

7.5 Desert to Garden Knowledge Organiser

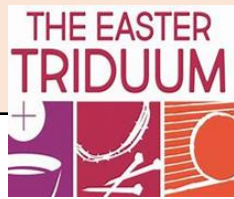


Key words:

1. Paschal mystery	The belief that Jesus' death and resurrection bring salvation to every human being.
2. Sacrament	Visible signs of God's grace that make real what they symbolise; also the name given to the ceremonies that contain these signs
3. Passover	A Jewish festival that celebrates God saving the Jewish people from slavery in Egypt
4. Eucharist	The sacrament in which Catholics receive the body and blood of Christ; also called Holy Communion, the Lord's Supper, the Breaking of the Bread and Mass.
5. Sacrifice of the Mass	The belief that Jesus' sacrifice is really made present to Catholics during the Eucharist.
6. Transubstantiation	The process by which the bread and wine actually become the body and blood of Jesus at the moment of consecration
7. Holy Communion	Another name for the Sacrament of Eucharist.
8. Lord's Supper	Another name for the Sacrament of Eucharist.
9. Blessed Sacrament	A term that refers to the body and blood of Jesus in the Eucharist.

10. Paschal Mystery

The term "Paschal Mystery" in the Catholic Church encompasses three main aspects: Jesus' arrest, trial, crucifixion, and resurrection. Jesus' death frees humans from sin, and his resurrection offers new life with God. These events are made present in the Church today, especially through the Mass and the seven sacraments



11. Sacraments

Sacraments in the Catholic Church are visible signs of God's grace, making His saving power present to believers.

- Sacraments of Initiation:** Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist are required to become a full member of the Church.
- Sacraments of Healing:** Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick.
- Sacraments at the Service of Communion:** Holy Orders and Matrimony. Catholics believe these sacraments nourish and strengthen their faith.



12. Jesus in Mass

Jesus is present in the Mass in four ways: in the assembly of the faithful, in the reading of the scripture, in the person of the priest, and in the Blessed Sacrament.

13. Eucharist

Catholics consider the Eucharist the most important sacrament, describing it as "the source and summit of Christian life" (CCC 1324).

- Meaning:** The word "Eucharist" means "thanksgiving."
- Names:** It is also known as the Lord's Supper, Holy Communion, the Breaking of the Bread, and Mass, each highlighting different aspects of its significance.
- Liturgy of the Eucharist:** The high point of the Mass, where the bread and wine become the body and blood of Jesus and are offered to the congregation.

14. Effects of the Eucharist

The Eucharist is significant as it can bring a person closer to God, strengthen faith, and provide forgiveness and protection from sin. It unites Catholics together as the Church, and commits Catholics to serve the poor

15. The Last Supper

The Last Supper was a Passover meal Jesus shared with his disciples, during which he instituted the Sacrament of the Eucharist. Institution of Eucharist: Jesus established this sacrament during the meal.

- Different Beliefs:** Some Christians, like Baptists, view the Eucharist as a commemoration of the Last Supper rather than believing in the Real Presence of Jesus



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7.6 To the ends of the Earth Knowledge Organiser

See Keyword #2

Key word	Definition
1. Holy Spirit	The third person of the Trinity, true God, who Christians believe inspires people.
2. Pentecost	A Christian festival celebrating the time when the Holy Spirit came down to the apostles; also a Jewish festival known as Shavuot, celebrating the harvest and the giving of the Torah at Mount Sinai.
3. ruah	A Hebrew word meaning wind or breath; God's Spirit that was breathed in Adam to bring him to full life.
4. People of God	One of the names of the Church, emphasising the whole community of believers, united by their belief in God, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
5. Body of Christ	One of the names of the Church, emphasising the community of all those who are members of Christ's body through Baptism, with Jesus as their head, working together like one body.
6. Temple of the Holy Spirit	One of the names of the Church, emphasising the community of all those who are led by God's spirit in their lives, given to them through the sacraments.
7. Confirmation	The Sacrament of Initiation that completes Baptism and strengthens a person's faith by being sealed with the Holy Spirit as a mature member of the Church.
8. Fruits of the Spirit	The behaviours and attitudes that are shown by a person who is filled with the Holy Spirit, such as love, joy and kindness

13. Why is the Pentecost so important?

Many Christians refer to the Pentecost as the birthday of the Church. On Pentecost, the Holy Spirit enabled the apostles to perform missions Jesus would have wanted them to do.
"The mission of Christ and the Holy Spirit is brought to completion in the Church" CCC 737

14. What does the Church teach about the Holy Spirit

For Catholics to understand the importance of the Holy Spirit, the Church teaches the role of the Holy Spirit as one of the persons in the Trinity. This comes through the Nicene Creed.

"I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life."

See Keyword #6 #8

15. What is the Church?

See Keyword #4 #5 #6

The People of God

The Church is a special community working towards building God's Kingdom on earth.

The Body of Christ

Christians are united together and the role of each individual part of the body plays is really important. Jesus is the Head of the Church

The Temple of the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit lives in all members and the ways that they live their faith.

16 What is Confirmation

See Keyword #7

Confirmation is a Sacrament of Initiation which means it is a sign of joining and accepting the Christian faith.

18. How should we live?

See Keyword #7 #8

In order to walk by the Spirit, We ask God's guidance through prayer, Bible and Jesus' teachings.

St Paul's letter helps us understand Christian faith through **"the works of flesh"** and **"fruits of the spirit"**



17. Why is Confirmation important

There are seven spiritual gifts given by the Holy Spirit during the sacrament of Confirmation: **Wisdom, understanding, counsel, might, knowledge, piety and fear of the Lord.**

See Keyword #7 #8

9. Who was St Luke

St Luke was a doctor who spent his life helping those in need.

He was a Gentile, meaning he was not Jewish and would not know the Old Testament.

Luke's Gospel is full of acts of forgiveness and stories of Jesus helping the outcasts in society.

11. What role did the Holy Spirit play in Jesus' life?

- **Jesus' Conception (Luke 1)** - The angel answered, "The Holy Spirit will come on you, and be filled with the Holy Spirit"
- **Jesus' Baptism (Luke 3)** - and the Holy Spirit descended on him in bodily form like a dove.
- **Jesus' Resurrection and Ascension (Luke 24)** - I am going to send you what my Father has promised; you have been clothed with power from on high."

See Keyword #1

12. The story of Pentecost

Acts 2:1-4 -

"When the day of Pentecost had come, they were all together in one place. And suddenly there came from heaven a noise like a violent rushing wind, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting. And there appeared to them tongues as of fire distributing themselves, and they rested on each one of them."

10. The Holy Spirit

See Keyword #1

The Holy Spirit inspired the human authors of the Old and New Testaments.

The Holy Spirit gives us faith and leads us to do good.

The Holy Spirit inspired the prophets to speak on behalf of God.

The Holy Spirit is as important as the Father and Son.



20. TAKE IT FURTHER...

- What are the different ways Pentecost is celebrated around the world and how can they express different traditions and cultures?
- Why is it important that different communities have their own ways of showing the Bible stories?
- "Believing in the Holy Spirit is not necessary if you believe in God" What do you think?
- What issues do you think might need the Holy Spirit help in today's world?



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REDEPT

19. Pentecost through Art



21. Think About...

- What particular gifts do you think you have?
- Think of a time when you have demonstrated the fruits of the Spirit qualities recently?
- What do you think your service is to the Church or the world?



7.7 Eastern Religions
Knowledge Organiser



16. Khalsa Sikhs wear five symbols – called the five Ks, or Panj Kakka - to show their devotion to Sikhism. The boys outline the 5 Ks and what they signify. They are **Kara, Kachera, Kirpan, Khalsa, Kesh and Kanga.**

1. Avatar	a God in human or animal form
2. Brahman	the Hindu word for God
3. Brahmin	priest/teacher
4. Diwali	the festival of lights
5. Guru	Meaning teacher in Hinduism and Sikhism
6. Karma	the law of cause and effect
7. Meditation	the practice of stilling the mind and focusing on God with the aim of gaining wisdom
8. Reincarnation	being reborn into a new body

9. Hindus **believe in a universal soul or God called Brahman.** Brahman takes on many forms that some Hindus worship as gods or goddesses in their own right. Hindus believe that there is a part of Brahman in everyone and this is called the Atman



10. For Hindus the **universe was created by Brahma**, the creator who made the universe out of himself. After Brahma created the world, it is the power of Vishnu which preserves the world and human beings. As part of the cycle of birth, life and death it is Shiva who will ultimately destroy the universe.

11. A Hindu temple is called a **mandir**. It is a **sacred** place for Hindu worship. There are hundreds of mandirs in the UK. In India, where most Hindus live, there are temples in almost every village. Temples often honour the gods and goddesses whose **murtis** live inside them with beautiful decoration, sculpture and lighting. Hindu worship can also happen in open-air **shrines**, which are more common in India than in the UK.



12. Once the child enters the world, Jatakarma is performed to welcome the child into the family, by putting some honey in the child's mouth and whispering the name of God in the child's ear.



13. Hindu sacraments are called 'sanskars' and the sacraments performed at the time of a wedding are called 'Vivah Sanskar'. This sanskar marks the start of the second and the most important stage of life called the 'Grihista Ashrama' which involves setting up of a new family unit. Two individuals who are considered to be compatible form a lifelong partnership at this ceremony in which the responsibilities and duties of a householder are explained.



14. **Reincarnation** – Rebirth
Karma – Spiritual results of actions.
Moksha – Liberation, salvation, goal.



15. Hindu **Cremation**: Ideally, cremation takes place as soon as possible – within 24 hours after death. Friends and family come to the home to offer their sympathy and condolences while the family mourns. ... Mourners recite prayers during this time to honour the deceased.

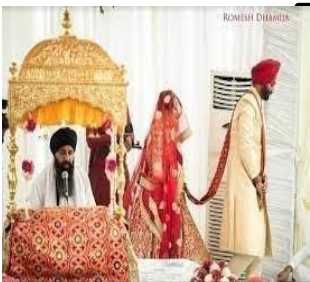


17. The Guru Granth Sahib is not just the holy scripture of Sikhism. It is also considered as the living Guru. Before Guru Gobind Singh died, he declared that there would be no more human Gurus and that the Guru Granth Sahib would be the **Eternal Guru.**



18. The Golden temple is located in the holy city of the Sikhs, Amritsar. The Golden temple is famous for its **full golden dome**, it is one of the most sacred pilgrim spots for Sikhs. The Mandir is built on a 67-ft square of marble and is a two storied structure.

19. Sikhs celebrate the birth of a child through **a naming ceremony called Naam Karan** . This is a special ceremony that happens at the gurdwara around two weeks after the birth of the child. ... the family offer the gurdwara something special, such as a rumalla. the Mool Mantar is said to thank God for the precious gift of life.



20. The marriage ceremony takes place at a congregational gathering in the holy presence of Guru Granth Sahib. Shabads (Sikh hymns) are sung and the boy and the girl sit side by side facing Guru Granth Sahib. The girl sits on the left side of the boy. .They accept their obligations by bowing before Guru Granth Sahib.

21. Diwali symbolises the spiritual “victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance”. The festival is widely associated with Lakshmi, goddess of prosperity. Diwali itself is the third day of the festival, and falls on the darkest day of the Hindu lunar month, Kartik



2.2. Buddhism is an offshoot of Hinduism. Its founder, Siddhartha Gautama, started out as a Hindu. For this reason, Buddhism is often referred to as an offshoot of Hinduism. .It is through this meditation that Buddhists feel Gautama reached true enlightenment

23. Buddhists can worship both at home or at a temple. It is not considered essential to go to a temple to worship with others.

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