



# *Sources of Wisdom for Eduqas* **Christianity – answers and examples**

These answers and examples should help you to learn more about the Bible passages which relate to the Christianity component of your GCSE RS course. You can use them to get help if you are stuck and to check your answers when you have finished them, and to improve your work if you can.

For many of the questions, there could be more than one way of writing a good answer – in these cases, we've given some examples of what a good answer might say, but there are also other things that you could correctly use in your answer.

The questions are in bold, and the answers and examples are in italics.

## **An overview of the Bible (pages 1-3)**

**What does Paul say about why Christians should use the Bible?**

*'It is useful for teaching the truth, rebuking error (which means correcting wrong ideas), correcting faults and giving instruction for right living (by which Paul meant living in accordance with God's guidance and expectations).'*

**What do you think Paul would say about how Christians should use the Bible?**

*Your answer will depend on what you think, but the things that it seems likely he might have said could be: trusting in what it says, praying to read it wisely and listening to what it says carefully.*

**Why might Christians describe the Bible as containing wisdom and having authority?**

*Things you could say might include: They believe it is inspired by God and that it is one of the ways that God guides humans. They might believe that it reports actual events and that things happened just as it describes, or they might believe that it is OK to interpret it for modern times and read parts of it at least in non-literal ways.*

**For Christians, is the Bible like ...?**

*They might say that it is like a mirror, because it helps them to see and understand themselves more clearly. They might say that it is like a gateway, because it can be the entrance to a Christian way of living. They probably wouldn't say that it is like a revolving door, because it tells a story rather than going round in circles. They might say that it is like a cloak, because in places it uses cryptic language and is hard to see through. They might say that it is like a guidebook for life, but not one with easy answers. They probably wouldn't say that it is like a bag of Lego, because it's not supposed to be something that you can make whatever you want to out of it. They might say that it is like a packet of seeds, because it can plant new ideas which grow. They might say that it is like the internet, because some Bible books refer to each other, a little bit like hyperlinks.*

## **Creation (pages 4-6)**

**Highlight a reference to 'the Spirit of God'.**

*You can find it on line 3 where it says '... and the Spirit of God was moving over the water.'*

**At the end of each day, how does God feel about creation?**

*He is pleased with what he saw. On the sixth day, he is 'very pleased'.*

**Highlight where God appears to be plural – ‘we’ and ‘us’.**

*You can find this at the start of the sixth day, where it says ‘Then God said, “And now we will make human beings; they will be like us and resemble us.”’*

**At each stage of the story, God makes creation happen by commanding it to happen. List all of God’s commands in order.**

1. *Let there be light.*
2. *Let there be a dome to divide the water and to keep it in two separate places.*
3. *Let the water below the sky come together in one place, so that land will appear.*
4. *Let lights appear in the sky to separate day and night*
5. *Let the water be filled with many kinds of living beings, and let the air be filled with birds.*
6. *Let the earth produce all kinds of animal life.*
7. *And now we will make human beings.*

**Which lines from Genesis chapter 1 describe these beliefs which all Christians hold in common?**

- a) Creation was initiated by God – *‘In the beginning, when God created the universe ...’*
- b) God is supremely powerful – *any of the times when God commands something to come into existence, such as ‘Then God commanded, “Let there be light”’*
- c) God is pleased with his creation – *at the end of most of the days, it says that God is pleased with what he has made.*

## **The Garden of Eden (pages 8-9)**

**How does God make the man?**

*He takes some soil from the ground and forms the man’s body out of it, before giving him life by breathing ‘life-giving breath’ into his nostrils.*

**What role does God give the man?**

*The man’s role is to look after the garden – God tells him to cultivate and guard it.*

**What does God forbid the man to do?**

*God tells him not to eat the fruit from the tree that gives knowledge of what is good and bad.*

**What does God say about why two humans are created?**

*God says ‘It is not good for the man to live alone. I will make a suitable companion to help him.’*

**How does God create the woman?**

*He makes the man fall into a deep sleep and removes one of his ribs. From the rib, God forms the woman.*

## **The Fall of Mankind (pages 10-13)**

**What role does the snake play in Genesis 3?**

*The snake, which is often identified as being the devil, tempts Adam and Eve to eat the fruit from the tree that gives knowledge of what is good and bad, which God had told them not to do. The snake convinces them that God didn’t want them to eat the fruit because it would make them like God.*

**Highlight the ways in which the snake tempts Eve to eat the fruit.**

*The snake says that what God had said was not true, and suggests that God had a different reason for wanting them to leave the fruit alone – that the humans would then become like God.*

**How does this next part of the story show that the relationship has been damaged?**

*Earlier in the story, the man and the woman walked and talked with God in the garden. Now, they hide from him. When God finds them, they make excuses about why they ate the fruit rather than being honest. The relationship has gone from trust to suspicion and deceit.*

**Christians believe that sin has consequences. Highlight the ways in which Adam and Eve are punished for eating the fruit.**

*For Eve, childbirth will be painful and she will be 'subject' to Adam. For Adam, he will need to work hard to produce enough food to support them, and when he dies he will go back to the soil again.*

**Which of these would you say are evidence of human sin?**

*Apart from 'earthquakes', they are all possible answers. Sometimes it might depend on the circumstances in which they have happened. For example, a drought might be caused by weather conditions but be made worse by human greed or a lack of concern for those who are suffering, whereas bullying and racism are things which are very widely seen as always being wrong.*

## God's omnipotence (pages 14-15)

**In both of these passages, highlight the examples of God issuing commands or causing events to happen.**

*Exodus chapter 7 verses 19–21*

*"Tell Aaron to take his stick and hold it out over off the rivers, canals and pools in Egypt"  
'... all the water in it was turned into blood.'*

*Exodus chapter 14 verses 15–22*

*"Tell the people to move forward. Lift up your stick and hold it out over the sea."  
The pillar of cloud also moved ...'  
The LORD drove the sea back with a strong east wind. It blew all night and turned the sea into dry land.'*

**What is God like in this story? Circle three words below, and there is space for you to add some of your own.**

*There are no fixed right or wrong answers here – how you answer depends on how you understand the story. Words you could circle are 'powerful', 'fierce' and 'loyal', perhaps 'persistent' and 'vengeful' but probably not 'creative', 'kind' or 'forgiving', despite those all being characteristics which Christians ascribe to God.*

**What messages can a Christian take from the Exodus story? Circle one and/or add your own.**

*Again, the choice you make will depend on how you understand the story. Any of them could be the right answer. The most obvious is 'God is all-powerful', but the story also shows that God cares about the Israelites and would intervene to help them.*

## The Story of Job (pages 16-18)

**Highlight where the answers to these questions can be found in the story of Job.**

Who suggested to God that Job was only faithful because he was wealthy?

*Satan*

Did God recognise that Job was a faithful and good man?

*Yes; God says "There is no one on earth as faithful and good as he is."*

What was Satan trying to get Job to do?

*"He will curse you to your face!"*

What did Job lose?

*His wealth, his children and household and his health.*

What did Job's friends say about why God allowed him to suffer?

*That his suffering was a punishment for wickedness.*

What did Job ask God for?

*An explanation about why he had allowed such misfortune to happen to him.*

How did God respond to Job's question?

*He reminded Job that he was a mere human without the vast knowledge of God.*

**Box 8, the end of the story, has been left blank. You will find out how Job answered God on the next page. For now, fill in the box with your thoughts on what Job might say.**

**What might he have learned about why suffering happens in the world?**

**How might his suffering have changed him or his beliefs?**

**What questions might he still have?**

*How you do this will depend on how you think Job might have been affected by what has happened to him in the story so far, so there are no right or wrong answers here.*

**What does Job say he now knows?**

*Job says that he knows that God is omnipotent – he is all-powerful and that he can do anything he wants to.*

**What does Job say about being 'ashamed'?**

*He says that he is ashamed of all that he has said, and this causes him to repent – he is sorry that he took God to task over the suffering he experienced.*

**Which question does the book of Job provide a better answer to – why suffering happens or how to cope with suffering when it happens to you?**

*How you answer this question depends on your view of the story of Job, and there is no right or wrong answer as long as you have given your reasons why. The best answers will have referred to parts of the story to back up what you have said.*

## God's Omnibenevolence (page 19)

**How is God's nature described in this Psalm?**

*The Psalm says that God is merciful and loving, patient, kind and faithful.*

**The Psalm describes God as 'always' patient, kind and faithful. Christians believe that God is always the same and never changes. What do you think that means for them?**

*Most Christians agree that while it is possible for humans to know God, it is not possible for human minds to fully understand him. Their belief that God is unchanging might give them a sense of security that God is consistent. It might reassure them of God's love for them, no matter what else might be going on. Perhaps most importantly, if God is unchanging, so must be the promises that Christians believe that he has made to humans.*

**How might this passage give reassurance to Christians who, like Job, are facing difficulties, or who feel as if they are a long way from God?**

*As we saw on the previous pages, Job suffered greatly despite having done no wrong, and he didn't understand why God would allow it. What Paul wrote in his letter to the Roman Christians emphasises that nothing at all will stop God from being loving towards humans, so it might reassure Christians today that God's love for them carries on despite their difficulties.*

## The Nature of God and Jesus (pages 20-21)

**Highlight what the first verse says about how God feels about the world.**

*'For God loved the world so much ...'*

**In a different colour, highlight what it says he gave.**

*'... he gave his only Son...'*

**In a third colour, highlight what is required of people to ensure that get eternal life.**

*'... believes in him ...'*

**How could the two verses on this page from John's Gospel be used as an example of God's omnibenevolence?**

*They say that the cause of Jesus coming to earth and dying was that God loved the world, and that he did not send him to judge the world but to save it.*

**Write one word to express how John's audience might have felt about God's omnibenevolence, and design an emoji to express this reaction.**

*What word you choose and what which emoji you draw is up to you. John was writing to Christians, so the word should probably be something like 'pleased', 'gratitude', or 'joy' and the emoji should show this.*

**Who does Jesus mean by 'the Father'?**

*By 'the Father', Jesus means God.*

**Who is 'I' in this passage?**

*The 'I' in this passage is Jesus.*

**Write one word to express how John's audience might have felt about this, and design an emoji to express this reaction.**

*What word you choose and what which emoji you draw is up to you. The idea that a god could become human was unlike other religious ideas at the time when John wrote, so the word could be something like 'surprised' or 'shocked'.*

**I am the Father and the Father is in me.' What line from John 10 is echoed here?**

*It echoes when Jesus says "The Father and I are one" earlier in John's Gospel.*

**Jesus' phrase 'I am the way the truth and the life' refers to specific ways Jesus' followers believe they can trust him.**

*The way = Jesus represents the only path that leads to God.*

*The truth = Jesus' teachings come from God are and totally reliable.*

*The life = Jesus offers and new future and a new hope for humanity.*

## **Incarnation (pages 22-23)**

**Highlight a passage in Luke chapter 1 which explains God's relationship to Jesus.**

*"He ... will be called the Son of the Most High God."*

**Highlight lines that show God's plans for Jesus.**

*"The Lord God will make him a king ... his kingdom will never end!"*

**Highlight the lines that show Jesus was a descendent of King David.**

*"... as his ancestor David was ..."*

**Which sections of these passage show that Jesus' birth was**

- miraculous? The angel tells Mary that she will become pregnant despite her being a virgin, which is usually impossible.*
- humble? Mary gave birth to Jesus in a stable and laid him in a manger (a food trough) because there was no room for them to stay in the inn.*
- royal? Jesus was descended from David, one of the kings of Israel in the Old Testament. He is the same David who killed the giant Goliath in the Old Testament story.*

**The word 'incarnate' means 'into flesh', or 'taking on a body.'** Christians believe that Jesus was God who became fully human.

**Write one line from either of the passages which shows Jesus was divine.**

*You could have "He will be called the Son of the Most High God" or "For this reason the holy child will be called the Son of God".*

**Write one line from either of the passages which shows Jesus was human.**

*You could have "You will become pregnant and give birth to a son' or 'She was pregnant, and while they were in Bethlehem, the time came for her to have her baby".*

## The Word of God (pages 24-25)

Draw lines to show where the following Christian beliefs about Jesus can be found in John chapter 1.

Jesus had always existed, since before God created the world – *'In the beginning the Word already existed'*

Jesus took part in creation – *'Through him God made all things'*

Jesus brings life – *'The Word was the source of life'*

Jesus is the light – *'The light shines in the darkness'*

Jesus became human (incarnation) – *'The Word became a human being'*.

Match up the part of the creation story on the left with what Christians believe about the Holy Trinity on the right.

*Sometimes God is referred to in the plural, as 'we' or 'us' = Christians believe that God exists in three 'persons', Father, Son and Holy Spirit.*

*God created all things by his 'Word'. = Christians believe that Jesus was part of God from the start of time, and that he had a role to play in creation.*

*The 'Spirit of God' moves over the water at the beginning of creation. = Christians believe that the Holy Spirit was part of God from the beginning of time.*

## The Last Supper (pages 26-27)

Which words from the passage might a Catholic use to explain what he or she believes about transubstantiation?

*"This is my body" and "This is my blood".*

In some more informal Holy Communion services, the bread and the wine are passed from one worshipper to another. Which words from the passage might explain why this is done?

*"Take this and share it among yourselves".*

How could a Christian use this passage to show that Jesus was willing to be a sacrifice? (For an extra challenge, try to use the word 'omniscient' in your answer.)

*The events in this passage take place just before Jesus is betrayed by Judas and arrested, after which he will be killed. He seems to know that this will happen to him – what he says about his body and blood foreshadows his death. Yet he doesn't do anything to avoid being betrayed and arrested. Instead, he lets it happen to him. To be 'omniscient' is to know everything.*

## The Crucifixion (pages 28-29)

The crown of thorns and the 'king of the Jews' sign were supposed to be a mockery of Jesus. Highlight them and the other ways in which Jesus is mocked.

*When Pilate's soldiers make him wear a scarlet robe and a crown out of sharp thorns, force him to carry a stick and say to him "Long live the king of the Jews", they are sarcastically mocking Jesus. They spit on him and hit him with the stick. When he was on the cross, they put up a sign saying "This is Jesus, the King of the Jews."*

Christians may wear a cross or crucifix as a symbol of their faith. Explain what it might mean to them.

*Although they are sometimes just worn as fashion items, for Christians wearing a cross or crucifix can be both a reminder to themselves of what they believe was Jesus' sacrifice, and also a badge which proclaims their beliefs to others.*

**Jesus died in a terribly painful, drawn-out and humiliating way. Christians believe that Jesus was omnipotent. Why didn't he just come down from the cross as people suggested?**

*If Jesus was omnipotent, then he could have come down from the cross. On a different occasion, earlier on in the story, when he is cornered by a hostile crowd he simply walks through them and they are unable to harm him. However, Christians believe that Jesus' death was necessary in order to atone for human sinfulness and wrongdoing. They believe that if he hadn't gone through with it then salvation would not be possible for anyone, and that he did so shows God's love for humankind.*

**A strange event occurs around Jesus' death. Highlight this in the text.**

*'At noon the whole country was covered with darkness, which lasted for three hours.'*

**Jesus speaks to God before he dies. Highlight his words.**

*"My God, my God, why did you abandon me?" In the stories of the crucifixion in the Gospels, Jesus does not go to his death eagerly, but with great courage. He suffers on the cross, including by being deeply distressed and even experiencing this sense of abandonment.*

## **Salvation and Atonement (pages 30-32)**

**Highlight what the goat carries when it is led out into the desert.**

*'... the heavy burden of Israel's sins ...'*

**How would the Israelites' feelings be different before and after the scapegoat was sent into the desert? You can draw your answer if you want to.**

*There will be different ways of explaining or drawing this. Before, the Israelites probably felt bad about having sinned. Afterwards, while they might still feel some guilt about having committed the sins in the first place, the Israelites probably felt relief that their sins had been taken away in this ritual, and that things had been made right between them and God. Also, they probably felt gratitude to God that he would accept this way of doing atonement rather than holding their sins against them forever.*

**Use three different colours to highlight where the passage shows that the suffering servant:**

was blameless – *'... because of our sins he was wounded, [he was] beaten because of the evil we did.'*

suffered – *'... he endured suffering and pain.' '... he endured the suffering that should have been ours, the pain that we should have borne.' 'He was treated harshly...'*

was killed – *'He was put to death for the sins of our people. He was placed in a grave... even though he had never committed a crime or ever told a lie'*

**Christians often make comparisons between Jesus and the scapegoat and the suffering servant. They might refer to these passages as being prophecies which foretell or predict what Jesus would be like and what he would do.**

**Can you see any comparisons between:**

**The scapegoat and Jesus?** *Christians believe that the death of Jesus was atonement for human sin, so they might see that as a way in which Jesus and the scapegoat are similar.*

**The suffering servant and Jesus?** *Like the suffering servant, Jesus died despite being personally blameless (Christians believe that Jesus did not commit any sins). There is also a similarity between the way that the people don't understand about the suffering servant and ignore and reject him and some episodes in Jesus' life, such as when the passers-by mock him at the crucifixion.*

## The Resurrection and Ascension (pages 33-34)

**Write words and draw emojis to describe how the women were feeling at different points in the story.**

*There are lots of different ways to do this, but your words and emojis probably include sadness, surprise, fear, happiness, and possibly being puzzled about what was happening when they saw the angels and perhaps even being annoyed when the other disciples wouldn't believe them at first.*

**What two things had changed since Jesus' body had been placed in the tomb?**

*The stone was rolled away so that the entrance was open, and Jesus' body was gone.*

**How do the events of this passage seem to fulfil this prophecy of Jesus from earlier in his ministry: 'The Son of Man (meaning Jesus) must be handed over to sinners to be crucified, and three days later rise to life'?**

*By this stage in the story, all of those things had happened – Jesus had been betrayed by Judas and arrested in the garden of Gethsemane and crucified before he was resurrected on the third day after the crucifixion. Some Christians might see that he knew what the future held for him as an indication of omniscience (being all-knowing) on Jesus' part.*

## 1 Corinthians chapter 15 (pages 35-37)

**Highlight the reason Paul gives for why Christ died.**

*'Christ died for our sins'*

**Highlight the people who Paul says have witnessed Jesus' resurrection.**

*'...he appeared to Peter and then to all twelve apostles. Then he appeared to more than 500 of his followers ...' and 'Then he appeared to James, and afterward to all of the apostles.'*

**What can you say about Paul's view of the significance of Jesus if he calls him 'Christ'?**

*'Christ' is a title given to Jesus by those who believe that he was a saviour figure known as the Messiah. When Paul uses that title for Jesus, he is claiming that Jesus is the Son of God and the most significant person in history.*

**Do these events explain why Paul gives Jesus the title of 'Christ'?**

*Paul's belief that Jesus rose from the dead three days after he died, supported by the fact that he thinks there were eyewitnesses who saw Jesus, does help to explain why he uses the title 'Christ' for Jesus. Equally important in identifying Jesus as 'Christ' is Paul's belief that his death was 'for our sins', i.e. he thinks that Jesus' death in atonement for human sins and his resurrection taken together are evidence that Jesus was 'Christ'.*

**Some of the Christians of Corinth seem to have not believed that the dead could be raised to life. Which of these words sums up Paul's ideas about how important the resurrection is?**

*The best answers are probably 'essential', 'vital', 'fundamental', 'crucial' and 'necessary'. Paul might also have said that the resurrection was 'basic', in the sense that it is one of the most essential and core elements of Christian belief. He probably wouldn't have said that it was 'optional' or 'extra', as those are things that he was writing to the Corinthians to persuade them that the resurrection wasn't.*

Paul describes the body at death, and once it has been 'raised to life'. Complete the columns

At death	When raised to life
Mortal Buried Ugly and Weak Physical	Immortal Beautiful and strong Spiritual

Highlight what Paul says about the second Adam.

*'... the second Adam is the life-giving Spirit' and '... the second Adam came from heaven'.*

Paul expects a big change to take place 'when the last trumpet sounds'. What will change?

*'... we shall all be changed in an instant.' and '... the dead will be raised, never to die again, for we shall all be changed'.*

Highlight the line in this passage which offers Christians the most hope for a future existence in heaven.

*Which line you choose is up to you. Good answers might be '... so we will wear the likeness of heaven.', '... the dead will be raised, never to die again, for we shall all be changed' and 'Death is destroyed; victory is complete!'*

This is a complicated passage which can be interpreted in different ways. After studying it for yourself, are there any questions which it has raised to you, or which you feel it leaves unanswered?

*How you answer this question is up to you. This is one of the passages in the Bible which despite having been studied a lot, is still understood in different ways. That is partly because of the complicated language and metaphors which Paul uses. Questions you might have could include ones about Paul's beliefs and why he expressed them in the way he did:*

*What does Paul mean by 'when the last trumpet sounds'? Why did he choose that metaphor?*

*Why did Paul think that there has to be a spiritual body because there is a physical one?*

*You might also have questions about the people who Paul was writing to:*

*Who were the Christians in Corinth, and what were they like?*

*Was Paul's style of letter-writing a good way of explaining what he wanted to say to the Corinthians in their context?*

## The Sheep and the Goats (pages 38-41)

How do people need to help others in order to be called 'righteous'?

*They need to help those who are in need and who are less well-off than they are.*

What do you think is meant by the 'eternal fire'?

*This is usually taken to mean hell, where Christians believe that those who do not attain salvation go after death.*

### **List three actions that Jesus describes as righteous.**

*You could have: feed the hungry; give drink to the thirsty; welcome strangers; clothe those who are in need; take care of the sick and visit prisoners.*

### **List three actions that Jesus describes as unrighteous.**

*You could have the opposites of any of the things which Jesus describes as righteous.*

### **What will happen to the righteous people?**

*They will 'possess the kingdom which has been prepared for you ever since the creation of the world' i.e. eternal life.*

### **What will happen to the unrighteous people?**

*They will go to 'the eternal fire' i.e. hell. Jesus often used figurative language to describe hell, and not all Christians see it as a literal place where bad people burn forever. Many understand hell in other terms, such as being cut off from God forever, rather than as eternal suffering.*

### **What does this passage tell Christians today about how to treat others?**

*It tells them that treating others well, especially those who are in need or in danger, is important in whether they are judged fit to receive eternal life. Most Christians believe that faith in God, trying to follow Jesus' teachings and repenting (saying sorry for) things they have done wrong are also important in this.*

### **How might they put this into practice in their everyday lives? Try to relate your answer to the work done by charities and how Christians could be involved with it.**

*Christians might put these teachings into their everyday lives by being mindful of the need to help others and finding ways to do so, which might include supporting or volunteering for charities which bring relief in disaster areas, provide shelter for the homeless or provide support for those who are desperate. Some of those charities have a Christian identity, but Christians will equally support or volunteer for those which don't.*

### ***What was Lazarus' earthly life like?***

*Lazarus was a beggar, who spent his days outside the rich man's house hoping for some leftovers. He had to be brought there, so perhaps he was too ill or disabled to get there himself. When he dies, there is no mention of him even being buried, as he couldn't even afford a funeral.*

### ***What was his afterlife like?***

*In his afterlife, Lazarus went to heaven.*

### ***What was the rich man's earthly life like?***

*The rich man lived in luxury, with expensive clothes to wear and banquets to eat.*

### ***What was his afterlife like?***

*When he died the rich man went to Hades (usually understood to mean hell), where he was in pain.*

### ***Who do you think the rich man means by 'if someone were to rise from death'?***

*The rich man wants to warn his brothers so that they don't end up in the same place he has. He wants Abraham to send Lazarus to warn them of what is in store if they don't change their ways. He thinks that it will take someone going back to them after death from heaven to them to convince them of this.*

### ***What is Jesus warning his audience about in this parable?***

*When Jesus told the stories known as parables, he usually left his listeners to work out the meaning for themselves. Often, they work on more than one level and can be understood differently by different readers. In this parable, Jesus' main point seems to be that how people live their lives will affect what their afterlife is like, because people will be judged and sent either to heaven or to hell. The rich man's wrongdoing seems to have been that he self-indulgently didn't give help to Lazarus, who was living in poverty right next to him. His success in earthly life doesn't count for anything after his death, when he and Lazarus see their fortunes reversed. Jesus also emphasises a clear divide between heaven and hell and the impossibility of crossing from one to the other.*

### ***How might this parable impact the way a Christian would treat others?***

*The things which you could mention here might include:*

*The message of this parable, that after they die people will be judged for their actions on earth and receive either the reward of heaven or the punishment of hell, might prompt Christians to reflect on their own attitudes and behaviour and to try to change them. They would probably do this by seeing the parable in the context of all of Jesus' teaching about how to treat others, and also of the example he himself set.*

*The parable uses a beggar as one of its characters, but those who read it might think more generally about issues of fairness and justice and treating others well, not only about homelessness. Practical responses might include increased support for charities.*

*They might see a connection between the fact that the rich man was wealthy and his poor treatment of Lazarus, and they might change their view of how important it is to have lots of money.*

## **Life after Death (pages 42-43)**

### **How does Jesus describe himself in this passage?**

*Jesus says that he is "... the resurrection and the life".*

### **What does Jesus say is necessary in order for people to 'love, even though they die', i.e. to reach heaven?**

*He says that they must believe in him. As well as the good behaviour towards others, which is the message of the parables of the sheep and the goats and the rich man and Lazarus, Christians also believe that belief in Jesus and the claims he made about himself, and trust in his promises, are also important in achieving salvation.*

### **True or false? Christians believe ...**

- **that Jesus ascended to heaven. True**
- **that Jesus has gone to heaven and will never return. False**
- **that belief in Jesus is the way to have an afterlife in heaven. True, but remember that some of Jesus' teaching says that behaving well towards others is also important.**
- **that Jesus will return to earth one day and take believers to heaven (the Parousia). True**

## Pentecost (pages 44-45)

Number these parts of the story from Acts chapter 2 to put them in the correct order.

3 touched each person

1 noise like wind

2 tongues of fire

5 speaking other languages

6 large crowd gathered

4 Holy Spirit filled them

Which parts of Acts chapter 2 verses 1-6 might a member of a Pentecostal church use to explain why they worship in this way?

*Acts describes how when they were filled with the Holy Spirit, the people began to speak in other languages even though they did not know them. A Pentecostal Christian might associate 'speaking in tongues' with this event at the time when the first Christians spoke in tongues when they experienced the Holy Spirit.*

## Baptism (pages 46-47)

Highlight what Jesus says would be needed to 'see the kingdom of God'.

*"... no one can see the Kingdom of God without being born again."*

What do you think is meant by 'above'?

*'Above' is a reference to heaven.*

Why do you think that John says he ought to be baptised by Jesus, not the other way around?

*John was recognising that Jesus was more important than he himself was, being the Son of God.*

Which lines from the passage would lead Christians to conclude that they should be baptised?

*Either of these is the correct answer: 'Jesus answered, "I am telling you the truth: No one can see the Kingdom of God without being born again."' Or "I am telling you the truth," replied Jesus. "No one can enter the Kingdom of God without being born of water and the Spirit."*

Circle the parts of the story which Christians see as evidence of God's presence at Jesus' baptism.

*The correct answers are 'a voice' and 'heaven opened'. You might also have 'My Son' and 'I am pleased'.*

Circle the parts of the story which Christians see as evidence of the Holy Spirit's presence.

*The correct answer is 'a dove'. A dove is one of the symbols used to represent the Holy Spirit.*

Circle the parts of the story which Christians see as evidence of Jesus' connection with God.

*The correct answer is 'My Son'. You might also have 'I am pleased.'*

## Worship (pages 48-49)

What promise does Jesus make?

*Jesus promises to be present when those who are his followers gather together.*

Which of the pictures does this verse match up to?

*It could match to any of the pictures which shows Christians together as they worship, which is all of them apart from no.3.*

**Does what Jesus says here mean that worshipping by yourself is unimportant?**

*Most Christians would say not, and that sometimes being with others and at other times being alone are both important elements of worship. For example, an individual Christian might find it good to be part of lively and outgoing worship in his or her church and also good to worship alone quietly, prayerfully and reflectively.*

**How is God described in this passage?**

*God is described as 'Spirit'.*

**Which of the pictures does this verse match up to?**

*It probably matches best to nos. 4 and 6, which show the sort of lively worship style found in charismatic and Pentecostal churches, which place a lot of emphasis on the presence of the Holy Spirit in worship.*

**In John, what does Jesus say is necessary for worship?**

*He says that the power of the Spirit is necessary for people to worship God as he really is.*

**Highlight the instructions Jesus gives about how his followers should remember him.**

*"Do this in memory of me." and "Whenever you drink it, do so in memory of me."*

**Which of the pictures does this passage match up to?**

*It matches no. 2, which shows someone receiving the Eucharist (Communion) in a Catholic church.*

**What event is Paul (author of this letter) referring to in this passage?**

*The passage is about the Last Supper, which is remembered in churches in the Eucharist.*

## **The Lord's Prayer (pages 50-51)**

**Highlight in one colour lines from both prayers that are identical.**

*Both Matthew's and Luke's versions of the Lords Prayer have 'May your holy name be honoured', 'may your kingdom come', 'Give us today the food we need' and 'Do not bring us to hard testing'*

**Highlight in another colour lines from both prayers that are similar but not identical.**

*Matthew's version has 'Our Father in heaven' while Luke's has just 'Father' and Matthew has 'Forgive us the wrongs we have done, as we forgive the wrongs that others have done to us' while Luke has 'Forgive us our sins, for we forgive everyone who does is wrong.'*

**In Matthew's version of the Lord's Prayer, underline two things that should be avoided when praying.**

*They are 'do not be like the hypocrites!', who pray in public as a way of showing off, and 'do not use a lot of meaningless words'.*

**Write the words or phrase, from either of the versions of the Lords' Prayer, which match these meanings:**

Christians know they are talking to God – *'Our Father in Heaven' (Matthew) or 'Father' (Luke)*

Christians ask for help to make earth like heaven: just, loving and peaceful – *'May your kingdom come'.*

Christians believe that God loves and cares for them – *'Give us today the food that we need' (Matthew) or 'Give us day by day the food we need' (Luke).*

Christians ask forgiveness and promise to forgive others – *'Forgive us the wrongs we have done, as we forgive the wrongs that others have done to us' (Matthew) or 'Forgive us our sins, for we forgive everyone who does us wrong' (Luke).*

**What do you think are the benefits for a Christians of praying using the words of Jesus in the Lord's Prayer, and of praying using their own words?**

*Christians use both of these sorts of prayer. The Lord's Prayer is used in many church services, especially where the service follows a liturgy (a set order of service), but it might also be repeated by Christians praying individually. The Lord's Prayer offers a familiar prayer which includes the important elements of Christian prayer – praise of God, repentance (saying sorry for faults and seeking forgiveness), requests (bringing ones own needs and the needs of other to God) and thanksgiving. Informal prayers, where a person praying uses their own words, are more flexible and are perhaps better suited for Christians to speak to God about particular circumstances.*