

Religious Studies

Exam Duration	Paper 1 - 1 hour 45 Minutes Paper 2 - 1 Hour	Equipment	Black pen x 2
Revision Resources	Class notes. Revision mind maps provided in class.		
Exam Revision Checklist			
Content		Revised?	
Christianity			
3.1.2.1	<p>Beliefs and teachings: The nature of God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Omni's ● Problem of evil and suffering ● The Trinity <p>Beliefs about Creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Genesis 1: 1-3 ● Including the role of the Word and Spirit (John 1:1-3) <p>Beliefs about the afterlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Resurrection ● Life after death ● Judgement ● Heaven and hell <p>Jesus and salvation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God ● The crucifixion, resurrection and ascension. ● Sin, including original sin. ● The means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit. ● The role of Christ in salvation including the idea of atonement. 		
3.1.2.2	<p>Worship and festivals Different forms of worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liturgical vs non – liturgical ● Prayer ● The Sacraments ● Pilgrimage <p>Role of the Church in the local and worldwide community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The role of the Church in the local community, including food banks and 		

	<p>street pastors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth. <p>The importance of the worldwide Church including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working for reconciliation. • How Christian churches respond to persecution. • The work of one of the following: Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD), Christian Aid, Tearfund. 	
Judaism		
3.1.6.1	<p>Beliefs and teachings: Key beliefs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God as one. • God as creator. • God as law – giver and judge, loving and merciful. • The divine presence (Shekhinah). • Life after death including resurrection and resurrection. • Messiah <p>The Covenant and the Mitzvot.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promised land and covenant with Abraham. • Covenant at Sinai including the role of Moses and the 10 Commandments. • Key moral principles including justice, healing the world, charity and kindness to others. • Sanctity of life including the concept of 'saving a life' (Pikuach Nefesh). • Free will and the 613 mitzvot. • Mitvot between man and God and man and man 	
3.1.6.2	<p>Practices: Synagogue and worship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the synagogue. • Design and religious features of the synagogue. • Public acts of worship. • Shabbat in the home and the synagogue. • Worship in the home and private prayer. • Tenakh (written law) and Talmud 	

	<p>(oral law) Family life and festivals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brit Milah ● Bar and Bat Mitzvah ● Marriage ● Mourning ● Dietary laws – Kosher and trefar ● Festivals and their importance including the origins and meanings of Rosh Hashanah / Yom Kippur and Pesach. 	
Thematic Studies.		
3.2.1.4	<p>Religion Peace and Conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Peace ● Justice ● Forgiveness ● Reconciliation. ● Violence, including violent protest. ● ● Terrorism. ● Reasons for war, including greed, self-defence and retaliation. ● The just war theory, including the criteria for a just war and holy war. ● Pacifism. ● Religion and belief as a cause of war and violence in the contemporary world. ● Religion and peace-making in the contemporary world including the work of individuals influenced by religious teaching. ● Religious responses to the victims of war including the work of one present day religious organisation. 	
3.2.1.5	<p>Religion Crime and Punishment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Corporal punishment. ● Death penalty. ● Forgiveness. ● Good and evil intentions and actions, including whether it can ever be good to cause suffering. ● Reasons for crime. ● Views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft and murder. ● The aims of punishment. ● The treatment of criminals. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forgiveness.• The death penalty.• Ethical arguments related to the death penalty, including those based on the principle of utility and sanctity of life.	
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