime.
<b>Omni-benevolent</b>	Meaning 'all-loving', this is one part of God's nature according to theists.	<b>Messiah</b>	Meaning 'saviour' or 'anointed one'; prophecies from the Old Testament gave signs of when the People of God would know the Messiah had come to Earth.

Section 5: The Trinity		Section 6: The death, and rise from death, of Jesus Christ	
<b>Trinity</b>	Key Christian belief that God is One, yet exists as three Persons (or 'forms').	<b>Crucifixion</b>	Type of punishment popular with the Roman Empire; Jesus died by being nailed to a cross, so now the cross symbolises God's unconditional love for us.
<b>The Father</b>	First Person of the Trinity; the Creator of the heavens and the earth.		
<b>The Son</b>	Second Person of the Trinity; the incarnation of God that died for humanity's sake.	<b>Resurrection</b>	The rising from death; Jesus is believed to have risen from the dead three days after his crucifixion and appeared to his followers (disciples) for forty days.
<b>The Holy Spirit</b>	Third Person of the Trinity; the unseen and ever-present essence of God.		

Section 7: Being saved after death		Section 8: The “I am” sayings of Jesus Christ	
<b>Kingdom of God</b>	God’s paradise which the Messiah is believed to restore the world to; Christians believe this means going to heaven in the afterlife.	<b>“I am what I am.”</b>	Extract from Exodus in the Old Testament; God the Father tells Moses who He is so that Moses understands who is instructing him.
<b>Salvation</b>	The idea of being saved from punishment in the afterlife; Jesus is the role-model and guide for this in the lives of Christians.	<b>“I am the way, the truth and the life.”</b>	Extract from John’s gospel; Jesus says this to reassure the disciples on how to live a good life when he has gone.
		<b>“I am the resurrection and the life.”</b>	Extract from John’s gospel; Jesus reassures a woman that those who truly believe in him will be resurrected and gain eternal life.

Section 9: The nature of God according to the Bible		Section 10: Christian Practices	
<b>“He heals all your diseases.”</b>	Extract from Psalms in the Old Testament; this shows the Christian belief in God’s omniscience, omnibenevolence and omnipotence.	<b>Sacrament</b>	A holy ritual which the Roman Catholic Church and Orthodox Church teach to be experiences that reflect the life of Jesus.
		<b>Baptism</b>	A sacrament where a person is cleansed with water to begin their life as a Christian and cleanse of original sin.
<b>“A virgin shall conceive.”</b>	Extract from Isaiah in the Old Testament; this is one of the prophecies about the Messiah to come, which the gospels confirm is how Jesus was born.	<b>Original sin</b>	A Roman Catholic and Orthodox concept that all of mankind has inherited the sin of the Fall.
		<b>Eucharist</b>	A sacrament where bread and wine are believed to become the body and blood of Jesus; Jesus had shared bread and wine with his disciples before his crucifixion.

Section 11: The Buddha		Section 12: Key Buddhist terminology	
Siddhartha Gautama	The founder of Buddhism; known as the Buddha.	Enlightenment	A clear state of mind where it is free of distraction and able to see the truth of life.
Buddha	Meaning ‘the awakened one;’ Gautama was called this after having achieved a clear mind that allowed him to share profound wisdom.		
Shaykamuni	Meaning ‘wise man of the Shakya clan;’ this represents Gautama’s princely status.	Meditation	The act of stilling both mind and body to reach total peace and a higher spiritual state like the enlightenment pf the Buddha.
Shakya	The clan of people in northern India that Gautama was part of.		
Section 13: Buddhist worship			
Puja	Meaning ‘worship’; this term is used in Buddhism and in Hinduism too.		
Mantra	A word, phrase or syllable repeated over and over to reach a higher spiritual state.		
Shrine	A space for worship and devotion; Buddhists place a statue of Buddha at its centre to remind them of his teachings and their goal of enlightenment.		