

RE Revision – Year 10

Christianity- What do you need to know?	Where can you find the information?	First Revision Date	RAG	Second Revision Date	RAG	Third Revision Date	RAG
Beliefs and Teachings							
The Nature of God.	Revision Slides - 3						
God as Omnipotent, loving and Just	Revision Slides – 3 -4						
The Oneness of God and the Trinity	Revision Slides - 5						
Creation including the role of word and Spirit	Revision Slides - 9						
Incarnation and Jesus	Revision Slides - 6						
The Crucifixion	Revision Slides - 6						
The Resurrection and Life after Death	Revision Slides - 8						
After life and Judgement	Revision Slides - 10						
Heaven and Hell	Revision Slides - 10						
Sin and Salvation	Revision Slides – 7/11						
The role of Christ in Salvation	Revision Slides - 7						
Practices							
Worship- liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible, private worship.	Revision Slides - 13						
Prayer and its significance, including the Lord’s Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer.	Revision Slides - 14						
The meaning of sacrament	Revision Slides - 15						
Baptism and its significance; infant and believers' baptism	Revision Slides - 15						
Holy Communion/Eucharist and its significance	Revision Slides - 16						
The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations including	Revision Slides - 17						
Two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona	Go Further: miracle report						
The celebrations of Christmas and Easter	Revision Slides - 18						
The role of the Church							
The Church in the local community, including food banks and street pastors.	Revision Slides – 19/20						
The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth.	Revision Slides – 20/21						

The importance of the worldwide Church including: working for reconciliation/ how Christian churches respond to persecution/ the work of one of the following: Christian Aid, Tearfund.	Revision Slides – 22/23						
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Islam- What do you need to know?	Where can you find the information?	First Revision Date	RAG	Second Revision Date	RAG	Third Revision Date
Beliefs and Teachings						
The Oneness of Allah - Tawhid	Islam revision Sheet					
The Supremacy of God's will	Islam revision Sheet					
Sunni - Six articles of faith	Islam revision Sheet					
Shi'a - Five roots of Usul ad-Din	Islam revision Sheet					
Nature of God	Islam revision Sheet					
Angels - nature and role	Islam revision Sheet					
Angels – Jibril and Mika'il	Islam revision Sheet					
Predestination	Islam revision Sheet					
Day of Judgement	Islam revision Sheet					
Akhirah (life after death)	Islam revision Sheet					
Authority						
Risalah (Prophethood) Adam/ Ibrahim and Muhammad	Islam revision Sheet					
Qur'an – Revelation and Authority	Islam revision Sheet					
Torah, the Psalms, the Gospel, the Scrolls of Abraham and their authority.	Islam revision Sheet					
Imamate in Shi'a Islam: Role and significance	Islam revision Sheet					
Practices						
Five Pillars	Islam revision Sheet					
Shahadah – Declaration of Faith	Islam revision Sheet					
Salah – Importance and practice	Islam revision Sheet					
Jummah – Friday prayer	Islam revision Sheet					
Sawm – Ramadan, benefits of fasting, exemptions and night of power	Islam revision Sheet					
Zakah – Giving alms and benefits. Khums	Islam revision Sheet					
Hajj- the significance and actions	Islam revision Sheet					
Jihad	Islam revision Sheet					
Festivals – Importance for Muslims today (Ashura, Id-ul-Fitr Id-ul-Adha)	Islam revision Sheet					

Christianity

Nature of God

- Christianity is a **monotheistic** religion meaning there is only one God.
- God is the creator and sustainer of everything.



God is omnipotent (all powerful).
"Nothing is impossible with God"
 This is shown through his creation of the world from ex-nihilo showing that he is capable of anything and there is nothing he cannot achieve.



God is omnibenevolent (all loving).
"God so loved the world he gave his only son"
 This is shown through his greatest act of love sacrificing his only son to save his creation.



God is omniscience (all knowing).
"His understanding is infinite"
 This is shown through Christian belief of judgement that God will decide whether they can go to heaven based upon their good and bad actions across their life.

God is just
"gives justice to the afflicted"
 For Christians this implies that God is perfect at maintaining justice and judging human character. He will support and help those experiencing injustice.



Practice exam questions:
 Give **two** qualities which Christians believe describe the nature of God. (2 marks)
 'A loving God would not send anyone to hell,' Evaluate this statement. (12 marks)

Problem of evil

Practice exam questions:
 'If God were loving, there would be no suffering in the world.' (12 marks)

- Tries to dispute the existence of God using his nature.



God is omnipotent (all powerful) so can stop evil from happening.

God is omnibenevolent (all loving) he would want to prevent people from experiencing suffering.

God is fair and incapable of making the wrong decision so trust him even when things go wrong.

The Bible tells the story of a man called Job who is described as a good man who loves God. **Satan** challenges God, saying that Job is only good because he has a happy life. God allows Satan to put Job's faith to the test by causing him to suffer. First, Job loses his livestock, his servants and all his children. He is devastated, but he remains faithful and praises God. Then he suffers horrible weeping sores all over his body. Job's wife tells him to reject God and to accept that he is dying, but Job refuses. Eventually, God appears to Job. He asks impossible questions that show Job how little he can understand about God's ultimate plan. Job is humbled by this encounter, and at last appreciates that God's unlimited power cannot be fully understood by human beings. Job never learns why he suffered, but God restores his health and gives him twice as much property as before, more children and a very long and prosperous life.

<p>Revision Activity. Plan an answer 'God cannot be all powerful because there is evil'</p>		<p>Revision Activity. Plan and answer the exam question Explain two Christian beliefs about the nature of God (5 Marks) Explain two Christian responses to suffering. 4 Marks</p>
<p>Agree</p>	<p>Disagree</p>	

The Sacraments

Outward expression of an inward belief.

Christians use baptism as a way to initiate people into their faith. *This is supported in the mission given by Jesus to the disciples "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them" For Christians this implies that baptism is important as it can be used to welcome people into their faith and God into their lives.*

Christians view the sacrament as important rituals which can strengthen their faith. *"you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit" For Christians this implies that sacraments are a way for them to receive God into their lives.*



Infant Baptism
Catholics, orthodox and Anglican use infant baptism which is normally an important event where family and friends join. Babies have to be baptised due to the original sin all humans carry.

Believers baptism.
Baptist and Pentecostals think that adults should be baptised as they know the commitment they are making. They believe baptism is the act of conversion to live a life like Jesus' example.



One of the sacraments is Holy Communion which is the sharing of wine and bread in remembrance of Jesus' sacrifice. *"This is My blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many." For Christians this implies that the act of eucharist is to remember the sacrifice Jesus made. This is important for Christians as shows God's omnibenevolence as he gave his son for them. This is also the key belief of Christianity.*

Celebrating Holy Communion

Thanksgiving of the sacrificial death of Jesus.



Catholics.
Believe that the bread and the wine become the actual flesh and blood of Jesus Christ. This belief is known as transubstantiation.

Baptist.
Believe the bread and wine are symbols that can be used to bring people together as a community. They use non-alcoholic wine and the bread is offered from person to person.

"For as often as you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death till He comes"
1 Cor 11:26



Orthodox.
Believe that Jesus is mystically present in the bread and wine

Church of England.
Christians believe that the bread and wine hold the spiritual presence of the body and blood of Jesus but do not become it.

<p>Revision Activity. Plan an answer 'Baptism is the most important sacrament'</p>			<p>Revision Activity. Condense the information above into revision notes. Use the format</p> <p>Subheading - Trigger Word</p>		
<p>Agree</p>	<p>Disagree</p>		<p>Revision Activity. Create a self-quiz like your planner for key words and definitions.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Baptism</td> <td>Definition</td> <td>Test</td> </tr> </table>	Baptism	Definition
Baptism	Definition	Test			

Islam

Revision Activity. Create a diagram of the six articles and the five roots and the importance of each

Sunni:

- ✓ When Muhammad died the majority of Muslims thought that **only** the Qur'an and Sunnah had the authority to guide the beliefs and behaviour of Muslims.
- ✓ They elected Caliphs to act on behalf of God and Muhammad. They do not make the laws; they just enforce them.
- ✓ These Muslims became known as Sunni (meaning followers of the Sunnah).

Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam:

1. There is only one God Allah.
2. Angels communicate the message of God to humans.
3. The Qur'an is the most important writing and the highest authority in Islam.
4. Muhammad is the most important prophet of God.
5. The Day of Judgement is when all humanity will be judged by God and sent to paradise or hell.
6. The supremacy of God's will means that God already knows but also makes happen everything that occurs in the world in human lives.

Sunni and Shi'a Islam

Shi'a:

- ✓ Another group believed that Muhammad named his cousin Ali as his successor.
- ✓ Ali and his supporters thought that the true leader had to be a descendent of Muhammad and chosen by God.
- ✓ Ali's claims to be leader were ignored by many Muslims.
- ✓ Over time a split developed between those who followed Ali (the Shi'as) and the Sunnis.
- ✓ Shi'as have their own interpretations of the Law and only accept sayings of Muhammad which have been passed down through Ali or his followers.

The Five Roots of 'Usul ad-Din' in Shi'a Islam:

1. Tawhid means that God is one.
2. Prophethood means accepting that Muhammad is God's last prophet.
3. God is just and wise and cannot do wrong. He holds humans accountable for their actions.
4. The Imamate means accepting that twelve Imams are the leader of Islam and guard the truth of the religion without error.
5. After death you will be resurrected and judged by God.



4. Salah

Times of prayer:

Some Muslims are required to pray at 5 set times during the day. The times alter slightly each day. They pray: just before sunrise, just after midday, afternoon, just after sunset and night. Shi'a Muslims combine the midday and afternoon prayers, and the sunset and night prayers, so they pray 3 times a day.

Preparation for prayer:

It is important to be spiritually clean before prayer. Muslims complete ritual washing or ablution which is called **wudu**.

Direction of prayer:

It is important Muslims face the holy city of Makkah while praying. It means all Muslims are physically and mentally focusing on one place associated with God.

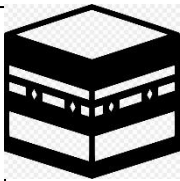
'So woe to those who pray but are heedless of their prayer'. Qur'an 107:4-5

Jummah prayer:

The midday prayer every Friday is considered to be special, and is called the Jummah prayer. All male Muslims are expected to attend a mosque for this prayer, and women may do so if they wish. Many Muslims use a prayer mat, which they position facing Makkah.

Significance of prayer:

- ✓ Prayer is important as it is what God commanded them to do.
- ✓ It creates a greater awareness of God, which motivates them to do God's will.
- ✓ It unites Muslims worldwide, because they all pray in the same way.
- ✓ Reciting the Qur'an during prayer reminds them of its importance.



Revision Activity.
Explain two contrasting reasons Muslims go on Hajj.

Revision Activity. Condense the information above into revision notes. Use the format
Subheading
- Trigger Word

7. Hajj

- ✓ Hajj is a pilgrimage. It should be made at least once in a Muslim's lifetime, provided they are healthy and wealthy enough to do so.
- ✓ Hajj starts and ends in the holy city of Makkah.

'Pilgrimage to the House is a duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it'. Qur'an 3:97

How Hajj is performed

State of Ihram – Before Hajj begins Muslims must enter a sacred state called Ihram. This involves ritual washing, praying and putting on special clothing. After this they are ready for the pilgrimage to begin.

Circling the Ka'aba – Pilgrims circle the Ka'aba anti-clockwise seven times. If possible they try to touch the black stone built in to the Ka'aba. Many Muslims believe that this is the only stone from the original Ka'aba in existence. As they circle the Ka'aba they recite the pilgrims' prayer.

Travelling to Arafat – The crowd walks along a walkway linking the hills of the story of Ibrahim and his family. After completing seven circuits of the walk they return to Ka'aba to collect bottles of water from the Zamzam. Muslims then either walk or travel 13 miles to Arafat. Halfway there, they stop for the night at Mina, where they pray and read the Qur'an.

Standing at Arafat – At dawn pilgrims walk from Mina to Arafat, where Muhammad preached his last sermon. They spend the whole afternoon praying. Islam teaches that God will forgive the sins of all who complete the standing at Arafat, as it is a hard time, but only if they know they have done wrong, are determined not to do it again, and prepared to try and make up for their sins.

Throwing pebbles at Mina – At the end of the day, Muslims walk the Muzdalifah, where they spend the night. On the way they collect 49 small pebbles to be used the next day at Mina. At Mina, there are three stone walls which represent the devil and temptation. Pilgrims throw the pebbles they have collect at the walls to show that they reject evil.

Returning to Makkah – The next day, pilgrims return to Makkah to circle the Ka'aba seven more times. They then return to Mina and spend two more nights there, remembering God and reflecting on his blessings.

'Safa and Marwa are among the rites of God, so for those who make major or minor pilgrimage to the House it is no offence to circulate between the two'. Qur'an 2:158

The significance of Hajj:

- ✓ Many Muslims go a number of times even though it is a requirement to only go once.
- ✓ It can bring about a deep spiritual transformation that makes them a

Revision Activity.

Plan an answer '**Judgement day is the most important of article of faith'**

Agree	Disagree

