

Year 9 RE Revision End point Revision

Your assessment will be next lesson this is to help you prepare for the assessment and give you an opportunity to ask any questions before your assessment

CONNECT TASK:
Complete your keyword grid. If you aren't certain about a term, leave it blank for us to complete later!

Theist	A term used when describing how Jesus gave up his own life to save humans from their sins.
Worship	A Muslim place of worship
Saviour	Someone who believes in God
Community	Any act that shows devotion or love for God, ranging from praying at home to attending a church service.
Incarnate	Arabic word for prayer
Zakah	To purify your wealth giving 2.5% to charity
	A shared sense of belonging for all groups in society.

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Assessment Lesson Rules

In your assessment lesson you will walk in to find a paper on your desk please write your name on the paper as soon as you sit down.

You must come in in silence and stay silent for the remainder of the lesson.

If you require assistance i.e. reading of the question please raise your hand.

If you finish before the lesson is complete you must proof read your responses and ask yourself is there anything else I can add.

Fold a piece of A3 into 8 sections and put on the following headings- you will need the front and the back

1. Key concepts
2. Does God exist?
3. Wisdom
4. Sikhi Life
5. Good, Bad, Right or Wrong
6. Religious Buildings and the poor
7. Reasons to agree with selling religious buildings
8. Reasons to disagree selling religious buildings

Key Concepts

Atheist - Someone who does not believe in God

Theist- Someone who believes in God

Agnostic- Someone who is not sure if God exists or not

Monotheism- Belief in one God

Cosmos- Universe

Telos- From Design

The Big Bang- Scientific explanation of the origin of the Universe

Ethics - How someone applies their morals to making decisions in a real-world situation

Morals - Standards of behaviour; principles of right and wrong.

Conscience - Inner voice that helps you decide what is right or wrong

Philosophy - The study of Ultimate questions

Does God exist?

No

- Big bang not God
- Evolution not Adam and Eve
- No scientific evidence
- No afterlife
- Existence of Evil

Yes

- Evidence in religious scripture/books
- Religious experience e.g. miracles
- Upbringing
- TV/media e.g. celebrities
- Awe and wonder of the world - beauty of nature
- Someone or something must have caused the world to exist
- So much evidence of design in the world

Wisdom

proverb

noun

plural noun: **proverbs**

a short, well-known saying, stating a general truth or piece of advice.

Evil causes people a problem. How can God be real if he let's evil and suffering take place?

What two types of evil are there?



Moral Evil -
suffering caused
by humans

Natural Evil -
suffering caused
by nature



Defence of the Problem of evil

God gave humans free will. Therefore, although he exists, he cannot interfere.

Suffering is not God's fault. Sin entered God's perfect world when the first humans, Adam and Eve, used their free will to turn away from God.

Experiencing bad things is all part of God's plan and humans should respond positively.

Many Christians believe that balance is important - humans need evil to appreciate goodness.

God is fair - people may suffer in their lives on Earth, but good people will be rewarded in Heaven.

The Story of Job

The Bible describes Job as a good man who loves God. The Devil argues to God that Job is only good because he has a happy life.

God allows the Devil to put Job's faith to the test by causing him to suffer the deaths of his livestock, servants and all of his children. Then the Devil inflicts painful sores all over Job's body.

Despite discouragement from his friends and his wife, Job remains faithful to God, but he begins to question God's fairness - why do wicked people flourish while good people suffer?

God appears to Job. He asks Job impossible questions, through which Job comes to appreciate that God's ways cannot be fully understood by human beings. God rewards Job by restoring his health, giving him more children and a very long and prosperous life.

OPTIONAL VIDEO <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GswSg2ohqmA>

Sikhi Life

Why is this important?

The Sikhi holy
book- the Guru
Granth Sahib

OPTIONAL VIDEO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ne39E5E1dAc>



Look at their holy book for guidance.
Call their holy book a Guru (teacher).
Collection of lessons from the ten gurus as
well as Sikh, Hindu and Muslim saints.
It is written in Punjabi (Guru Nanak's native
language)
Greatly respected by all Sikhs as the living
word of God.



Guru Nanak the founder (creator) of Sikhi

Taught a vision of equality across all groups in society, and he called for Sikhs to be fully socially engaged, offering selfless service (sewa).

This is seen in the Gurdwara (the place of worship) when all groups worship together, sit on the floor and all have equal roles.

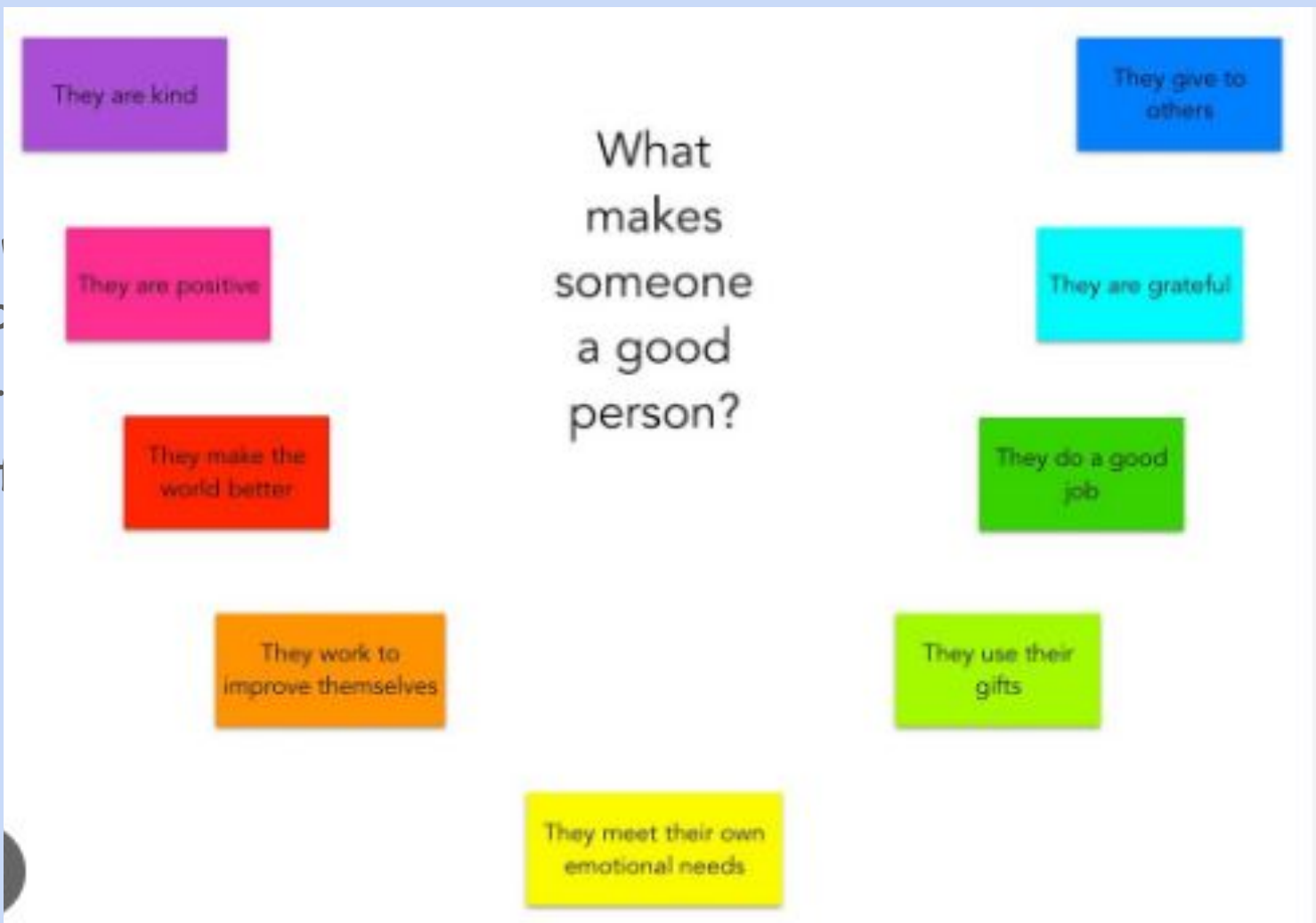
The Gurdwara also serves the community by offering a free kitchen (langar), to anyone.

Serving vegetarian food through donations and volunteers to either those who visit the kitchen or by going out in to the community itself.



In RE
concept
issues.

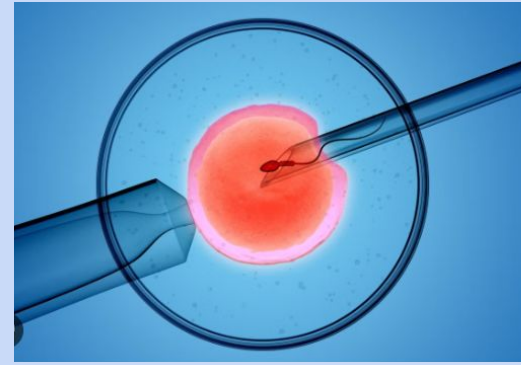
Part of



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IVF

In vitro fertilisation (IVF) is one of several techniques available to help people with fertility problems have a baby.



For many religious people, _____ gives life to all people, this is known as the _____ of life. Life is a _____ gift which should be protected and respected by all. Most Christians and Muslims believe life begins at _____ when sperm and egg meet and this is part of a bigger plan made by God. They believe from this moment it is a human life which has _____. For Christians, life is _____ which means 'special' because we were all made in the _____ of God and therefore we should treat life as a gift. Muslims also believe in the Sanctity of Life and see us as special parts of creation. Therefore with Ethical dilemmas such as issues of 'matters of life' religious believers would need to think carefully about IVF because these issues may interfere with God's plans for life.

Conception/ Special/ Rights/ God/ image/ Sacred /sanctity.

Religious Buildings and the Poor

What are Places of Worship used for?

Places like mosques, churches and gurdwaras offer spaces to worship, to learn, to have theological discussions, access services such as counselling, foodbanks, play groups, host social events.

Why is this important?

A place where communities can meet. A space people can conduct religious study and perform acts of devotion. A peaceful place where people can pray. A place people can meet other people with the same beliefs and world views.

But this comes at a cost - rent/mortgage, gas, electric, maintenance costs can be very expensive every month. Could this money be used to feed the poor instead?

For Selling Religious Buildings	Against Selling Religious Buildings
<p>1. Help the Needy: Selling unused religious buildings can provide money to help feed and support poor people who don't have enough to eat.</p>	<p>1. Respect for Beliefs: Religious buildings are important places for people's faith and culture. Selling them could upset and disrespect those beliefs.</p>
<p>2. Better Use of Space: If nobody's using the buildings for worship, they could be turned into places like shelters or community centers, which could help the poor directly.</p>	<p>2. Community Center: Religious buildings are often where communities come together for events and support. Selling them could take away this important space from the community.</p>
<p>3. Fairness: Selling these buildings can spread the money to help more people who are struggling, making society more fair.</p>	<p>3. Legal and Moral Concerns: There could be legal problems with selling religious buildings, and it might not feel right to some people to use them for something else.</p>
<p>4. Solve a Problem: It's a practical way to solve the problem of unused buildings and help those in need at the same time.</p>	<p>4. Cultural Importance: These buildings are part of our history and culture. Selling them might mean losing important parts of our heritage.</p>
<p>5. Make a Difference: Selling these buildings can make a big difference to people's lives who are struggling, providing them with food, shelter, and support.</p>	<p>5. Long-Term Impact: Selling religious buildings might help now, but it could have bad effects in the future, like losing important landmarks or community spaces.</p>

You do!

TASK... Choose which topic you would like to spend more time revising. Write down 3 questions for someone else to answer. You might be able to answer someone else's and help them out!