



Subject	RE		
Title/Topic	Format	Length	Date & Time
Paper 1 – Judaism	Two sets of exam questions: key words, describe, explain and evaluate.	60 minutes	Mon 21 November Afternoon
Paper 2 – Foundational Catholic Theology	Two sets of exam questions: key words, describe, explain and evaluate.	90 minutes	Wed 23 November Morning
Paper 3 – Applied Catholic Theology (Life and Death only)	One set of exam questions: key words, describe, explain and evaluate.	50 minutes	Tue 29 November Morning

### My Advent assessment will test my knowledge on...

Paper 1 Judaism:

The nature of God

➤ Issues of God as: One, Creator: Genesis 1 3-5; 1 26-28, The Shema

➤ Law-Giver and Judge: Exodus 20:1-15

➤ The nature and significance of shekhinah (the divine presence)

Messiah (Mashiach)

➤ Different views within Orthodox and Reform Judaism about the nature and role of the Mashiach (Messiah); special person who brings an age of peace, ourselves, his arrival as signalling the end of the world, praying for his coming, concerned more with living life according to the mitzvot

Covenant ➤ The meaning and significance of the Abrahamic Covenant:

Genesis 12:1-3, 17:6-8, 17:11-14 including the importance of the 'Promised Land'

➤ The meaning and significance of the Covenant with Moses at

Sinai: Exodus 3:11-15 including the continuing importance of the idea of a 'Promised Land'

➤ Importance of the Ten Commandments: Exodus 20:2-14

Life on earth ➤ Beliefs and teachings about the nature and importance of

Pikuach Nefesh (sanctity of life): Genesis 1:26-27, Talmud B Yoma 84b, Psalm 139: 13-15, Jeremiah 1:5

➤ The relationship between free will and the 613 mitzvot (duties) between humans and with God  
The afterlife

➤ Orthodox and Reform beliefs and teachings about life after death, judgement and resurrection; spiritual and/or bodily resurrection, immortality of the soul and the belief that we must focus on this life in preparation for whatever happens in the next

Worship: practices in Britain and elsewhere

➤ The nature and importance of Orthodox and Reform synagogue services; Shabbat service, the significance of prayer including the standing prayer (Amidah)

➤ Worship in the home; siddur, recitation of Shema and Modeh Ani, display of mezuzah. The importance of preparing for and celebrating Shabbat: Exodus 20:8-10



- Items worn for worship; tallith, tefillin and kippah

### The Synagogue

- Features of synagogues in Britain: significance of bimah, aron hakodesh, Torah scrolls, ner tamid, seating, minyan; Exodus 20:4-5
- Worship, social and community functions of synagogues serving Jewish communities in Britain.

### Rituals

- The role and importance of Brit Milah: Covenant, identity, features of the ceremony
- Bar Mitzvah: Law and personal responsibility, features of the ceremony
- Orthodox and Reform views regarding Bat Mitzvah and Bat Chayil and features of the ceremonies
- Marriage: Genesis 2: 24, features of the ceremony
- Mourning rituals: onan, kaddish, sheva, yartzheit. Role of chevra kaddisha

### Daily life

- Significance of use of the Tenakh and the Talmud in daily life;
- Dietary laws: kosher/treyfah, parev, the prohibition of milk with meat, requirements of a kosher kitchen: Leviticus 11:1-23
- Keeping kosher in Britain: benefits and challenges

### Festivals: practices in Britain and elsewhere

- The origin, meaning and celebration of the following festivals among different Jewish communities in Britain
- Rosh Hashanah
- Yom Kippur
- Pesach: Exodus 12:14
- Sukkot
- Diversity of practice between different Jewish traditions

From the study of the areas above learners will gain an understanding of the following concepts: • synagogue • shekinah • Shabbat • kosher • Torah • mitzvot • Messiah • Covenant Learners should be able to explain and apply these concepts in relation to the theme

### Origins and Meaning

- Catholic beliefs and teachings about the origin of the universe and the concept of creation ex nihilo as expressed in the writing of St Augustine (specifically Confessions XII, 7)
- The relationship between Catholic views and other Christian views on the origin of the universe and the extent to which these conflict
- The relationship between Catholic and non-religious views about the origins of the universe and of human beings (Stephen Hawking's theory of the Big Bang) and the extent to which these conflict
- Comparison of scientific theory of evolution (Charles Darwin, Richard Dawkins), with Catholic beliefs about the purposeful creation of human beings; the extent to which creation and evolution are compatible, with reference to Pope John Paul II's Message To The Pontifical Academy Of Sciences: On Evolution (22 October 1996, paragraphs 3 & 4)



- Catholic beliefs and teachings about the origin and sanctity of human life and the concept of imago Dei as expressed in the writings of St Catherine of Siena (specifically The Dialogue of St Catherine of Siena, of Discretion)
- The relationship between Catholic views, other fundamentalist Christian views and non-religious views about the value of human life, including attitudes toward abortion
- Humanist critiques of Catholic beliefs about sanctity of life issues (for example, Peter Singer's views on 'speciesism') and Catholic responses to these challenges
- Beliefs: Creation ➤ Comparison of the first (Genesis 1:1-2:3) and second (Genesis 2:4-24) creation accounts, and their respective representations of God and human beings
- The significance of the Creation narratives with regards to Catholic beliefs about the nature of human beings and their relationship with creation
- A comparison of Catholic and Humanist beliefs on the importance of preserving the planet and the environment

## The Bible

- The Catholic understanding of the nature of revelation and inspiration, with reference to the structure and origins of scripture and its literary forms
- Different Christian views on the literary form of Genesis and the significance of this for the interpretation of the accounts
- Forms: Painting
- The meaning of Michelangelo's Creation of Adam in the Sistine chapel
- The extent to which Michelangelo's Creation of Adam expresses Catholic beliefs about creation, God and human beings
- Forms: Symbolism
- The use of symbolism and imagery in Christian art, with particular reference to the Tree of Life Apse mosaic in San Clemente in Rome and the meanings of the symbols contained within it, for example, the Alpha and Omega, the Chi-Rho, lamb, dove and the four evangelists
- The symbol of cross as the tree of life with reference to the theology of Christ as the New Adam and how this is expressed in the San Clemente mosaic
- Practices: Loving and Serving in Catholic communities in Britain and elsewhere
- The influence of the concept of imago Dei on Catholic Social Teaching about justice, peace and reconciliation, with reference to Gaudium et Spes 29 & 78
- The importance of the role of the Catholic Church in inter-faith dialogue to promote understanding, respect, tolerance and harmony between the different religious and non-religious traditions in Great Britain, including: Christianity; Buddhism; Hinduism; Islam; Judaism; Sikhism; Humanism and Atheism
- The extent to which the work of one Catholic charity, such as CAFOD and one local charity, such as SVP, reflect Catholic beliefs about the dignity of human beings, the importance of loving one's neighbour, and respecting creation

From the study of the areas above, learners will gain an understanding of the following concepts:

- creation ex nihilo • evolution • imago Dei • inspiration • omnipotence • revelation • stewardship • transcendence
- Learners should be able to explain and apply these concepts in relation to the theme from the perspective of Catholic Christianity and, where appropriate, Judaism. Non-religious perspectives are also required for this theme

Good, Evil and Suffering



- Catholic perspectives on the origin of evil: Original Sin and evil as a “privation”, with reference to St Augustine, *The Enchiridion* (3.11)
- Alternative Christian and non-Christian views on the nature and origin of evil and the difference between moral and natural evil.
- Catholic beliefs about the relationship between God’s goodness and the goodness of the created world
- Philosophical and non-religious challenges posed by belief in God’s goodness, free will and the existence of evil and suffering
- The meaning of suffering and Catholic ambivalence towards it, with reference to the significance of Christ’s suffering and death and Isaiah 53

### Beliefs: Trinity

- The nature of the Trinity as expressed in the Nicene creed – One God in three persons: Father, Son and Spirit
- The biblical support for the doctrine and its historical development, with reference to the metaphorical explanation of the doctrine as a trinity of love, lover and beloved in St Augustine *De Trinitate* 8.10

### Beliefs: Incarnation

- The meaning and significance of the belief in Jesus as Incarnate Son, divine Word, fully God and fully human; its scriptural origins with reference to John 1:1-18 and the kenosis hymn (Phil 2:5-11)
- The importance of the doctrine in framing Catholic responses to the Problem of Evil, with reference to Pope John Paul II, *Salvifici Doloris* 13 & 23
- Sources: Jesus and moral authority
- The example and teaching of Jesus as the authoritative source for moral teaching, with reference to Jesus as the fulfilment of the law in Matthew 5-7
- The existence of the Natural Law and conscience as evidence of God’s goodness and the role of suffering in the development of the virtues
- Forms: Sculpture and Statuary
- The meaning and significance of sculpture and statues to Catholic tradition and worship
- The importance of sculpture and statuary as an expression of Catholic beliefs about God’s goodness and the meaning of human suffering, with reference to Michelangelo’s *Pieta*

### Practices:

#### Popular devotion as practised in Catholic communities in Britain and elsewhere

- The meaning and significance of pilgrimage for Catholics as a response to human suffering, with particular reference to Lourdes
- Popular piety, such as the Rosary as a reflection on the meaning and significance of the Incarnation with particular reference to the Sorrowful Mysteries

From the study of the areas above, learners will gain an understanding of the following concepts:

• conscience • evil • free-will • goodness • incarnation • Natural Law • privation • suffering

Learners should be able to explain and apply these concepts in relation to the theme from the perspective of Catholic Christianity and, where appropriate, Judaism.

### Death and the afterlife

- Catholic teaching on the meaning of death, the importance of dying well and the importance of palliative care with reference to Catholic teaching on assisted suicide and euthanasia.
- Contrasting views on quality and sanctity of life and the right to die
- Catholic beliefs about life after death, with reference to 1 Cor. 15



➤ Catholic belief in resurrection of the body in contrast to popular beliefs about survival of the soul

➤ Contrasting views about death as the end of personal existence

Beliefs: Eschatology

➤ Catholic teaching on heaven and hell with reference to the parables of judgement (Matthew 18:21-35, Luke 16:19-31)

➤ Catholic teaching on purgatory with reference to 1 Cor. 3:11-15 Sources: The Magisterium

➤ The nature of the Catholic Magisterium and its exercise in both its ordinary and extraordinary forms by both popes (pontifical) and councils (conciliar) with reference to Evangelium Vitae (65)

➤ The nature and importance of the Second Vatican Council, its history and four key documents.

Forms: Artefacts

➤ How Christian beliefs about eternal life influenced the iconography in Christian sarcophagi, with particular reference to the Sarcophagus with Scenes of the Passion in the Museo Pio Cristiano, Vatican, Rome

➤ How Christian beliefs in the resurrection are expressed by the paschal candle as it is used in the Easter Vigil and during Catholic Baptism Forms: Music and the funeral rite

➤ The significance of different forms of music used in worship and how music expresses Catholic beliefs about eternal life, with reference to Faure's Requiem

➤ The symbols, prayers and texts of the Catholic funeral rite in Britain and how these express Catholic beliefs about eternal life

Practices: Prayer within Catholic communities in Britain and elsewhere

➤ The significance of prayer as "the raising of the mind and heart to God", both in formulaic and extempore prayers, with particular reference to the Lord's Prayer

➤ The meaning and significance of the Catholic practice of praying for and offering Masses for the dead

### What should I do to revise and prepare for this assessment?

To prepare for this assessment:

1. Use your knowledge organisers to look, cover, write, check information.
2. Learn key words.
3. Use the text book (your own copy or online, on Kerboodle) to read the development of the ideas to help you to formulate your own explanations.

### What useful websites/resources could I use to help me prepare?

Textbook – either your own copy or on Kerboodle.

Knowledge organiser from your teacher.