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7.3 Prophecy and Promise

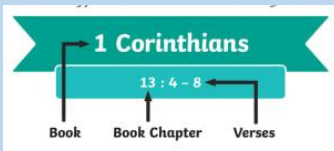


Knowledge Organiser

1. Dei Verbum	The Latin phrase for 'Word of God'; also a document from the Second Vatican Council explaining how Jesus is the Word of God.
2. Revelation	The way in which God is made known to humans, which Catholics believe is most perfectly done through Jesus.
3. Scripture	The holy book(s) of a religion; in Christianity it is the Bible.
4. Tradition	Also known as Apostolic Tradition, these are actions and teachings of Jesus faithfully passed on from one generation of bishops to the next
5. Magisterium	From the Latin term magister, meaning teacher or master; it is the authority of the Church to teach.
6. Inspired	'God breathed'; the belief that the Holy Spirit guides an individual to act or write what is good and true.
7. Canon	the agreed list of books that make up the Catholic Bible
8. Old Testament	The books of the first half of the Bible showing the creation of the world and God's relationship with the Jewish people.
9. New Testament	The books of the second half of the Bible which tell the story of Jesus' life, ministry and death, and the establishment of the early Church.
10. Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek	Languages spoken in the area where Jesus grew up; some books of the Bible were written in these languages.
11. Tanakh	The Jewish Bible
12. Liturgy of the Word	The part of Mass where the word of God is proclaimed (announced).

13. Navigating the Bible

The Bible can be compared to a library, as it consists of many individual books. It contains approximately 40 different authors, each with their own backgrounds and literary styles. Bible references consist of books, chapters, and verses, which help Catholics locate specific passages easily.



14. Translation of the Bible

The Bible is read in translation, which means that it is not usually read today in the original languages it was written in (Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek), as most people do not speak these languages now.



15. Hebrew Bible and Old Testament

The Tanakh (the Jewish Bible) and the Old Testament share many of the same books. However, Jews and Christians arrange and interpret them differently.



16. Importance of the Old Testament

Catholics believe that scripture is without error, meaning that God communicates key messages about salvation to humanity through it. The Old Testament contains prophecies about Jesus and insights into God's salvation plan, which are fulfilled in the New Testament. The Catechism emphasises the "intrinsic value" of the Old Testament, recognising its importance on its own. Catholics believe that scripture is without error, allowing God to convey essential messages about salvation to humanity.

17. Inspiration

The Catholic Church teaches that all scripture is divinely inspired and without error.

This means that God has inspired the human authors to write, and what they have written is truly the Word of God.

St Paul says 'All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness' (2 Timothy 3:16).

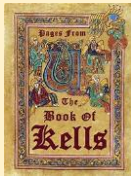
19. Biblical Idioms

Idioms are expressions that should not be taken literally. They are an important part of how people express themselves and often reflect cultural, historical and religious influences on societies.



21. Book of Kells

The Book of Kells, which is an ancient and beautiful handwritten book that contains the illuminated Gospels.



22. TAKE IT FURTHER...

Take an online tour of the Vatican looking at where the magisterium meet.

18. Magisterium and scripture

The magisterium is the teaching authority of the Catholic Church, which is entrusted to the Pope and the bishops to guide Catholics in faithfully and authoritatively following the word of God.

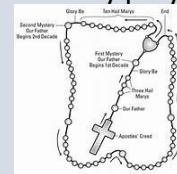
This authority was first given to St. Peter and the apostles, who founded the early Church and established sacred traditions. This same authority is passed down to every Pope and bishop, who uses it to teach the word of God.

Dei Verbum 9 emphasises that sacred tradition is just as important to Catholics as sacred scripture: both are regarded as the word of God.



20. Rosary

Catholics use scripture in prayer, for example, in the Rosary, which is connected to key events in the Gospels. Catholics meditate on events in the Gospels when they pray the Mysteries of the Rosary.



23. Faith into action

Try and read a piece of scripture from the Bible daily and reflect how you can put God's message into action.



You should be aiming for these **skills** on every assessment **page**

Knowledge and understanding skills	S	Show <u>Knowledge</u> and <u>understanding</u> of facts/ information/ points of view through detailed explanations and development
	K	
	I	<u>Influence</u> on actions or belief
	L	Lots of <u>Language</u> that is topic specialist and/ or religious in nature
	L	
	S	<u>Sources</u> of wisdom/ authority
Evaluative skills	P	<u>Points of view</u> and alternative reasons
	A	<u>Analysis</u> (detailed explanation of features and key points of arguments)
	G	Good <u>Judgements</u> made on what the answer to the question is
	E	<u>Evaluation</u> of which points are more convincing



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7.4 Galilee to Jerusalem Knowledge Organiser



1. Incarnation	Christians believe that God became man in the person of Jesus, truly human and truly divine
2. Christ	A title for Jesus, which means he was chosen by God.
3. Lex orandi, lex credendi	Latin phrase meaning 'The Law of Prayer is the law of belief'
4. Trinity	God as three in one – Father, Son and Holy Spirit
5. Lord	A person who has power and authority, a title for God in the Old Testament, also used for Jesus in the New Testament
6. Service	Supporting the needs of others and putting them before our own, this might include physical and spiritual needs.
7. Son of Man	A title for Jesus which suggests that he is both divine and human, it connects to the idea of him as a Messiah
8. Heresy	An opinion or belief that goes against Church teaching or the denial of a revealed truth.
9. Son of God	A title of Jesus as the second person of the Trinity, reflecting his equal status to God the Father
10. Arianism	The belief put forward by Arius in the 4 th Century that Jesus was not divine

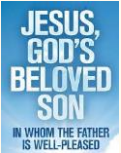
11. Incarnation

The Incarnation is a Catholic doctrine stating that Jesus was both truly human and divine. 'Incarnate' means 'made flesh'. God became a human being in the person of Jesus to offer humanity the chance of salvation.



12. Son of God

The Old Testament has prophecies that the Messiah will be God's 'son' (e.g. Psalms 2:7). In the New Testament, God the Father calls Jesus his 'beloved Son' during Jesus' baptism. This title shows that Jesus is the Son of the Father and truly God.



13. Son of Man

This title is a reminder that Jesus is a human being who wants to serve others (e.g. in Psalms 8:4 in the Old Testament and in the story of the Request of James and John in the New Testament). The title is also used to emphasise Jesus' divine power and authority (e.g. when describing the Last Day of Judgement in Mark's Gospel)

14. Son of David

'Christ' is a title from the Hebrew 'Messiah', which means anointed one. There are prophecies in the Old Testament about the Messiah, including that the Messiah will be an ancestor of King David (e.g. 1 Kings 9:5). In the New Testament, Jesus is called the Son of David by people who recognise him as the Messiah (e.g. in the story of Palm Sunday).

15. Arius

Arius said that Jesus was created by God the Father and therefore God the Father was more powerful. The Church decided this viewpoint was heresy because it goes against the doctrine of the Trinity.

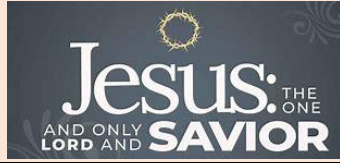
Jesus Christ
the Son of Man

SON OF DAVID



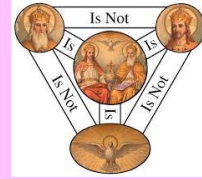
16. Jesus the Lord

The early Christians used the title 'Lord' to express their belief that Jesus is God, as in the Old Testament, this title is used for God (e.g. Exodus 3:14–15). In the New Testament, the disciples use the title as a term of respect and to recognise that Jesus is God (e.g. John 21:1–13).



17. Trinity

The doctrine of the Trinity teaches that there is one God in three persons: the Father, the Son (Jesus), and the Holy Spirit. This is reflected in Catholic prayers, such as the Sign of the Cross. The Nicene Creed expresses core Catholic beliefs, including the Incarnation, stated during the Mass in the Liturgy of the Word and structured around the Trinity.



18. Rublev's artwork

Andrei Rublev's Trinity reflects the doctrine of the Trinity, depicted as three angels.



19. Jesus the Perfect person

Christians believe Jesus demonstrated agape, or pure love, by sacrificing himself on the cross to save humanity. Catholic Social Teaching encourages serving others through charitable acts or helping professions. Gaudium et Spes highlights Jesus' humanity, calling him the 'perfect human being.'

20. Fr Mychal Judge

Father Mychal Judge was a Franciscan friar who worked for the New York City Fire Department, known for his prayerful life and service to others.



21. TAKE IT FURTHER...

Research other heroes that have helped people in need like Fr Mychal Judge and explain how they have upheld the Catholic social teaching principles.



22. Faith into action

Make a list of the actions you are going to try and complete to be like Jesus the perfect person.
How do your actions reflect the Catholic Social Teachings?

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