



Year 7 Module Three Knowledge Organiser

Features of a church

Roman Catholic church:

- Lectern – Bible read from here
- Altar – Priest consecrates the bread and wine here, remembers the Last Supper
- Tabernacle – Holds the consecrated Host
- Baptismal font – Used to Baptise babies
- Confessional - A small room where a person makes their confession



Non-Roman Catholic church

- Pulpit: A small raised platform where the sermon explaining the Bible reading is preached from.
- Communion rail: Divides the sanctuary from the chancel. People kneel at the rail to receive Holy Communion.

SOWA: You learn your faith through the [church] building; they are sermons in stone, and that's why they're so important" Duncan Stroik

What is Vocation?

What is religious vocation?

Giving your life to God

Types of Vocations:

- Vowed Vocation
- Marriage Vocation
- Single Vocation
- Ordained Life

Examples of Religious Vocation:

Nun, Chaplain, Priest, Bishop, Pope, Marriage

Why are Vocations important?

- It is a calling from God that must be answered
- Vocations are important to Catholics because they are a way of showing love to God.
- Another reason vocations are important to Catholics is because they are a way of showing love to others.
- **SOWA:** "Love thy Neighbour"



Marriage

How is marriage a vocation?

Marriage is a vocation because some Catholics are called to perform the Sacrament of marriage and to raise their family as Catholics.

Symbols of marriage:

Vows – Promises made

Rings – God's love has no beginning and no end

Why is Marriage important?

- Marriage mirrors the love which God has for us
- Marriage is given by God-unites a couple.
- Marriage is a sign of commitment to another person.
- **SOWA:** "What God has put together, let no man put asunder" (Marriage Vows)



Key Words:

Church (CAPITAL C): The group of Christians that make up the denomination
church (lower case c): The building where Christians worship

Vocation: A calling from God

Diocese: a district under the pastoral care of a bishop in the Christian Church

Priest: is in charge of a Parish

Bishop: Head of a diocese.

Archbishop: Head of an arch diocese.

Cardinal is a bishop chosen by the Pope

Pope is the Head of the Catholic Church

Magisterium: The living teaching office of the Catholic Church (Pope & Bishops)

Diocese: a district under the pastoral care of a bishop in the Christian Church

Apostolic Succession: The teachings of Jesus passed down through the Apostles to the Magisterium

Role of the Chaplain

Where would you need a Chaplain?

Schools, Hospitals, Prisons & in the Army

What is the role of a School Chaplain?

- To be a faith presence in the school
- The planning, organisation and leadership of prayer and worship
- Mass services in the school – Weekly Mass, Whole School Mass & Carol Concerts
- Plan retreats for staff and students

Why is the Role of the Chaplain important?

- They bring the message of God into the school community
- They care and support those who may be suffering
- They help raise money for charities

Nuns

Carmelite Nuns: A nun who dedicates their life to prayer

Apostolic Nuns: A nun who works in the community

Vows a nun takes:

- **Chastity:** They agree to remain celibate and never marry
- **Poverty:** The vow of poverty means that they have only the possessions that they require
- **Obedience:** Promising to obey the rules, teachings and instructions set down by the Church

Role of a Nun:

- Holiness
- Prayer
- Charity & Care
- Educating
- Supporting the Church



Bishops

A diocese will include all of the Catholic churches within a certain area, the Bishop of that area has a duty to look after all of these churches.

A bishop will wear:

- Purple clothing
- Mitre
- Crosier
- Pectoral Cross



Why are Bishops important?

- Bishops are important because they look after a diocese.
- Bishops are important because they perform the Sacrament of Confirmation.
- Bishops are important because they perform the Sacrament of Holy Orders.
- **SOWA:** "Go and make disciples of all nations"

Magisterium – Election/Pope Francis

Magisterium:

- **SOWA:** Catechism says the Pope and the bishops are "the living teaching office of the Church"
- They interpret the Bible
- Made of up the Pope and his Bishops
 - **Pope:** Head of the Catholic Church
 - **Bishop:** Head of a diocese.

Requirements to be Pope:

- Be Catholic
- Be a man
- Be a cardinal (a bishop chosen by the Pope of an arch diocese)
- unmarried and willing to remain celibate

Steps to become a Pope:

1. Become a priest
2. Become a Bishop
3. Become a cardinal

Election of a new Pope:

- Cardinals are isolated
- Vote 4 times a day
- say a long Latin phrase before casting the ballot
- Must get a 2/3 majority,
- Burn the ballots if a majority is not decided.



Apostolic Succession & The First Pope

Beliefs about Apostolic Succession:

- The teachings of Jesus were passed on to the Disciples, they were told to "Go and make disciples of all nations" **SOWA**
- Teachings were passed on through Pope's throughout time
- The Magisterium (Pope & Bishops) can now interpret the Bible today as they have been passed on the teachings of Jesus

St Peter:

- First Pope of the Catholic Church
- Unbroken line of Popes from St. Peter – Francis
- Peter helped spread the word of Jesus to Gentiles (non Jews)
- Was crucified upside down
- Jesus deemed him the rock of the Church
- **SOWA:** Matthew: You are Peter and, on this rock, I will build my Church

