



Year 7 Module Two Knowledge Organiser

Advent

Advent is the first day of the Liturgical year and begins a four week period of preparation for the birth of Jesus.



The Advent wreath:

- The circle: The circle of the wreath reminds Christians of God.
- The greenery: The green of the wreath speaks of the hope that Christians have in God.
- The Candles: **Hope, Peace, Love, Joy** and white candle for the the birth of Jesus

Why is it important?

It reminds Catholics that God's love is eternal It gives Catholics hope for new life in Jesus

Christmas/ The Nativity

What is it? The festival that celebrates the birth of Jesus

SOWA: **The Gospel of Luke and Matthew**

Luke

- Mary and Joseph travelled to Bethlehem to register in the census
- The Angels appeared to the Shepherds to tell them the good news

Matthew

- The wise men followed the star that led them to Jesus. They brought him gifts.
- King Herod was looking for Jesus

Other ways of praying (popular piety)

Non-liturgical worship/Popular Piety:

worship that does not follow a strict pattern set out by the church

The Rosary:



- Draws us closer to Jesus and Jesus Mary
- Catholic prayer of devotion
- They allow Catholics to focus on the works of Mary and the faith she had in GodS

Stations of the Cross:

- 14 stations following the death of Jesus
- Allow Catholics to reflect on His suffering

SOWA: **"These expressions of piety extend the liturgical life of the Church" Catechism**

The Creed

- Statement of belief for Christians.
- Said every Sunday during Mass and on special feast days.

Beliefs found in the creed:

- God is all powerful
- Catholics believe in ONE God (monotheistic)
- Jesus died for our sins
- The four marks: They believe the Church is one, holy, Catholic and Apostolic

Holy Week

In 2022 Easter Sunday is on **17 April**. The week leading up to Easter is called **Holy Week**.

- **Palm Sunday** The Sunday before Easter. It is the first day of Holy Week and celebrates Jesus's arrival in **Jerusalem** riding on a donkey. Crowds of people greeted him with **palm branches**.
- **Maundy Thursday** The Thursday before Easter Day. Christians remember when Jesus ate the **Passover meal** with his disciples, breaking bread and drinking wine. Christians refer to this meal as the **Last Supper**.
- **Good Friday** The Friday before Easter Sunday. It commemorates the execution of Jesus by **crucifixion**. It is a day of mourning in church. Christians remember Jesus's suffering and death on the cross, and what this means.
- **Easter Sunday-** marks Jesus's **resurrection**. On Sunday **Mary Magdalene** and some of Jesus's disciples visited his tomb. They found the stone had been moved and that Jesus's body had gone. Jesus was seen later that day. His followers realised that God had raised Jesus from the dead.

The Resurrection

What is it?

- When Jesus rose from the dead
- What happened?
- Mary Magdalene and some of Jesus disciples went of to his tomb on Easter Sunday and found Jesus's body wasn't there. Jesus was later seen that day and he appeared in front of many people.



Why is it important:?

- It shows the power of God to perform miracles
- Shows Jesus was the Son of God
- Jesus died to pay for the sin of man, and resurrection shows God can overcome death and forgive sin
- Christians can look forward to a resurrection as Jesus did

SOWA: **"For if the dead are not raised, then Christ has not been raised either. (1 Corinthians 15:16)"**

Life After Death

What is it? Christian beliefs about life after death are based on the **resurrection** of Jesus. Jesus died to pay the penalty for man's sin and the relationship with God is restored. This is called atonement. When Jesus then resurrected is shows a victory over sin and death. Although physical death still happens, those who believe in Christ and live good lives will be given eternal life in **Heaven**.

- Heaven: Eternal life with God
- Hell: Eternal life without God, punishment for sin
- Purgatory: An intermediate place where forgivable sins are forgiven so a person can eventually go to heaven

Judgement: The belief that God will judge people to determine where they go in the afterlife.

SOWA: **The parable of the Sheep and the Goats**

"All the nations will be gathered before him, and he will separate people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats, and he will put the sheep at his right hand and the goats at the left".

(Matthew 25)

Key Words

Advent: the 4 week period before Christmas

Nativity: The birth of Jesus as described in the Gospels

Liturgical worship: worship in a structured way

Popular Piety/Non-liturgical worship: worship that does not follow a strict pattern set out by the church

The Creed: Statement of belief for Christians.

Monotheistic: Belief in one God

Incarnate: God in human flesh (Jesus)

Resurrection: raising from the dead

Atonement: Paying the price of sin

Judgement: Where God judges someone to decide where they will go in the afterlife