Year 8 - Worldviews - How do Christians show their beliefs?

Key words	
baptism	Where people become members of the Church show their commitment to faith. It involves the use of water as a symbol of the washing away of sin. **Infant and Believers.**
denominations	Different groups within a religion, particularly Christianity.
Eucharist	When the death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated, using bread and wine.
liturgical worship	Worship that follows a set format.
Lord's Prayer	The prayer taught to the disciples by Jesus
Lourdes	Pilgrimage site where the Virgin Mary appeared to St Bernadette. Claimed that miracles happen here.
Pilgrimage	Religious journey to a holy site/sacred place
prayer	Communicating with God through words.
rosary	String of beads used in acts of worship and devotion to help with focus.
worship	Showing love and respect; offering praise to God. This can be done as public and private worship.

1. What are the denominations of Christianity?

There are approximately 30,000 different ***denominations*** within Christianity. Christianity became the main religion of the Roman Empire by 4CE. As it continued to grow it split into different denominations. There are four main branches: **Roman Catholic Church, Orthodox Church, Anglican Church, other Protestant Non-Conformist Churches** e.g. Baptist, Methodist, Quakers and Salvation Army**.** Each denomination has similar beliefs but worship in different ways.

2. Where and how do Christians worship?

Where

Many Christians will choose to worship in a Church. Depending on their denomination Churches can look very different. **Roman Catholic** and **Orthodox Churches** are more decorative than some of those that are part of the **Anglican** and **Non-Conformist** traditions.

How

Public: Worship often done in a Church and will usually contain the following parts: *Bible Readings, Hymns, Prayers, Sermon.*

Denominations such as **Roman Catholic, Orthodox** and **Anglican** will follow a set format when worshipping, called ***liturgical.*** **Non-Conformist Churches** are more flexible.

Private: Worship done individually, it can include things such as rosary beads, Lord's Prayer, Meditation.

3. How do Christians remember Jesus?—Baptism and Eucharist

Baptism

In the Bible Jesus was baptised by John in the river Jordan as an adult. (Matthew 3:13-17)

Infant Baptism: Baby or young child is welcomed to the Church. Wears white, have water poured over their head and have Godparents. Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican and **some** Non-Conformists Churches do this.

Believers Baptism: When someone chooses to be baptised. Usually through full immersion under water. Many Non-Conformists Churches believe **only** in believers baptism.

Eucharist

In the Bible Jesus shares bread and wine with the disciples at the Last Supper.

Roman Catholic: Bread and wine become the actual flesh and blood of Jesus Christ (transubstantiation.)

Orthodox: Jesus is mystically present in the bread and wine.

Anglican: Bread and wine hold the spiritual presence of the body and blood of Jesus but do not become it.

Non-conformist: Bread and wine are symbols used to bring people together as a community. Use non-alcoholic wine.

4. What is the purpose of Easter?

Easter: Holy week before Easter Sunday, palm crosses are given, Church services, church decoration removed and replaced. Washing feet, wine and bread, prayers, hymns, Easter eggs, cards, gifts.

Why: Remembers the sacrifice of Jesus to repair the relationship between humans and God.

5. What is the purpose of Christmas and Epiphany?

Christmas: Decorations, advent (countdown to Christmas), Christingle, Nativity, go to church, prayers, carol singing, hymns, gifts.

Why: Celebrate the arrival of Jesus as the 'light of the world' for Christians

Epiphany: Parades, baptism in cold waters, bright colours.

Why: Focuses on the arrival of the wise men to the birth of Jesus.

6. Christian Pilgrimage

Lourdes is a famous pilgrimage site in France where the waters are believed to have healing powers. In 1858, Bernadette Soubirous, a young local girl, was said to have seen the Virgin Mary at Lourdes and her friend was said to have been healed in the waters.

Often the water is taken home by pilgrims, and there have been many more stories of healings.

Other places of Christian pilgrimage are Iona an island in Scotland and Walsingham in Norfolk.

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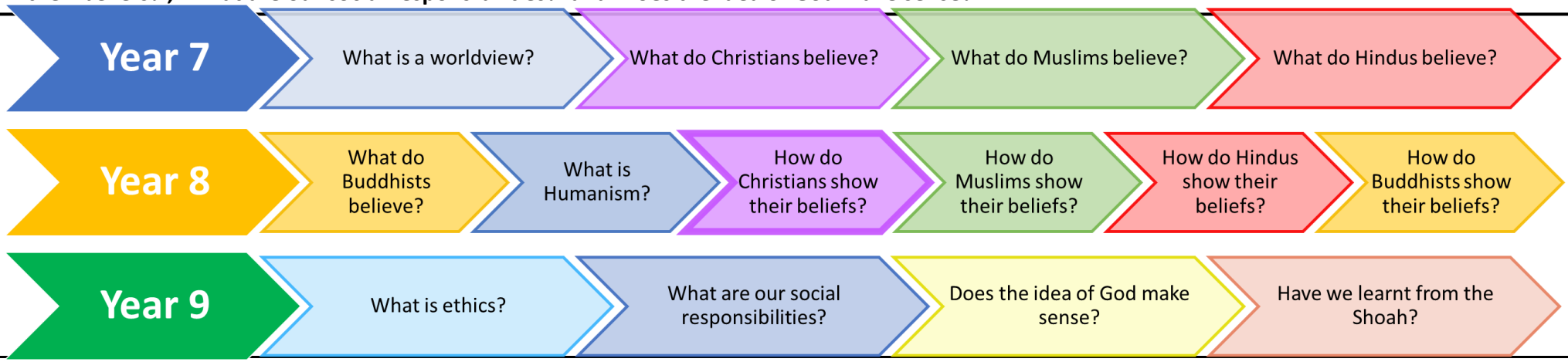
AIM: This unit of work is to allow you to develop your understanding of Christianity and what it looks like in the modern world today. You will begin to understand the diversity of Christianity in the UK. This will allow you to begin to understand how beliefs are put in to practice, and give you opportunity to reflect on what you may do because of your beliefs. You will build on your work in year 7 on **'What do Christians believe?'**
Parts of these beliefs will be revisited in future units of work: **'How do Muslims show their beliefs?', 'How do Hindus show their beliefs?', 'How do Buddhists show their beliefs?', 'What are our social responsibilities?' and 'Does the idea of God make sense?'.**



This knowledge organiser gives you the basic information for this unit. There are different ways that you can use your knowledge organiser - **you should not just copy from the knowledge organiser.**
Below are a range of activities you could do, you do not need to do them all. Select the things that you think will help you remember the information. Don't worry if one doesn't work, try a different way until you find an activity that works for you. Some activities are harder than others, chose one that challenges you, if you find one too hard try a different one.

- Use the 'Look, cover, write and check' strategy.
  - **Look:** Look at and read a section for a few minutes.
  - **Cover:** Cover that section/put away the sheet.
  - **Write:** Write anything you can remember from what you just read.
  - **Check:** Check what you have written then correct/add in anything missing.
  - **Repeat:** Repeat this with each section until you can remember it all.
- Write a basic recall quizzing questions. Leave it overnight and try to answer them the next day.
- Write yourself or a partner some quiz questions. Quiz each other or swop your questions to see if you can answer each other's questions.
- Write a letter/blog/article to someone explaining a key idea or concept.
- Get your parents/carers to test you.
- Create mind maps or flashcards.
- Create fact files for each key area.
- Summarise each section in your own words.
- Get sticky with your learning: write out key points from the KO as you read over it on post-it notes.
- Write your own challenging questions using the command words below then, write an answer for these questions.
  - **explain** (say why/how something is done)
  - **compare** (what do two or more things have in common/ different),
  - **evaluate** (weigh up positives and negatives, arguments for and against).
- Draw images and annotate/label them with extra information.
- Put the key words from your KO into new sentences.
- Give yourself spelling tests or keyword definition tests.
- Think about the big picture – why is knowing specific information important to you/other people/society/companies/science/technology?
- Think about the big picture – are there any links in the content on your KO to anything that you have watched on TV, read about or heard in the news?