

Knowledge Sheet – Living the Christian Life

Topic	Christian View	Importance	Impact on Christians Today
<b>Christian worship</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Worship is showing respect to God.</li> <li>It can take different forms including:</li> <li>Liturgical – Formal set pattern of worship.</li> <li>Non-Liturgical – Less formal worship</li> <li>Denominations worship in different ways</li> </ul>	Divergent types of worship: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eucharist/Holy Communion/Mass (E.g. Catholic)</li> <li>Charismatic worship (E.g. Pentecostal)</li> <li>Personal/Private prayer</li> <li>Silence (E.g Quakers)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enables Christians to become spiritually closer to God.</li> <li>Allows Christians to communicate with God in an intimate and personal way.</li> <li>Christians believe that God can sometimes answer prayers or can enter the person through the Holy Spirit.</li> </ul>
<b>The Sacraments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A sacrament (or ordinance) is a rite of passage or ceremony where the grace and power of God can be received.</li> <li>Catholics recognise 7, most others only 2.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enables Christians to recognise important milestones in their lives.</li> <li>The 39 articles (CofE) state that the sacraments are important signs of God’s Grace for Christians.</li> </ul>	Sacraments include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infant Baptism – Welcoming a baby into the faith.</li> <li>Adult/Believer’s baptism – Making a conscious choice.</li> <li>The Eucharist – Re-enacting the Last Supper</li> </ul>
<b>Prayer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prayer is communication with God.</li> <li>There are different types/forms of prayer that include:</li> </ul> Traditional set prayers, spoken prayers (e.g. the Lord’s Prayer), Informal and silent prayers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The purpose of prayer is to:</li> <li>Get closer to God and communicate with Him.</li> <li>Praise God and thank him for what he has done.</li> <li>Ask God for Help • To say sorry to God when the person feels they have sinned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prayer can be a way for Christians to reach out to God and affirm their relationship with Him.</li> <li>It can strengthen the congregation and The Church.</li> <li>It can be a way to reflect, focus and find calm in life.</li> <li>Children are taught to pray from a young age.</li> </ul>
<b>Pilgrimage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A pilgrimage is a religious journey.</li> <li>Normally to a special or holy place.</li> <li>Many pilgrimages are associated with the life of Jesus or other religious figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Christian pilgrimages follow the Jewish tradition of travelling to holy sites for religious festivals etc.</li> <li>As well as Jesus, Christian pilgrims visit sites of association with saints or supposed visions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jerusalem – The last days of Jesus’ life.</li> <li>Iona – Scottish island associated with many saints.</li> <li>Taize, France – A spiritual place to gather as a community</li> <li>Walsingham – Vision of Mary and reminder of Jesus.</li> </ul>
<b>Christian celebrations</b>	<b>Christmas</b> – Celebrates the incarnation and Birth of Jesus.		Remembers the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special services, houses and churches are decorated, special meal for families.</li> <li>Many Christians act on the meaning of Christmas by helping and sharing things.</li> <li>The countdown to Christmas is the festival of Advent - calendars and candles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holy week is the last week of Jesus’ life – Palm Sunday-Easter Sunday. End of lent.</li> <li>Special services are held to remember, re-enact, cards and eggs are given.</li> <li>Celebrations are held to focus on the resurrection and hope for new life.</li> </ul>	
<b>The future of the Church</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Church works hard to continue to grow.</li> <li>Many Christians feel a responsibility to share their faith with others and grow The Church.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Society has changes and so Christians respond to this by trying to unite people and bring them to the faith. This can be done by education, charity and missionary work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Missionaries</b> are sent on religious missions to spread the faith and undertake <b>Evangelical work</b>.</li> <li>Missionaries evangelise using the message of the Bible.</li> <li>This continues a rich history of Christian missionary work.</li> </ul>

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<b>The local Church</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The local church has always had an important place in the community and society. Has been where key messages are shared and people meet as well as a hub for worship.</li> </ul>	<p>The important role of the local church community is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unite the local community.</li> <li>Provide support and comfort when needed.</li> <li>Provide advice from sources of authority (Vicar).</li> <li>Give identity and belonging to people in the community.</li> </ul>	<p>Today the church helps the community by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing a centre of Christian identity.</li> <li>Ecumenism – bringing different denominations together.</li> <li>Outreach work in the community (E.g. for families)</li> <li>Worship through living practices (e.g. rites of passage)</li> </ul>
<b>The worldwide church</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Even though the Church contains many denominations across the world, they are all united as one Christian faith and worldwide Church. This is supported by things like charity. Most will aim to support charity in some way.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It gives a global identity to Christians.</li> <li>It promotes unity.</li> <li>Provides support when needed – to anyone.</li> <li>Shows how Christian teachings can be put into action on a global level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The worldwide church acts to stand together and overcome persecution.</li> <li>Christian Aid is just one example of charity which implements Christian ideas such as compassion and love to promote respect, justice and equality in the world.</li> </ul>

<b>Key Quotes</b>	<b>Linked Topics</b>
<b><i>The Lord's Prayer</i></b> – <i>Our father in heaven, hallowed by thy name. (Matthew 6: 9-13) –</i> <b>Either refer to this or quote it.</b>	Worship, Prayer, Sacraments
<i>And he took the bread...and broke it...saying, "This is my body given for you; do this in remembrance of me." (Luke 22)</i>	Worship, Sacraments, Eucharist, Easter
<i>When you pray, go into your room, close the door and pray to your father, who is unseen. (Matthew 6:6)</i>	Private Prayer, Worship
<i>Pilgrimages evoke our earthly journey toward heaven and are traditionally very special occasions for renewal in prayer. (Catechism of the Catholic Church 2691)</i>	Pilgrimage
<i>Shout, daughter of Jerusalem! See your king comes to you. (Zechariah 9:9)</i>	Holy week, Worship
<i>A new command I give you: Love one another. (John 13:34)</i>	Christian celebrations, Future of + Local Church
<i>And if Christ has not been raised, our preaching is useless and so is your faith. (1 Corinthians 15:14)</i>	Easter, Worship, Evangelism, World Church
<i>He said to them: "Go into the world and preach the gospel to all creation..." (Mark 16)</i>	Missionary work, Evangelism, World Church
<i>Whoever welcomes one of these little children in my name welcomes me. (Mark 9: 37)</i>	Local church, World church, Missionary work
<i>If I give all I possess to the poor ... but do not have love, I gain nothing. (1 Corinthians 13)</i>	The worldwide church, Christmas

<b>Key Words</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Creed	A statement of firmly held beliefs; for example, the Apostles' Creed or the Nicene Creed.

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Denominations	The name given to the main groups within the Church.
Liturgical	A set of worship, usually following agreed words.
Non-liturgical	A form of worship which is not set.
Sermon	A talk or teaching from a church leader.
39 Articles of Religion	A historical record of beliefs (or 'doctrines') held by the Church of England.
Anoint	Apply oil to a person's head as a sign of holiness and God's approval.
Sacrament	An important Christian ceremony.
Eucharist	The ceremony commemorating the Last Supper, involving bread and wine; also called Holy Communion or Mass.
Shrine	A holy place.
Advent	A season of preparation for Christmas.
Epiphany	A moment of suddenly revealing something surprising or great.
Holy Week	The week before Easter. (Palm Sunday, Holy Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday)
Nativity	The birth of someone.
Vigil	Staying awake at night in order to pray; also the name given to the celebration of a festival on the eve before the festival itself.
Mission	Sending individuals or groups to spread the Christian message.
Missionary	A person who preaches and invites people to convert to the Christian faith.
Pentecostalism	A protestant movement that puts special emphasis on a direct and personal relationship with God through the Holy Spirit.
Evangelism	Preaching the gospel in order to attract new believers.
Ecumenism	A movement that tries to bring different Christian denominations closer together.
Local church	A meeting place for local believers and the community of believers who gather there.
Outreach	An activity to provide services to people in need.
Parish	A community of local believers within a particular denomination.
Persecution	The ill-treatment of an individual or group, usually on the grounds of religion, politics or ethnicity.
Reconciliation	Restoring peace and friendship between individuals or groups.

## Knowledge Sheet – Crime and Punishment – Islam

Topic	Muslim View	Importance	Impact on Muslims Today
<b>Justice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justice is fairness in practice within society.</li> <li>Muslims recognise the importance of justice from the Qur'an.</li> <li>The law of Allah teaches that Muslims should be fair.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justice is a key idea promoted in the Qur'an.</li> <li>Shariah law has strict rules about justice.</li> <li>Muslims believe that Allah considered justice in creation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muslims will act fairly and justly towards others.</li> <li>This can be done in everyday interactions.</li> <li>Muslims act justly as it will affect their afterlife.</li> <li>Muslims share wealth through Zakah.</li> </ul>
<b>Crime</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crime is an action someone commits against the state.</li> <li>It breaks the law of the land (e.g. murder or theft).</li> <li>Crime is considered to be a problem in society.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allah orders Justice.</li> <li>Crime is a distraction from Allah.</li> <li>The Ummah – Helping those affected by crime.</li> <li>ProMo taught the importance of living a good life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Muslim Chaplains' Association</b> – Supports Muslim chaplains working in prisons as well as prisoners in and out of prison.</li> <li>Mosaic – Supports people of all backgrounds growing up in deprived communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Good, evil and suffering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muslims have clear teachings on good, evil and suffering.</li> <li>These ideas are seen to be related to each other through the ideas of reward for good behaviour and the infliction of suffering for evil behaviour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suffering is part of Allah's plan.</li> <li>Suffering is a test of faith and character.</li> <li>Suffering is a reminder of sin and Allah's revelation</li> <li>Some suffering is due to human action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muslims believe that Allah is always watching, so they try to live their lives helping others (e.g. food banks).</li> <li>Some suffering is due to human action which means that Muslims will try to act morally correctly.</li> </ul>
<b>Non-religious views:</b> Humans are responsible for their own actions. Natural disasters can't be controlled. Evil and suffering are not punishments. Evil proves there is no God. Therefore no afterlife.			
<b>Punishment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In order for the law to work properly, those who break the law should be punished.</li> <li>Punishment is justice – retribution for victims.</li> <li>Shariah law sometimes dictates punishment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Punishment helps build a peaceful society.</li> <li>Creates a stable society and prevent more crimes.</li> <li>Gives offenders a chance to change (reform).</li> <li>Make some amends for the crime committed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a difference of opinion where Shariah law differs from western law in societies like the UK.</li> <li>Muslims think that punishment is important to ensure crimes do not happen again and law is maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>Aims of Punishment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Punishment has a number of key aims: Protection, Retribution, Deterrence and reformation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Punishment establishes peace and justice on Earth as Allah intended.</li> <li>The aim should be on reform and deterring crime.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muslims may have divergent views about which of these aims is most important.</li> <li>Those who do wrong should be encouraged to change.</li> </ul>
<b>Forgiveness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forgiveness is accepting someone's apology for their misdeed and moving on.</li> <li>It is considered important in Islamic life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allah is compassionate, merciful and forgives.</li> <li>When a person truly repents, they should be forgiven.</li> <li>A killer may be forgiven if they pay compensation to the family (Qur'an).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People will try to match Allah's compassion and mercy.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Islam is a religion of peace.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muslims believe that those who repent will be forgiven on the day of judgement, so behave suitably.</li> <li>Restorative justice is a good method to overcome conflict.</li> </ul>
<b>Treatment of Criminals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muslims believe that it is important for criminals, even though they have committed crimes, to be treated in a fair way.</li> <li>This usually means a fair trial at least.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Qur’an teaches that even someone who has done wrong and is being kept captive deserves to be treated in the correct, humane way.</li> <li>Some believe that when someone has done wrong, their freedoms and rights should be limited.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muslims think people should be treated equally, although they accept that criminals deserve punishment for crimes.</li> <li>Muslims believe that criminals should have a fair trial and this should include a trial by jury.</li> <li>Torture is always wrong and disproportionate.</li> </ul>
<b>The Death Penalty</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital punishment is also known as the death penalty.</li> <li>Both religious and non-religious views support or are against capital punishment.</li> <li>It has been abolished in the UK but not in some countries.</li> <li>The purpose includes deterrent for others.</li> </ul>	<p><b>views For:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Qur’an, Shariah and the Prophet Muhammad teach that it was acceptable.</li> <li>ProMo sentenced people to death</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Hadith teaches that the death penalty can be used for the crimes of murder and for Muslims who refuse their Islamic duty.</li> <li>The Qur’an also says the death penalty can be for rape, homosexuality and working against Islam (apostasy)</li> </ul>
<p>Humanists and atheists generally oppose the use of the death penalty, as they believe premeditated killing is wrong – even when carried out by the state. There is also the possibility of error. When situation ethics are applied, some may believe that in certain circumstances capital punishment might be the better option.</p>			

Key Quotes	Linked Topics
<i>‘Uphold justice and bear witness to God, even if it is against yourselves, your parents, or your close relatives.’ <b>Surah 4</b></i>	Justice
<i>‘God commands justice, doing good.’ <b>Surah 16</b></i>	Justice, Crime
<i>‘With intoxicants and gambling, Satan seeks only to incite enmity and hatred among you, and to stop you remembering God and prayer.’ <b>Surah 5</b></i>	Crime, Hudud
<i>‘Good and evil cannot be equal. (Prophet), repel evil with what is better.’ <b>Surah 95</b></i>	Good, evil and suffering

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'We created man from a drop of mingled fluid to put him to the test.' <b>Surah 76</b>		Good, evil and suffering
'We have prepared chains, iron collars, and blazing Fire for the disbelievers.' <b>Surah 76</b>		Crime, Hudud, Evil
'As for those who did evil, each evil deed will be requited by its equal.' <b>Surah 10</b>		Punishment, Qisas
'Do not kill each other, for God is merciful to you.' <b>Surah 4</b>		Aims of Punishment
'But if you overlook their offences, forgive them, pardon them, then God is all forgiving, all merciful.' <b>Surah 64</b>		Forgiveness
'Do not let hatred of others lead you away from justice.' <b>Surah 5</b>		Justice, crime, treatment of criminals
'Fair retribution saves life for you.' <b>Surah 2</b>	'...the married adulterer, a life for life, and the deserter of his Din (Islam).' <b>Hadith</b>	Justice, death penalty, Qisas

Key Words	Meaning
Justice	Doing what is right and fair based on the law
Crime	An act that is against the law
Qadi	A judge in Muslim law
Shari'ah	Islamic legal system based on Muslim scholars' understanding of the Qur'an, Sunnah and the Hadith
Fitrah	The nature humans are born with
Blood Money	Money paid to the relatives of a murder victim
Qisas	The law of retaliation
Situation Ethics	The idea that people should base moral decisions on what is the most loving thing to do

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Deterrence	Something to put people off wrongdoing
Protection	Keeping people safe from harm
Reformation	Changing for the better
Retribution	Punishment for a wrong or criminal act
Forgiveness	To pardon a person for a wrong they have done
Madinah Charter	A constitution or set of laws for the state Muhammad established in Madinah
Restorative justice	An action that focuses on the rehabilitation of offenders through reconciliation with victims and the community at large
Fair trial	A public hearing by an independent tribunal established by law, that takes place within a reasonable time
Human Rights	Rights which all human beings are entitled to
Torture	Inflicting severe pain on someone
Trial by jury	A trial where the jury's decision directs the actions of the judge
United Nations (UN)	An international organisation of independent states formed in 1945 to promote peace, international cooperation, and security
Utilitarianism	The idea that whatever promotes the greatest good or happiness for the greatest number of individuals is what is morally right
Apostasy	Leaving a religion
Blasphemy	Offending religious beliefs
Capital punishment	Legal or authorised killing of a person for committing a crime. Also known as the death penalty
Treason	Being disloyal to one's country by plotting to overthrow the government or ruler