



Year 11 AQA GCSE
Religious Studies A
2019 – 2020

Christian Practices

Name:

Class Teacher:

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Worship

Liturgical Worship	
Non-liturgical Worship	
Informal Worship	
Private Worship	

Prayer

Set Prayer	Informal Prayer








Sacraments

1. What is a sacrament?

2. What sacraments do Protestant Christians believe in?

3. What do the Sacraments show?

4. What Sacraments do Roman Catholics refer to?

Sacrament	Outward visible sign	Inward and spiritual grace
Baptism 	Water and Trinitarian formula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving the Holy Spirit, The removal of original sin, Entry into the kingdom of God/the Church.
Confirmation 	The laying on of hands by the bishop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening/sealing the gifts of the Holy Spirit in the person Becoming an adult member of the Church
Eucharist 	Bread and wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiritual feeding with the body and blood of Christ
Reconciliation 	Words of absolution (forgiveness)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forgiveness of sin
Healing 	Anointing and laying on of hands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiritual and sometimes physical healing Preparation for death
Marriage 	Ring(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The endless love between a couple. Ordination
Ordination 	The laying on of hands by the bishop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The special gifts of the Holy Spirit needed by a deacon or priest.

Baptism

1. What is Baptism?

2. Who is John the Baptist and what is his significance?

Infant Baptism	Believers Baptism

Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit" (Matthew 28:19)

At that time Jesus came from Nazareth in Galilee and was baptized by John in the Jordan. Just as Jesus was coming up out of the water, he saw heaven being torn open and the Spirit descending on him like a dove. And a voice came from heaven: "You are my Son, whom I love; with you I am well pleased." (Mark 1:9-11)

The Eucharist

The Last Supper

1. What is the Last Supper?

2. What is the significance of the bread and wine?

3. How do different denominations complete the eucharist?

4. What does transubstantiation mean?

5. What is the significance of the Eucharist for Christians?

The Orthodox Divine Liturgy	<p>In the Orthodox Church, the Eucharist is known as the Divine Liturgy. A typical service would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wine and home-made bread on the altar of preparation. The iconostasis is a wall of painted religious icons with doors in the middle called Royal Doors.• In preparation, the bread is divided into four. The Eucharistic prayer is said over three parts of the bread consecrating them, through which the Orthodox believe they come to 'coexist' with the actual body and blood of Christ.• The service includes Bible readings, a sermon and prayers, before the procession the Gospel/Bible through the Royal Doors• The <i>cherubic</i> hymn is sung to bring everyone present into the presence of the angels around the throne of God. Then the bread and wine are carried through the Royal Doors which are then closed.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Royal Doors are opened and the priest invites all baptised members of the Orthodox Church to receive the consecrated bread and wine, administered from a silver chalice (cup) on a spoon. The bread is in the cup with the wine. • At the end of the service, all those present may take home to share with others the fourth unconsecrated piece of the loaf, known as the antidoron.
Eucharist in Protestant Christianity: The Lord's Supper	The services in most Protestant and Non-Conformist forms of Christianity are very much simpler than in the Orthodox, Catholic and Anglican forms of the religion. Often service is additional and outside of a normal Sunday service. Whereas in the other denominations, a person should have been baptised, here they may only need to be a Church member, or there may be no such requirement. It can also be a monthly service rather than offered weekly like in other denominations.
Roman Catholic Mass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory and penitentiary rites – worshippers confess their sins to God, and forgiveness is given. • Bible readings, a sermon and prayers and the Nicene Creed are recited. • After the bread and wine are brought to the altar, the Eucharistic prayers are said; the congregation stand before the priest to receive the consecrated bread which is placed on their tongue or in their hands. • There is a post-Eucharist prayer, followed by a blessing and dismissal.

Pilgrimage

1. What is a pilgrimage?

2. What is the role and significance of pilgrimage for Christians?

Lourdes	Iona

Festivals

1. What are festivals?

Include how both can be celebrated.

Christmas

Easter

Father, you make this holy night radiant with the splendour of Jesus Christ our light. We welcome him as Lord, the true light of the world. Bring us to eternal joy in the kingdom of heaven, where he lives and reigns with you the Holy Spirit, one God, for ever and ever.” – **Opening prayer of the Catholic Midnight Mass at Christmas**

“Christ is risen from the dead, trampling down death by death, and upon those in tombs bestowing life” – **Traditional hymn sung by Orthodox Christians at the Easter Divine Liturgy**

Church or church

1. What is the 'church'?

2. What does the Church do?

3. Explain the significance of both food banks;

The Trussell Trust	The Oasis Project

4. What are street pastors?

5. What are school pastors?

The Mission

1. What is the mission?

2. Explain Church Growth:

The Importance of the Worldwide Church

1. Explain working for reconciliation;

CAFOD	Christian Aid

Quote Bank

Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit” (Matthew 28:19)

At that time Jesus came from Nazareth in Galilee and was baptized by John in the Jordan. Just as Jesus was coming up out of the water, he saw heaven being torn open and the Spirit descending on him like a dove. And a voice came from heaven: “You are my Son, whom I love; with you I am well pleased.” (Mark 1:9-11)

”Father, you make this holy night radiant with the splendour of Jesus Christ our light. We welcome him as Lord, the true light of the world. Bring us to eternal joy in the kingdom of heaven, where he lives and reigns with you the Holy Spirit, one God, for ever and ever.” – **Opening prayer of the Catholic Midnight Mass at Christmas**

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4 There are different kinds of gifts, but the same Spirit distributes them. 5 There are different kinds of service, but the same Lord. 6 There are different kinds of working, but in all of them and in everyone it is the same God at work.

2 Corinthians 5:18-19

18 All this is from God, who reconciled us to himself through Christ and gave us the ministry of reconciliation: 19 that God was reconciling the world to himself in Christ, not counting people's sins against them. And he has committed to us the message of reconciliation.