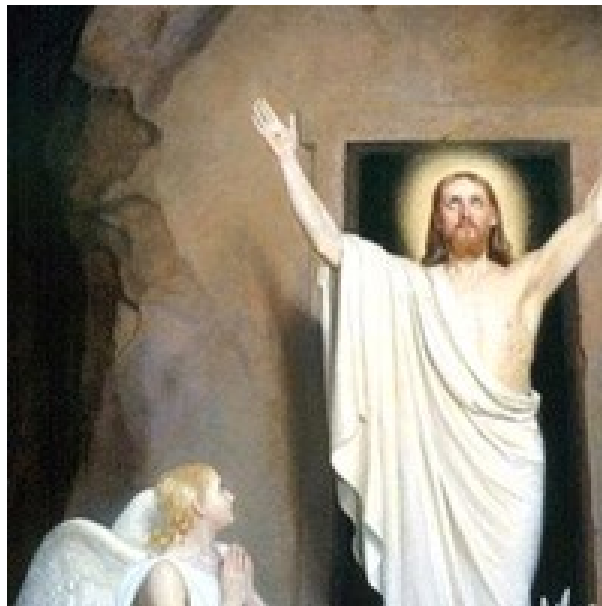


**Year 11 Catholic Christianity**  
**Component 2**

**Life & Death and Sin & Forgiveness**  
**Revision Booklet**



**Exam 2: Applied Catholic Theology**  
**Monday 20<sup>th</sup> May a.m.**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

### Life and Death Key Concepts

<b>Key concept</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Death	The end of physical life. Catholics see death as a change rather than an ending.
Eternal Life	Spiritual existence in heaven after the death of the body.
Heaven	Eternal existence in God's presence
Hell	The lack of God for all eternity
Judgement	Judging someone on their actions. Catholics believe God will judge people on how they have lived their lives.
Magisterium	The teaching authority of the Roman Catholic Church that comes from the Pope and Bishops.
Resurrection	The raising of the body to life following death. Catholics believe Jesus rose from the dead on the third day.
Soul	The spiritual part of a human that can never die. The part created by God that lives on after the death of the physical body.

### **b) Describe Catholic beliefs about euthanasia & assisted suicide (5)**

- Catholics believe that euthanasia and assisted suicide are wrong.
- They believe this because of the sanctity of life. This is the belief that human life is sacred and belongs to God.
- The book of Genesis teaches that all humans were created in God's image and likeness which is called the imago dei so no one should end life.
- Pope John Paul II also taught that euthanasia breaks the law of God.
- They believe that there are alternatives to this such as Palliative care. This is care that is provided for people with terminal illness to help relieve their pain and suffering.
- Catholics believe they should care for people rather than kill as this breaks the commandment "Do not kill".

### **c) Explain why the Catholic Church says euthanasia is wrong (8)**

- Catholics believe that euthanasia and assisted suicide are **wrong**. The Catholic Church believe there is a clear alternative to euthanasia. People can be supported in their dying. Doctors and professionals can prescribe drugs and offer support and let a person die naturally. This is called **palliative care**.
- They also believe that euthanasia is wrong because of the Decalogue (commandments). They clearly state "**Do not kill**" and as euthanasia ends life then they would be breaking the commandment.
- Roman Catholics believe that life is sacred and belongs to God – this is called **the sanctity of life**. The **book of Genesis** teaches that all humans were created in God's image and likeness which is called the **imago dei** so no one should end life.
- **Pope John Paul II also taught that euthanasia breaks the law of God**. Pope Francis said that Catholics should say 'yes' to life and 'no' to death. Therefore, all euthanasia is wrong.

### **d) 'Euthanasia is always wrong' (15)**

#### **Agree**

- The Catholic Church believe there is a **clear alternative to euthanasia**. People can be supported in their dying. Doctors and professionals can prescribe drugs and offer support and let a person die naturally. This is called palliative care.
- The Decalogue (commandments) clearly state "**Do not kill**"
- **Life is sacred and belongs to God** – this is called the sanctity of life
- The book of Genesis teaches that all humans were **created in God's image** and likeness which is called the imago dei so no one should end life.
- Pope John Paul II also taught that euthanasia breaks the law of God.

#### **Disagree:**

- In 1947 we were given the Declaration of Human Rights. Many people argue that **we should have the human right to die** how and when we wish.
- Jesus taught his followers that they should **love their neighbour** as they love themselves. Euthanasia can be seen as the most loving action.
- **Quality of life** - Life must have some benefits for it to be worth living. If this is not the case, then a person should be allowed to die.
- Euthanasia literally means '**an easy and gentle death**'. It is a loving action as it combats pain and suffering of patients and their families.
- **Treat others as you would like to be treated yourself**. If you were suffering, then you may want to end your life so we should allow others the same option.

### **b) Describe Catholic teaching about life after death. (5)**

- Catholics believe in the resurrection of the body. This is the idea that that death is not the end and humans are raised from the dead in a new body at the end of the world. This is the belief in eternal life.
- Catholics believe in the immortality of the soul. This is the belief that every human has a soul that can live on after the death of the physical body. Catholics are given new bodies that their soul will live on after death.
- Catholics believe that God will judge them after death – those who live a good life are rewarded with heaven and those who do not are punished with hell.
- Catholics believe that Jesus made life after death possible with his resurrection. He made heaven available to all those who believe in God and live good lives. Hell awaits those who sin and show no remorse.
- Catholics believe in purgatory. This is the belief that after death their souls need to be purified (prepared) for the judgement God will make.

### **c) Explain Catholic beliefs about life after death (8 marks)**

- Catholics believe in the **resurrection of the body**. This is the idea that that death is not the end and humans are raised from the dead in a new body at the end of the world. This is the belief in eternal life. They believe this because the Bible teaches that Jesus rose from the dead.
- **St Paul teaches that flesh and blood can't live after death**. Our bodies will be changed and will be immortal. Catholics believe in the immortality of the soul. This is the belief that every human has a soul that can live on after the death of the physical body. Catholics are given new bodies that their soul will live on after death.
- Catholics believe that **God will judge them after death** – those who live a good life are rewarded with heaven and those who do not are punished with hell. Catholics believe that Jesus made life after death possible with his resurrection. He made heaven available to all those who believe in God and live good lives. Hell awaits those who sin and show no remorse.
- Catholics believe in **purgatory**. This is the belief that after death their souls need to be **purified (prepared) for the judgement** God will make.

### **d) 'There is no life after death'**

#### **Agree:**

- We have found **no evidence** to prove the existence of an afterlife where resurrection could take place.
- Scientists have proven **when the brain dies the body can't survive**. Resurrection is impossible. There is no such thing as the resurrection.
- **Humanists argue in favour of materialism**. They argue that life after death is impossible. There is no evidence that a body can resurrect.

#### **Disagree:**

- Catholics believe in the **resurrection of the body**. This is the idea that that death is not the end and humans are raised from the dead in a new body at the end of the world. This is the belief in eternal life. They believe this because the Bible teaches that Jesus rose from the dead.
- In 1 Corinthians St Paul teaches that flesh and blood can't live after death. **Our bodies will be changed and will be immortal**.
- Catholics believe that **Jesus made life after death possible with his resurrection**. He made heaven available to all those who believe in God and live good lives. Hell awaits those who sin and show no remorse.
- Catholics believe in **purgatory**. This is the belief that after death their souls need to be purified (prepared) for the judgement God will make.

**b) Describe Catholic beliefs/teachings about heaven, hell and purgatory (5)**

- Catholics believe in heaven. This is a place of reward for Christians as seen in the parables of the unforgiving servant, the Rich Man and Lazarus and the Sheep and Goats. It describes a place of eternal joy and happiness. Catholics believe this is a place where people will be in the presence of God.
- Catholics believe in hell. This is a place of punishment for people who do not forgive or care for those less fortunate. Catholics believe that humans who do not make good choices will separate themselves from God. This is place where they will be separated from God. The parables of the Rich man and Lazarus and the Sheep and Goat teach that this is a place of misery and punishment for those who did not care for the poor or the sick.
- Catholics believe in purgatory. St Paul described this place in the following quote: **“It will be revealed with fire, and the fire will test the quality of each person's work.”** Catholics believe that in order to go to heaven you have to be perfectly pure and this purification takes place here. This is a place that prepares people for eternal life in heaven.

**c) Explain Catholic beliefs about heaven, hell and purgatory (8 marks)**

- Catholics believe in **heaven**. This is a place of reward for Christians as seen in the parables of the **unforgiving servant, the Rich Man and Lazarus** and the Sheep and Goats. It describes a place of eternal joy and happiness. Catholics believe this is a place where people will be in the presence of God.
- Catholics believe in **hell**. This is a place of punishment for people who do not forgive or care for those less fortunate. Catholics believe that humans who do not make good choices will separate themselves from God. This is place where they will be separated from God. The parables of the **Rich man and Lazarus and the Sheep and Goats** teach that this is a place of misery and punishment for those who did not care for the poor or the sick.
- Catholics believe in purgatory. St Paul described this place in the following quote: **“It will be revealed with fire, and the fire will test the quality of each person's work.”** Catholics believe that in order to go to heaven you have to be perfectly pure and this purification takes place here. This is a place that prepares people for eternal life in heaven.

**d) ‘The resurrection of Jesus proves that there is life after death’ (15)**

**Agree:**

- Roman Catholics believe that **God is omnipotent**. If God is all powerful then Jesus could have risen from the dead and this is proof of life after death.
- The Bible teaches that **Jesus rose from the dead**. All four Gospels include the story of the resurrection. Christians believe that the Bible is the word of God so they should accept the belief in life after death.
- The Bible includes a number of accounts of Jesus appearing to his followers after death. For many Christians this is proof of life after death e.g. **the story of doubting Thomas**.
- When Catholics say the **Nicene Creed** they state: **“I believe in the resurrection of the body”**. Jesus provides proof of life after death.

**Disagree:**

- We have found **no evidence to prove the existence of an afterlife** where resurrection could take place.
- Some people argue that the **resurrection never happened**. Alternative theories such as Jesus’ body being stolen or that he was revived have made some people doubt that the resurrection happened.
- Hindus and Sikhs reject the resurrection. They believe that after death the body dies and a person’s soul can be reborn in a new body. This is called **reincarnation** which they believe is proof of life after death.
- Scientists have proven when the **brain dies the body can’t survive**. Resurrection is impossible. There is no such thing as the resurrection.
- **Humanists argue in favour of materialism**. They argue that life after death is impossible. There is no evidence that a body can resurrect.

### **b) Describe Catholic beliefs about the magisterium (5)**

- The 'Magisterium' is the teaching authority of the Church that includes the Bishops and the Pope. The Magisterium puts forward Catholic Teaching in response to issues that were not included in the Bible or covered by Church tradition (history). It might make reference to issues like IVF, Social Media or Euthanasia.
- The 'Magisterium' is linked to Apostolic Succession which is the belief that all the Popes can be traced back in succession to Jesus.
- The Magisterium has three main parts. Ordinary magisterium is the everyday teaching of the Church through letters from the Pope and teachings from the Bishop/Priest.
- The extraordinary magisterium focused on councils. Special councils that include the lead Bishops of all countries. It is extraordinary as they don't happen very often.
- The extraordinary magisterium focused on the Pope. Declarations or teachings made by the Pope himself when he is guided by the Holy Spirit.

### **c) Explain why the magisterium is important for Roman Catholics (8)**

- The 'Magisterium' is important for Roman Catholics because it is the **teaching authority of the Church that includes the Bishops and the Pope**. The Magisterium puts forward Catholic Teaching in response to issues that were not included in the Bible or covered by Church tradition (history). It might make reference to issues like IVF, Social Media or Euthanasia.
- The 'Magisterium' is also important because it is linked to **Apostolic Succession** which is the belief that all the Popes can be traced back in succession to Jesus. This means that the Church today has a direct link with Jesus and his apostles.
- The magisterium has three main parts which are extremely important for Roman Catholics. Firstly, there is **ordinary magisterium**. This is the everyday teaching of the Church through letters from the Pope and teachings from the Bishop/Priest. This is how the Church teaches all of its followers.
- There is also the **extraordinary magisterium** focused on councils. Special councils that include the lead Bishops of all countries. It is extraordinary as they don't happen very often. Finally, the extraordinary magisterium focused on the Pope. Declarations or teachings made by the Pope himself when he is guided by the Holy Spirit.

### **d) 'The Pope is the most important person in the Catholic Church' (15)**

#### **Agree:**

- The Pope is the leader of the Catholic Church and he is linked by **apostolic succession** all the way back to Jesus and his apostles.
- Catholics believe that the **Pope is infallible** and he can speak '**ex cathedra**' – this means he can speak on behalf of God and leads the Church.
- The Pope is elected by Church to be **God's representative on earth**. The Pope helps to carry on the teaching and message of Jesus.
- The **Pope is guided by the Holy Spirit** and Roman Catholics look up to the Pope for guidance and support e.g. Popes write letters called encyclicals which are sent to every church in the world so that his message can be passed on.

#### **Disagree:**

- The magisterium is led by the Pope but it has councils that involved representatives from all countries. This means **that Bishops and priests can also play an important part in the running of the Church**.
- In the Second Vatican Council **more responsibility was given to the laity (the people who make up the congregation of the Church)**.
- The people can take on jobs such as readers, collect money or give out Holy Communion. This shows that the people are as important.
- The **Church is the Body of Christ in the world today**. This means all people have an equal part to play in passing on the message and teachings of Jesus.
- St Paul said that Jesus was the head of the Church but the people (**Christians**) **are his body, arms, legs, hands and feet**.

**b) Describe the importance of the Second Vatican Council for Roman Catholics (5)**

- The Second Vatican Council was an extraordinary council of the Catholic Church during which Bishops from all over the world came together to discuss how Roman Catholicism needed to meet the challenges of the modern world. The Council, took place between 1962 and 1965.
- The council produced four major documents that guide Catholics on how they can be part of the Church today.
- 1. *Gaudium et spes* (Church in the modern world) - this document focused on how Catholics should interact with the world and wider issues such as poverty, science and technology.
- 2. *Dei verbum* (The word of God) - this document sets out how important the Bible is. It encouraged Catholics to use the Bible as part of their prayers.
- 3. *Lumen Gentium* (the Church) - this document put more emphasis on the people within the Church.
- 4. *Sacrosantum Concilium* (Sacred Liturgy) – this document changed how the Catholic Mass took place.

**c) Explain the importance of the Second Vatican Council for Roman Catholics (8 marks)**

- The Second Vatican Council was an important event for Roman Catholics because it was an **extraordinary council of the Catholic Church**. Bishops from all over the world came together to discuss how Roman Catholicism needed to meet the challenges of the modern world in the 1960's.
- It is also important because the council produced **four major documents** that guide Catholics on how they can be part of the Church today. The first, **Gaudium et spes (Church in the modern world)** focused on how Catholics should interact with the world and wider issues such as poverty, science and technology.
- **Dei verbum (The word of God)** sets out how important the Bible is. It encouraged Catholics to use the Bible as part of their prayers. It informed Catholics that the Bible should be read in the context it was written and stories such as Genesis did not have to be interpreted literally.
- **Lumen Gentium (the Church)** and **Sacrosantum Concilium (Sacred Liturgy)** put more emphasis on the people within the Church and changed how the Catholic Mass took place. For example, the people took on more responsibility in jobs such as readers and giving out Holy Communion. Also, the Mass was now said in the language of the country and the priest faced the congregation.

**b) Describe the different features of the paschal candle (5)**

- The Paschal Candle is a candle used during Easter week in the church, it symbolises the fact that Jesus' resurrection was a triumph over death.
- It is used during funerals as a symbol of hope of life after death. It is used at baptisms to show the light of Christ and Jesus' victory over sin. It is displayed during Easter and lit on Easter Saturday. It is carried through the church and raised up by the priest.
- The candle contains five marks which represent the five wounds of Jesus when he was crucified. It helps Catholics remember Jesus' suffering.
- It also has an image of an empty cross. This is a symbol of the resurrection and that Jesus overcome death.
- It has the Greek Letters Alpha and Omega (first and last letters of the Greek alphabet) showing that God is eternal.
- Finally, the candle contains the year when it is displayed. This shows that Jesus is present in the Church today.

**c) Explain the importance of the Paschal Candle for Roman Catholics (8 marks)**

- The Paschal Candle is important for Roman Catholic because it contains the **five wounds of Jesus**. These are the wounds that Jesus received when he was crucified. They show the suffering that Jesus went through and help Christians remember the **sacrifice** that Jesus made.
- It is also important because it has the **empty cross**. This is a symbol of the resurrection that is used in baptisms, funerals and at the Easter Vigil. The empty cross shows that Jesus won a victory over death and highlights that he was the **incarnation** (God made man).
- The candle is also important because it contains the **Alpha & Omega**. These are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet showing that Jesus has **eternal life**. This is significant for Christians as they believe they will also have eternal life after their death.
- Finally, the candle is important due to the **flame and the year** that is displayed. The flame shows that Jesus is a **light in the world** and provides hope of life after death. Furthermore, the year shows that **Jesus is present today in the Church**.



**b) Describe the importance of prayer for Roman Catholics (5)**

- The Catechism of the Catholic Church defines prayer as '**raising the mind and heart to God**'. This means being totally focussed on God. For Catholics, prayer is communicating with God.
- Jesus taught his disciples to pray. There are four main types of prayer that Catholics use to communicate with God:
- **Adoration** – this is worshipping God and praising God, **Confession** – asking God for forgiveness, **Thanksgiving** – giving thanks to God and **Supplication** – praying for your needs and the needs of others.
- Catholics use prayers which have been passed down over many years as part of the Church tradition. There are many of these prayers that Catholics can use. For example, the Lord's Prayer (Our Father, Glory Be and Hail Mary). Or they might use their own words to speak to God. This is called spontaneous prayer and it does not require planning or preparation.

**c) Explain why prayer is important for Roman Catholics (8 marks)**

- Prayer is important because the Catechism of the Catholic Church defines prayer as '**raising the mind and heart to God**'. This means being totally focussed on God. For Catholics, prayer is communicating with God.
- Jesus taught his disciples the '**Our Father**'. It is a model for prayer because it contains the 4 types of prayer. This means that Catholics can focus on themselves, others and God when they pray.
- Prayer is important because it means Catholics can communicate different ideas to God. Formulaic prayers like the '**Hail Mary**' help all Catholics connect with God. For example, they can confess sins, worship God and ask God to help themselves and others (**supplication**)
- **Extempore prayers** are spontaneous and allow people to connect with God on a more personal level.
- **Pope Francis** taught that prayer can help people come to terms with their suffering. Prayers to the saints mean they will **intercede** on our behalf.

**d) 'Prayer is the most important part of Catholic life' (15)**

**Agree:**

- Prayer is important because the Catechism of the Catholic Church defines prayer as '**raising the mind and heart to God**'. This means being totally focussed on God. For Catholics, prayer is communicating with God.
- Prayer is important because it means Catholics can communicate different ideas to God. Formulaic prayers like the '**Hail Mary**' help all Catholics connect with God. For example, they can confess sins, worship God and ask God to help themselves and others (**supplication**)
- **Extempore prayers** are spontaneous and allow people to connect with God on a more personal level.
- The Our Father is the most important prayer because it contains the four different types. This means that Catholics can focus on themselves, others and God when they pray.

**Disagree:**

- The **sacraments** are the most important part of Catholic life. For example, being baptised means you become part of the church community.
- The Mass/Eucharist is more important. Mass is said to be '**the source and summit of the Christian life**', because it unites Christians with God. Catholics believe they become closer to God because they receive Jesus in communion.
- **Belief in God** and his son Jesus is the most important part of Catholic life. They believe that Jesus is the Incarnation (God made flesh).
- Belief in the **Trinity** as shown in the Nicene Creed is more important. Catholics believe that God is three persons in one. The father, the son and the Holy Spirit.

**b) Describe what happens in a Roman Catholic funeral service (5 marks)**

- A Roman Catholic funeral is usually a Requiem Mass. Requiem means 'rest' in Latin. The coffin may be brought to the church the night before the funeral. The coffin is sprinkled with holy water as a reminder of the dead person's baptism and the promise of sharing in Jesus' resurrection.
- The coffin is usually put near the altar. The priest places a book of the gospels and a crucifix on it.
- Mass is celebrated with readings and prayers focused on the Christian hope of eternal life. After the Liturgy of the Word (readings) comes the homily, when the priest explains the meaning of the readings.
- The funeral ends with burial or cremation. For a burial, the body is taken to the churchyard or cemetery and lowered into the grave. The prayers for the committal are said. Relatives and friends throw handfuls of earth into the grave, showing that they are sharing in laying their loved one to rest. The funeral is usually followed by a reception at the family's home or another location where food and drink are served.

**c. Explain how the Roman Catholic funeral service expresses beliefs about eternal life (8 marks)**

- A Roman Catholic funeral is usually a Requiem Mass. Requiem means 'rest' in Latin. The coffin may be brought to the church the night before the funeral. The coffin is sprinkled with holy water. This expresses beliefs about eternal life because it acts as a **reminder of the dead person's baptism and the promise of sharing in Jesus' resurrection.**
- The coffin is covered in a **white pall** and **incense** is used to bless the person. The pall represents the white garment we wore in baptism and the incense shows that the body is sacred and the soul is being lifted to God.
- The coffin is usually put near the altar. The priest places a book of the gospels and a crucifix on it. The altar is the place where we remember the sacrifice that Jesus made. **The gospels and crucifix show that Jesus overcame death and was resurrected.**
- Mass is celebrated with readings and prayers focused on the Christian hope of eternal life. After the Liturgy of the Word (readings) comes the homily, when the priest explains the meaning of the readings. **He expresses the hope to the family that the dead person will have eternal life with God.**

**d) 'Funerals are a time for celebration' (15)**

**Agree:**

- The **funeral celebrates the life of the person who has died.** Relatives and friends come together to think about the person and the impact they had on everyone's lives.
- In the Catholic Church **funerals look forward to and celebrate the resurrection.** They believe that the dead person will be resurrected and have eternal life in heaven with God.
- **Mass is celebrated with readings and prayers** focused on the Christian hope of eternal life. The mass is a thanksgiving of the life and death of Jesus which gives people hope of life after death.
- The funeral is usually followed by a **reception** at the family's home or another location where food and drink are served.

**Disagree:**

- Funerals are **sad events** where people have to bury or cremate their loved ones or friends. They are generally not celebrations.
- Funerals are **designed to support the grieving family** by surrounding them with friends and family.
- As death is the end of life it means that you not see that person again. This is a time of **deep sadness** rather than a celebration.
- Funerals are a time of prayer and hope that the deceased will have eternal life with God.

**b) Describe how music expresses Catholic beliefs about eternal life (refer to Faure's Requiem) (5 marks)**

- The main form of Catholic Worship is the Mass. Music is an important part of Mass. Most Masses will include hymns, probably at the beginning and ending with one.
- Requiem Masses have a long history of using music to offer hope and comfort for the loved ones that are grieving at funerals.
- There are many examples, but one of the most famous is by Gabriel Fauré (1845-1924). He wrote a piece of music which has traditionally been used at Catholic funerals.
- Music such as Faure's requiem is designed to remove the fear of death. It uses angelic music to portray heaven and focus on the hope of eternal life.
- The music is peaceful which is set to show that the dead person is at peace. It also offers comfort and hope to the relatives that the dead person will have eternal life in heaven.
- The music is also calming which is set to help those people who are grieving.

**c) Explain why Roman Catholics pray and have masses for the dead (8 marks)**

- Catholics pray and have masses for the dead because they have a long tradition of doing this. Catholics believe in life after death and prayers are said in the hope that people will have **eternal life with God.**
- They ask God to welcome the deceased into His presence so they can have eternal life in heaven. The most commonly used prayer is: **'Eternal rest grant unto him/her, O Lord. Let perpetual light shine upon him/her. May he/she rest in peace. Amen.**
- A Catholic might ask a priest to offer a mass for a relative or friend who has died. The person's name may be mentioned during the Eucharistic prayer.
- Requiem Masses have a long history of using **music to offer hope and comfort for the loved ones that are grieving at funerals.**

**c) Explain how Faure's Requiem expresses Catholic beliefs about eternal life (8 marks)**

- Gabriel Fauré wrote a piece of music which has traditionally been used at **Catholic funerals.** He wrote the music following the death of his father.
- Faure tries to show Catholic beliefs about **eternal life** in his music. In the requiem he wanted to show that you could be sad about the death of loved ones while also hoping that after death they had gone on to eternal life with God.
- The requiem focuses on the **hope that the dead will be in heaven,** he expresses this in the music using harps, violins and the sound of angelic sopranos.
- Fauré's music helps the grieving to have **faith, comfort and hope.** It does not focus on sadness, but on the peaceful and fear-free nature of death. The music brings a sense of calm and peace.

### Sin and Forgiveness Key Concepts

Key concept	Meaning
Absolutism	The belief that there are certain actions which are always right or always wrong.
Eucharist	Meaning "thanksgiving". The sacrament in which Roman Catholics remember the Last Supper.
Evangelisation	Literally means spreading the "Good News" which can be translated as "Gospel" The sharing of the Gospel and life of Jesus with others.
Forgiveness	The act of pardoning someone for the offences they've caused you. Overlooking a person's faults.
Punishment	The consequences or penalty for someone that has committed a crime.
Relativism	The belief that certain actions are right or wrong depending on the situation or circumstances.
Salvation	The belief that through Jesus' death and resurrection humanity has achieved the possibility of eternal life with God.
Sin	An act against God.

**b) Describe the different theories of punishment (5 marks)**

- One theory of punishment is retribution. This is making a criminal pay for their crime. For example, the death penalty for someone that has committed murder. This is seen as a fair and just reaction to a crime e.g. “An eye for an eye a tooth for a tooth”.
- Another theory of punishment is deterrence. This is a punishment that is so severe it puts other people off from committing a crime. If a criminal knows that they face a severe punishment will make a criminal think twice before breaking the law.
- Rehabilitation is the final theory of punishment. Helping criminals to reform (change) so they don't commit crimes again. A criminal who has been educated is more likely to avoid committing further crimes.

**c) Explain the different theories of punishment (8 marks)**

- One theory of punishment is **retribution**. This is making a criminal pay for their crime. For example, the death penalty for someone that has committed murder. This is seen as a fair and just reaction to a crime e.g. **“An eye for an eye a tooth for a tooth”**.
- Another theory of punishment is **deterrence**. This is a punishment that is so severe it puts other people off from committing a crime. If a criminal knows that they face a severe punishment will make a criminal think twice before breaking the law.
- **Rehabilitation** is the final theory of punishment. Helping criminals to reform (change) so they don't commit crimes again. A criminal who has been educated is more likely to avoid committing further crimes.
- Rehabilitation is linked to the Christian belief of forgiveness. Jesus taught a message that we should **‘turn the other cheek’**. Rather than pursue retribution we should try to change criminals so they don't commit crimes again. The ‘Our Father’ states **‘Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us’**

**d) ‘Punishment should always try to reform (change) a person’ (15)**

**Agree:**

- Christianity teaches a **message of forgiveness**. People should be given a second chance as Jesus taught in the parable of the forgiving servant. Therefore, rehabilitation (reform) is more successful.
- **Rehabilitation means criminals are less likely** to commit further crimes. Education, training and counselling helps people become better members of society.
- Roman Catholics believe forgiveness is important because it is based on the teachings and examples of Jesus. **Jesus said to Peter you should forgive not seven but seventy-seven times.**
- The importance of forgiveness is shown in the ‘Our Father’ which is the perfect prayer that Jesus taught his disciples. In the prayer Christians ask God **‘to forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us.’** This means Christians can only expect forgiveness if they are forgiving towards others.

**Disagree:**

- Some argue that punishment should be retribution. This is making a criminal pay for their crime. For example, the death penalty for someone that has committed murder. This is seen as a fair and just reaction to a crime e.g. **“An eye for an eye a tooth for a tooth”**.
- Another theory of punishment is **deterrence**. This is a punishment that is so severe it puts other people off from committing a crime. If a criminal knows that they face a severe punishment will make a criminal think twice before breaking the law.

### **b) Describe Roman Catholic teaching on capital punishment (5 marks)**

- Capital punishment is also known as the death penalty. It means a person is put to death or executed as a punishment for their crime. Roman Catholics believe that capital punishment is acceptable but they do not encourage it. The Church teaches that if we can fully determine a person's guilt then it can be used.
- St Augustine wrote two famous letters where he mentioned capital punishment. He emphasises the need to seek other alternatives if at all possible. Augustine said: **"There is no space to reform character except in this life."** He argued that we have to try and reform the criminal rather than just end their life.
- Pope John Paul II wrote a letter called Humane Vitae which was focused on sanctity of life issues. Sanctity of life is the belief that life is sacred and belongs to God. He suggested that capital punishment should be avoided unless it is the only way to protect society from the offender.
- The current Pope, Pope Francis has stated that he is against the death penalty. He is concerned that an innocent person may be put to death. Furthermore, he argues that it goes against the teachings of Bible and against the sanctity of human life.

### **c) Explain what the Catholic Church teaches about capital punishment (8 marks)**

- Roman Catholics believe that capital punishment is **acceptable but they do not encourage it**. The Church teaches that if we can fully determine a person's guilt then it can be used.
- St Augustine wrote two famous letters where he mentioned capital punishment. He emphasises the need to seek other alternatives if at all possible. Augustine said: **"There is no space to reform character except in this life."** He argued that we have to try and reform the criminal rather than just end their life.
- Pope John Paul II wrote a letter called Humane Vitae which was focused on sanctity of life issues. Sanctity of life is the belief that life is sacred and belongs to God. He suggested that capital punishment should be avoided **"unless it is the only way to protect society from the offender."**
- The current Pope, Pope Francis has stated that he is against the death penalty. He is concerned that an innocent person may be put to death. Furthermore, he argues that it goes against the teachings of Bible and against the **sanctity of human life**.

### **d) 'Capital punishment is always wrong' (15)**

#### **Agree:**

- Jesus showed forgiveness on many occasions during his life. Reform and rehabilitation are better methods of punishment.
- Pope Francis is against the death penalty – he argues that we say **'yes' to life and 'no' to death'**
- Christians believe in the **'imago dei'** – the belief that we are created in the image of God. Only God should end life.
- The Sanctity of Life states that life is sacred and belongs to God
- No court can be sure that the correct verdict is given – an innocent person could be executed
- The 5<sup>th</sup> Commandment teaches **"Do not kill"**
- St Augustine wrote two famous letters where he mentioned capital punishment. He emphasises the need to seek other alternatives if at all possible. Augustine said: **"There is no space to reform character except in this life."**

#### **Disagree:**

- The book of Genesis teaches **"whoever sheds human blood, by humans shall their blood be shed"**
- The Old Testament states **"An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"**
- Capital punishment is a great form of retribution. The criminal will be made to pay for their actions.
- Pope John Paul II said that **capital punishment should be avoided unless it is the only way to defend society**.
- Capital punishment is a good form of deterrence

**b) Describe Roman Catholic beliefs about forgiveness (5 marks)**

- Forgiveness is based on the teachings and examples of Jesus. Jesus shows Christians that they should treat people with compassion, love, mercy and forgiveness.
- Forgiveness is shown in the 'Our Father' which is the perfect prayer that Jesus taught his disciples. In the prayer Christians ask God 'to forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. This means Christians can only expect forgiveness if they are forgiving towards others.
- In the Gospel of Matthew Jesus taught that there was no limit to forgiveness. In the parable of the unforgiving servant Jesus makes it clear that the servant was wrong to not forgive when he had been forgiven. Peter asked Jesus how many times we should forgive. Jesus tells Peter that you should forgive not seven times but seventy-seven times showing how important it is.
- There are also many examples from Jesus' life that Christians should follow. Jesus showed forgiveness when he was on the cross. He forgave those people who had put him to death. Furthermore, Jesus ate with tax collectors and sinners which showed that he wanted to change and reform people.

**c) Explain Roman Catholic beliefs about forgiveness (8 marks)**

- Forgiveness is important because it is based on the **teachings and examples of Jesus.** Jesus shows Christians that they should treat people with compassion, love, mercy and forgiveness.
- The importance of forgiveness is shown in the '**Our Father**' which is the perfect prayer that Jesus taught his disciples. In the prayer Christians ask God '**to forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us.** This means Christians can only expect forgiveness if they are forgiving towards others.
- In the Gospel of Matthew Jesus taught that there was no limit to forgiveness. Jesus tells Peter that you should **forgive not seven times but seventy-seven times** showing how important it is.
- In the Beatitudes Jesus teaches "**Blessed are the merciful**". Jesus taught that if we want God to forgive us and show mercy then we have to forgive and show mercy. This message is shown in the **parable of the unmerciful servant.**

**d) 'It is impossible to forgive everyone' (15)**

**Agree:**

- The book of Genesis teaches "**whoever sheds human blood, by humans shall their blood be shed**" – revenge not forgiveness
- The Old Testament says "**an eye for an eye**" – retribution not forgiveness
- Some crimes are so terrible that people should not be forgiven e.g. murder or rape.
- The commandments say '**Do not kill**' – this shows that some crimes are unforgivable. If you kill then you are going directly against God.

**Disagree:**

- Jesus shows Christians that they should treat people with compassion, love, mercy and forgiveness.
- Forgiveness is shown in the 'Our Father' which is the perfect prayer that Jesus taught his disciples. In the prayer Christians ask God '**to forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us.**
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- There are also many examples from Jesus' life that Christians should follow. Jesus showed forgiveness when he was on the cross. He forgave those people who had put him to death. Furthermore, Jesus ate with tax collectors and sinners which showed that he wanted to change and reform people.

**b) Describe Roman Catholic beliefs about salvation (how Jesus will save people) (5 marks)**

- Roman Catholics believe that God took human form in the person of Jesus. This is called the **Incarnation** which literally means '**made flesh**'. God took this form so that he could help repair the damage created by sin and rebuild the relationship with humanity.
- The most important way in which Jesus provided salvation for humans was through his death on the cross. Catholics believe that Jesus' death was a sacrifice. Just like the Jewish people sacrificed a lamb in the Passover so that they could escape slavery in Egypt, Jesus became a sacrifice so that humanity could escape from sin. Jesus was referred to as the "lamb of God that takes away the sins of the world".
- Another way in which Jesus gave salvation was the resurrection. This is the belief that following his death Jesus rose from the dead. This event confirmed that Jesus was the Son of God and was omnipotent (all-powerful). Catholics believe that if they accept Jesus then they will also be resurrected and given salvation.

**c) Explain how Roman Catholics can receive salvation (how Jesus will save people) (8 marks)**

- Roman Catholics believe that God took human form in the person of Jesus. This is called the **Incarnation** which literally means '**made flesh**'. God took this form so that he could help repair the damage created by sin and rebuild the relationship with humanity.
- Jesus showed God's love for humanity through his actions. **Jesus cared for the poor, healed the sick and forgave sinners.** These actions inspired others to follow his example and live good and holy lives. Jesus' teaching in the Sermon on the Mount taught his followers how they too could show the love of God.
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- Another way in which Jesus gave salvation was the resurrection. This is the belief that following his death Jesus rose from the dead. Jesus said "**I am the resurrection and the life**" showing that we could have eternal life with God.

**d) 'A loving God should save everyone' (15)**

**Agree:**

- Christians believe that God is omnibenevolent. This means that he is all loving. An all loving God should want to save everyone.
- Jesus teaches a clear message of forgiveness. In the Beatitudes he states "**Blessed are the merciful**"
- The Our Father states '**Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us**'
- In the Gospel of Matthew Jesus taught that there was no limit to forgiveness. In the parable of the unforgiving servant Jesus makes it clear that the servant was wrong to not forgive when he had been forgiven. Peter asked Jesus how many times we should forgive. Jesus tells Peter that you should forgive not seven times but seventy-seven times showing how important it is.

**Disagree:**

- Humans have free will and must choose how to spend their life. St Augustine believes that humans have a choice to follow Jesus and believe in God. If they make the wrong choice, then they choose not to have salvation.
- The Magisterium teaches "**there is no salvation outside the church**"
- If a person chooses to do evil, then they will be far from God no matter how much God wants them to come to him.
- God's love is unconditional, but he cannot force it upon us, we have to accept it.
- The idea of free will means that God can only offer salvation: it is up to the individual to accept that offer.



**b) Describe the four marks of the Catholic Church (5 marks)**

- The Church is one which means there is one God and one Church in which to hear his message.
- It is holy because it was founded by Jesus who is the source of all holiness. Jesus makes the Church holy and all people who are in the Church can be holy by following the message and example of Jesus. Holiness can be shown through Church teachings such as the Sanctity of Life and the Imago Dei.
- The Church is catholic because the word means 'universal'. The Church has the task of spreading the message of Jesus to the entire world. The Catholic faith is available to all people of all races and nationalities. It is catholic because it is for everyone.
- The Church is apostolic because when Jesus died it was his apostles that were sent out to spread the message and start the Church. The Church believes in apostolic succession which is the belief that the authority can be traced all the way back to St Peter and ultimately Jesus himself.

**c) Explain why the four marks of the Church are important for Roman Catholics (8 marks)**

- Catholic believe that the **Church is 'one'**. This is important because the Church is united. There are many different denominations (types) of Christians but the Catholic Church believes it is the one true faith. If Christianity was a tree then the Catholic Church would be the roots and trunk.
- They believe that the **Church is Holy**. This is important today because Christians follow Jesus who was the founder of the Church. The Church can follow the example of Jesus so people can have a relationship with God.
- They believe that the **Church is catholic**. This is important today because the Catholic Church still is universal and unchanging. The Church has followed the same traditions and practices for 2000 years. The Church is available to all people.
- They believe that the **Church is apostolic**. This is important today because the Church links all the way back to Jesus. Its teachings are the same today as they were 2000 years ago.

**d) "There is no salvation outside the church" (15)**

**Agree:**

- The Magisterium teaches "**there is no salvation outside the church**". The Magisterium is the teaching authority of the church and says that salvation is achieved through the death and resurrection of Jesus.
- Jesus said "**I am the resurrection and the life**". Only through following the example of Jesus can we achieve salvation.
- Jesus told his disciples to "**make apostles of all nations**". Catholics have a duty to spread the word of God to all people so they can be saved.
- Catholics believe that it is through the sacraments that we receive God's mercy and salvation. The sacraments such as baptism and the Eucharist are only available through the Church which means if you are outside the Church then there is no salvation.
- Mary is the model of the Church and by following her example we can achieve salvation.

**Disagree:**

- Many Christians argue that **God is omni-benevolent** and would not condemn anyone to hell. Jesus' death and resurrection was for all people not just those in the Church.
- Some argue that other religions are different pathways to salvation. They contain truths whereas the Catholic Church contains the whole truth.
- **Catholic means 'universal'** so the Church is for all people. This means that salvation is available to all people.

**b) Describe Catholics beliefs about Mary as the model of the Church (5 marks)**

- Catholics hold Mary in great honour. She was chosen to be the human mother of God the Son, Jesus Christ and you will often hear her described as Mary, Mother of God. Without Mary, there would be no Jesus, no **incarnation** and therefore no **salvation**.
- As Mary had such a special relationship with God, Catholics believe that she acts as a **mediator** between them and God. Catholics pray to Mary, but not in the way they pray to God. They do not believe that she can answer prayers in the way that God can but they believe that she will pray to God on their behalf. This is known as **interceding**. Catholics might light a special candle called a **votive** candle and place it on a sand by her statue in church as a symbol of their prayer.
- The Bible describes Mary as a perfect **disciple** (follower of Jesus), a person of **true faith**, a model of **dedication** and an example of **flawless charity**. She spent her whole life dedicated to Jesus. When Mary was told by the angel that she was to be the mother of the Christ, she accepted willingly and joyfully. This makes her a role model and a guide to the way Christians should serve God.

**c) Explain why Mary is the model of the Catholic Church (8 marks)**

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- The Bible describes Mary as a **perfect disciple** (follower of Jesus), a person of **true faith**, a **model of dedication** and an example of **flawless charity**. She spent her whole life dedicated to Jesus. She inspires Roman Catholics to take part in charities such as CAFOD and the SVP.
- Mary shows her dedication because she **had total faith in God** and in her son. She **did not question** God when she was told that she would have a child, even though she was a virgin. At the very end, she did not desert her son, but was one of his few followers to follow him right up to the foot of the cross. She is also an example of flawless charity and total self-giving. She did not hold back but gave her whole life to God.

**d) 'Mary should not be prayed to' (15)**

**Agree:**

- Prayer is a way of communicating with God. The Church defines prayer as **'raising the mind and heart to God'**. This means being totally focussed on God.
- Prayer is a way of communicating with God. The Church defines prayer as **'raising the mind and heart to God'**. This means being totally focussed on God.
- Roman Catholics are **monotheist** so they should focus prayers of adoration on God not Mary.
- The **Our Father** is the most important prayer that Jesus gave his disciples. This prayer is for God not Mary.

**Disagree:**

- Catholics hold Mary in great honour. She was chosen to be the human mother of God the Son, Jesus Christ and you will often hear her described as Mary, Mother of God.
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**b) Describe what Roman Catholics mean by the 'Body of Christ' (5 marks)**

- In the New Testament, the Church is described as **'the body of Christ'** especially by St Paul: **"Just as a body, though one, has many parts, but all its many parts form one body, so it is with Christ"**
- This means all members of the Church are united with Jesus. He is the head and all those who follow and believe in Jesus make up his body which is the Church. The word Church with a capital 'C' means the community of Christians throughout the world.
- Catholics consider themselves to be the physical form of Jesus on Earth (the Body of Christ). This means they must continue with his physical work, such as spreading the Word of God and caring for the sick teaching.
- Catholics believe that Jesus lives on through his followers and in the Church. This means that Church acts as Jesus' body in the world today. The Church teaches that each person within the Church has a different talent that they can use for the good of the Church. In the same way that each part of a body has a different function and is used for the good of the whole body.

**c) Explain how the Church is the 'Body of Christ' (8 marks)**

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- Christians become part of the Catholic Church, and therefore part of the Body of Christ, through baptism. At the **Eucharist (Holy Communion)** Catholics believe that they receive the Body of Christ.

**b) Describe the internal features of a catholic church (5 marks)**

- A Catholic church contains an **altar**. This is usually a stone or wooden table which all the congregation face. This is important because it reminds Christians of the sacrifice and death of Jesus on the cross. The altar also reminds Catholics of the meal Jesus shared with his disciples at the Last Supper. For Catholics, the Sacrament of the Eucharist or Mass is one of the most important sacraments.
- It contains a **font** where **baptisms** take place. This is important because Baptism is the first sacrament by which a person becomes a Christian. This is an important feature as it is where a child has their original sin washed away. It makes a child part of the Church which means they can now achieve Salvation that Jesus secured through his death and resurrection.
- It also contains a **crucifix**. This is a cross with an image of Jesus on. This is important because it serves as a reminder of the suffering and death of Jesus. Catholics believe that the death of Jesus was the price he paid for their **salvation**.

**c) Explain how the internal features of a catholic church represent beliefs about salvation (8 marks)**

- The **altar** is a table structure usually made out of stone. The main action of the Mass, the Eucharist, takes place at the altar. The priest blesses bread and wine here. The "Altar" reminds Christians of the **sacrifice and death of Jesus on the cross. Jesus offers salvation and redemption from sin.**
- The altar is also a table, reminding Catholics that they are sharing in a fellowship meal, as they recall the meal Jesus shared with his disciples at the Last Supper. For Catholics, the **Sacrament of the Eucharist** or Mass is one of the most important sacraments.
- The **Baptismal Font** is a big stone bowl filled with water where baptism takes place. Baptism is the first sacrament by which a person becomes a Christian. This is an important feature as it is where a child has their original sin washed away. It makes a child part of the Church which means they can now achieve Salvation that Jesus secured through his death and resurrection.
- A **tabernacle** is a safe-like place in which the consecrated host (body of Christ) are kept. It is a focus for private prayer and devotion. Catholics will genuflect (go down on one knee), towards the tabernacle in honour of the presence of Jesus. A sanctuary lamp (red candle) is found nearby, which reminds Catholics of the presence of God in the tabernacle.

**d) 'Churches should be plain so Christians can focus on God' (15)**

**Agree:**

- Making religious statues goes against the 2<sup>nd</sup> Commandment that **says "Do not worship idols"**.
- Abraham introduced **monotheism** and prevented his father from selling idols (statues) to worship. Christians should worship God alone and not worship statues of saints and Mary.
- If a Church has statues of Mary and the saints, then **people will focus on them instead of God and Jesus.**
- Some protestant churches have no statues so people aren't distracted and can just focus on the word of God.

**Disagree:**

- The **"Altar" reminds Christians of the sacrifice and death of Jesus on the cross.** Jesus offers salvation and redemption from sin.
- **The Baptismal Font** is a big stone bowl filled with water where baptism takes place. Baptism is the first sacrament by which a person becomes a Christian. This is an important feature as it is where a child has their original sin washed away. It makes a child part of the Church which means they can now achieve Salvation that Jesus secured through his death and resurrection.
- **A tabernacle** is a safe-like place in which the consecrated host (body of Christ) are kept. It is a focus for private prayer and devotion. Catholics will genuflect (go down on one knee), towards the tabernacle in honour of the presence of Jesus.
- **Stations of the Cross** – focus on the suffering and death of Jesus.

**b) Describe the external features of a catholic church (5 marks)**

- Traditionally churches face towards the east because this is the area of the world where Jesus lived and died. The church facing east focuses our attention on the life and death of Jesus. The sun rises in the east which symbolises the resurrection.
- Catholic churches often have towers or steeples. This shows that prayers that are said in the church are directed toward God in heaven. They also show a connection to God and heaven.
- Catholic churches are often cruciform shape. This means they are shaped as a cross. It represents the suffering and death of Jesus. Catholics believe Jesus died to achieve salvation.
- Very often stained glass is used in churches. They usually display stories from the Bible or lives of the saints.

**c) Explain how the external features of a church help Catholics worship God (8 marks)**

- Traditionally, churches face towards the East. For the first Christians, it was customary to pray facing toward the **Holy Land**, where Jesus was born, lived, died and rose again. Also the sun rises in the east and is a reminder of the **resurrection of Jesus** bringing new life.
- It is also common for churches to be cruciform (cross shaped). This is to signify the importance of the sacrifice and death of Jesus that achieved salvation. Jesus death was the **new Passover and new covenant**.
- Very often stained glass is used in churches. They usually display stories from the Bible or lives of the saints. **Towers and steeples represent prayer and worship rising up to heaven**, a sign of what takes place inside the building.
- Churches are often very tall with **domes or vaulted ceilings**. This creates a space which is pointing up showing a connection with God and heaven.

**b) Describe how the sacraments make Catholics part of the Body of Christ (5 marks)**

- The sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist (Holy Communion) are known as the sacraments of initiation. This means that they are the ceremonies through which people can become full members of the Roman Catholic Church.
- **At the service of baptism, water is poured on a baby's head while the priest or deacon says, 'I baptise you in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.'**
- During the Eucharist the priest re-enacts the Last Supper. People receive the bread and wine with Catholics believe to be the real presence of Jesus
- The next two sacraments are known as the sacraments of healing. These celebrate the healing power of Jesus as shown in the Gospels when Jesus forgave sins and healed the sick.
- The final two sacraments are known as the sacraments at the service. These help individuals to serve the community and bring about the salvation of others. Vows are made in these sacraments where commit their lives to each other, God and the Church.

**c) Explain how the sacraments help Catholics achieve salvation (8 marks)**

- **Baptism is the first sacrament** that helps Catholics achieve salvation. At the service of baptism, water is poured on a baby's head while the priest or deacon says, **'I baptise you in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.'** The person being baptised becomes part of the family of God.
- Roman Catholics have the sacrament of **reconciliation (confession)** in which they can ask God for forgiveness. In order to achieve salvation (eternal life with God) we have to ask for **God's mercy**.
- At the Last Supper, Jesus took bread and wine and asked his followers to re-enact the meal when they come together. Its signs are the bread and wine that Catholics receive at Mass – the body and blood of Christ. Catholics believe the **Eucharist, or Holy Communion**, is both a sacrifice and a meal. They believe in the real presence of Jesus, who died for humanity's sins.

**d) 'Baptism is the most important sacrament in the Church' (15 marks)**

**Agree:**

- Baptism is the first sacrament that helps Catholics achieve salvation.
- At the service of baptism, water is poured on a baby's head while the priest or deacon says, **'I baptise you in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.'**
- The person being baptised becomes part of the family of God. They are following in the footsteps of Jesus who was baptised.
- Baptism takes away original sin and gives a new birth in the Holy Spirit. Its sign is the pouring of water. Catholic families are encouraged to baptise their children soon after birth, however sometimes people are baptised later, or even as adults.

**Disagree:**

- As most Catholics are baptised as babies, **confirmation** is done when they are older meaning they can choose this sacrament themselves
- The Magisterium says that the Eucharist is the **"source and summit of Christian life"**
- At the Last Supper, Jesus took bread and wine and asked his followers to re-enact the meal when they come together. The Eucharist is more important because it follows the command of Jesus to **'Do this in memory of me'**
- **Reconciliation (confession)** helps people to achieve salvation

**b) Describe Roman Catholic beliefs about the Eucharist (5 marks)**

- The Mass or Eucharist is the service where Catholics gather to recall the Last Supper, when Jesus took bread and wine and asked his disciples to remember him when they did the same.
- Jesus said **“This is my body, take eat and eat it. Do this in memory of me”** and **“This is my blood, the blood of the new covenant”**. Catholics believe the Eucharist was the new promise or agreement that God made with all people.
- The word ‘Eucharist’ means **‘thanksgiving’** and for Catholics, it is the most regularly celebrated **sacrament**. A sacrament is a way in which a person can receive God’s mercy.
- Eucharist is said to be **‘the source and summit of the Christian life’**, because it unites Christians with God. Catholics believe they become closer to God because they receive Jesus in communion

**c) Explain why the Eucharist (Mass) is significant (important) for Roman Catholics (8)**

- The Mass or Eucharist is the service where Catholics gather to recall the Last Supper, when Jesus took bread and wine and asked his disciples to remember him when they did the same. Jesus said **“This is my body, take eat and eat it. Do this in memory of me”** and **“This is my blood, the blood of the new covenant”**. Catholics believe the Eucharist was the new promise or agreement that God made with all people.
- The word ‘Eucharist’ means **‘thanksgiving’** and for Catholics, it is the most regularly celebrated **sacrament**. A sacrament is a way in which a person can receive God’s grace (mercy).
- The Eucharist (Mass) is celebrated every day of the year except Good Friday and Easter Saturday. Catholics should attend Mass on Sunday and as often as they can as it is a way of **showing thanks to Jesus as he brought salvation through his death and resurrection**.
- Mass is said to be **‘the source and summit of the Christian life’**, because it unites Christians with God. Catholics believe they become closer to God because they receive Jesus in communion. By eating the bread and drinking the wine they become one with Jesus. The Mass re-enacts the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross, so it is the **highest form of prayer** that a believer can make.

**d) ‘Going to Mass is the most important part of Catholic life.’ (15 marks)**

**Agree:**

- Mass is said to be **‘the source and summit of the Christian life’**, because it unites Christians with God. Catholics believe they become closer to God because they receive Jesus in communion.
- Roman Catholics believe that Jesus is present in the Mass. They believe in **transubstantiation** which means the consecrated (blessed) bread and wine, become Jesus’ body and blood.
- The Mass re-enacts the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross, so it is the **highest form of prayer** that a believer can make.
- The word ‘Eucharist’ means **‘thanksgiving’** and for Catholics, it is the most regularly celebrated **sacrament**. This is what is celebrated at Mass each week.

**Disagree:**

- **Evangelisation is more important**. Jesus asked his followers to spread his message to all nations. This could be seen as more important than attending Mass each week.
- Some Christians might argue that **prayer and worship** is more important. You do not need to go to Church in order to be closer to God as prayer can be done at home.
- Some might argue that the **sacrament of baptism** is the most important part of Catholic life. Baptism follows the example of Jesus and washes away the original sin of the child.
- Many Christians would argue that **following the teachings and examples of Jesus** is more important than going to Mass. For example, following the Beatitudes or Jesus teachings in the Sermon on the Mount are more important.

**b) Describe Roman Catholic beliefs about evangelisation (5 marks)**

- Evangelisation literally means spreading the 'Gospel'.
- The word Gospel means 'good news'. This means Catholics have been given the responsibility to share the Gospel and the teachings of Jesus with others.
- They have a duty to bring people the message of Jesus so they can be saved by his death and resurrection. Jesus sent his apostles out into the world on a mission to **"make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit"** (Matthew 28:19-20).
- All Christians are called to continue this work of announcing the gospel to all people. Christians are expected to spread the gospel message locally, nationally and globally.

**c) Explain why evangelisation is important for Roman Catholics (8 marks)**

- Evangelisation is important because it literally means **spreading the 'Gospel'**. The word Gospel means **'good news'**. This means Catholics have been given the responsibility to share the Gospel and the teachings of Jesus with others. They have a duty to bring people the message of Jesus so they can be saved by his death and resurrection.
- It is also important because Jesus sent his apostles out into the world on a mission to **"make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit"**. All Christians are called to continue this work of announcing the gospel to all people. Christians are expected to spread the gospel message locally, nationally and globally.
- In 2013 Pope Francis wrote a letter to the world on the theme of the Church's mission of evangelisation in the modern world. It is called **Evangelii Gaudium**, which in Latin means **'The joy of the gospel'**. Pope Francis says the way to share the gospel is to show love and care for the weak, vulnerable and poor.
- Pope Francis wants **"a Church which is poor and for the poor"**, and for the Church to have a special love and care for **"above all the poor and the sick, those who are usually despised and overlooked"**



**b) Describe how Roman Catholics can spread the message of Jesus (5 marks)**

- Catholics are asked to evangelise locally (within your local area), nationally (throughout your country) and globally (throughout the world).
- The basic message of God's love is passed on by the parish (celebration of the Mass, sacraments, Bible study, charitable work, social events, parish retreats and outreach events)
- Individual Catholics might choose a career like teaching, medicine or caring which demonstrates Christ's love for the world.
- Catholics can attend national and international conferences. Young Catholics are invited to attend 'World Youth Day' which happens every three years in different parts of the world. Recent conferences were held in Sydney, Brazil and Poland.
- Working as a Catholic Missionary. These are Catholic men and women who travel to areas of the world to spread the message of Christianity. They help to set up Catholic churches, schools and hospitals.

**c) Explain how Roman Catholics can spread the message of Jesus (8 marks)**

- Catholics are asked to evangelise **locally (within your local area), nationally (throughout your country) and globally (throughout the world)**. The basic message of God's love is passed on by the parish (celebration of the Mass, sacraments, Bible study, charitable work, social events, parish retreats and outreach events)
- Individual Catholics might choose a **career like teaching, medicine or caring which demonstrates Christ's love for the world**. Whereas some Catholics can attend national and international conferences. Young Catholics are invited to attend 'World Youth Day' which happens every three years in different parts of the world. Recent conferences were held in Sydney, Brazil and Poland.
- They can spread the message of Jesus by working for **Catholic newspapers and magazines**. We have a Newspaper in our region called the Northern Cross which celebrates the different activities that schools and churches are involved in. There are also national Catholic newspapers such as the Catholic Herald and The Tablet.
- They could also spread the message by working for charities such as **CAFOD which help in some of the poorest countries in the world. Likewise, working for the SVP which is a charity that has many shops and groups throughout the UK**. It focuses on caring for the poor and the sick.

**d) 'Christians should force others to listen to their beliefs' (15 marks)**

**Agree:**

- Catholics have been given the responsibility to share the Gospel and the teachings of Jesus with others. They have a duty to bring people the message of Jesus so they can be saved by his death and resurrection.
- Jesus sent his apostles out into the world on a mission to **"make disciples of all nations"**
- Pope Francis taught Catholics that evangelisation was the first task of the Church. Christians have a duty to pass the message of Jesus on. He said: **"evangelization is first and foremost about preaching the Gospel"**
- Pope Francis said that the main reason for evangelisation is to **share the love of God**. Many Christians believe passing their beliefs on to other people is loving because they can receive salvation (a relationship with God)

**Disagree:**

- The **UK is a multi-faith society** in which people of different religion, and no religion, live alongside each other. No one has the right to force others to listen to their beliefs. This could lead to conflict amongst religions.
- The Catholic Church teaches that people of other faiths should be respected and Catholics should be sensitive to those who have no beliefs yet seek to do good. This means that Christians should not force their beliefs but **should let people have a free choice** about whether to believe in God or not.

## Life and Death Possible Exam Questions

### Part A Questions – Key word (2 marks)

You need to know the correct definitions of the following terms:

- Soul
- Magisterium
- Judgement
- Eternal Life
- Hell
- Heaven
- Death
- Resurrection

### Part B Questions – Describe (5 marks)

- Describe Catholic beliefs about euthanasia
- Describe Catholic beliefs about life after death
- Describe Catholic beliefs about heaven, hell and purgatory
- Describe Catholic beliefs about the magisterium
- Describe the features of the paschal candle
- Describe why Catholics pray
- Describe what happens in the Roman Catholic funeral service

### Part C Questions - Explain (8 marks)

- Explain why Catholics are against euthanasia
- Explain why Catholics believe in life after death
- Explain why the magisterium is important for Roman Catholics
- Explain why the paschal candle is important for Catholics
- Explain how the funeral service expresses beliefs about life after death
- Explain why prayer is important for Catholics

### Part D Questions – Statement (15 marks)

- 'Euthanasia is always wrong'
- 'There is no life after death'
- 'The resurrection proves there is life after death'
- 'The Pope is the most important person in the Catholic Church'
- 'Prayer is the most important part of Catholic life'
- 'Funerals are a time of celebration'

## Sin and Forgiveness Possible Exam Questions

### Part A Questions – Key word (2 marks)

You need to know the correct definitions of the following terms:

- Absolutism
- Relativism
- Sin
- Forgiveness
- Punishment
- Salvation
- Eucharist
- Evangelisation

### Part B Questions – Describe (5 marks)

- Describe the different theories of punishment
- Describe Roman Catholic teaching on capital punishment
- Describe Catholic beliefs about forgiveness
- Describe Catholic beliefs about salvation
- Describe the four marks of the Catholic Church
- Describe Catholic beliefs about Mary
- Describe what Catholics mean by the body of Christ
- Describe the internal and external features of a Catholic church
- Describe Roman Catholic beliefs about the Eucharist (Mass)
- Describe Catholic beliefs about evangelisation

### Part C Questions - Explain (8 marks)

- Explain what the Catholic Church teaches about capital punishment
- Explain why Roman Catholics believe we should forgive
- Explain how Catholics believe we can achieve salvation
- Explain why Mary is the model of the Church
- Explain how the features of a church represent beliefs about salvation
- Explain why the Eucharist (Mass) is important for Roman Catholics
- Explain why Catholics believe they should evangelise

### Part D Questions – Statement (15 marks)

- 'Capital punishment is always wrong'
- 'It is impossible to forgive everyone'
- 'A loving God should save everyone (salvation)'
- 'Catholics should pray to Mary'
- 'Churches should be plain so you can focus on God'
- 'Baptism is the most important sacrament in the Church'
- 'Going to Mass is the most important part of being Catholic'
- 'Christians should force others to listen to their beliefs'