

Beliefs about God		
1	What is the nature of God?	God is omnipotent, loving and just. God's attributes enables Him to be one God, with all of the possible good qualities.
2	What conflicts arise?	How can God be loving and powerful when evil exists? This is the Problem of Evil Can God be transcendent and immanent at the same time? Can God be just and loving?
3	Beliefs about creation?	Genesis tells that God made a perfect world in 7 days. God saw "what he had made and it was good."
4	Was Jesus there?	Jesus was at creation as 'the Word.' ("In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God...").
5	Different interpretations?	Liberal Christians read the bible symbolically, fundamentalists read it literally. E.g. number 7 symbolises perfection.

The Afterlife		
1	What is judgement?	God judges people based on their actions at death. The parable of the Sheep and Goats show that putting faith into action is important.
2	What is life after death?	Heaven is eternal reward with God; Hell is eternal punishment.
3	What did Jesus show?	Resurrection could mean we get a spiritual body in heaven and Jesus showed that death.
4	Why is it important?	Good actions and faith are rewarded by God. God's justice means everyone will receive the afterlife that is best for them

Jesus Christ		
1	Chronology of Jesus' life	Incarnation, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension
2	What is the symbolism of crucifixion?	Jesus atoned for humanity's sin and made it possible that we could be forgiven for our original sin.
3	Symbolism of resurrection?	Jesus overcame death, fulfilled prophecy, proved his part in the Trinity, and performed a miracle beyond all miracles.
4	Symbolism of ascension?	Jesus told disciples to evangelise and keep faith despite not having Jesus. Some Xns believe that Jesus will return at the end of the world to bring justice.
5	Blasphemy?	Jesus was put on the cross by the Jews, for making the blasphemous claim that he was the son of God.

Salvation		
1	What is salvation?	Salvation is God's gift to humanity and is being saved from our sinful selves.
2	How can we be saved?	Salvation can come through three forms: grace (God's endless and unconditional love), faith (our commitment) and good works (putting faith into action). Xns disagree as to which is most important for salvation.
3	How does Jesus affect salvation?	Jesus's crucifixion took the penalty of original sin. This means that whilst we are still sinful, there is a possibility that God could forgive us for them, rather than give us punishment we deserve, ie death.
4	What is sin and original sin?	Sin is going against God's will and rules. Original sin was caused by Adam's disobedience. Everyone inherits original sin from Adam.

Key Word	Definition
Ascension	Going or being taken up; the event forty days after the resurrection when Jesus returned to glory in heaven.
Atonement	Making amends or payment for a wrong. The belief that reconciliation between God and humanity that was brought about by the death of Jesus as a sacrifice
Bible	Source of wisdom and authority; a holy book containing both the Old and New Testaments
Christ	Literally means 'Anointed One' in Greek; the Hebrew equivalent is Messiah. The leader promised by God to the Jews; Christians believe Jesus to be the Christ
Creation	Bringing the world into existence; the belief that the world is God's loving creation
Crucifixion	The death of Jesus; a form of the death penalty used by the Romans
Evangelism	Preaching the gospel (the good news about God) to convert people to the Christian faith
Evil	The opposite of good; a cause of suffering and against the will of God
The Father	The first Person of the Trinity, the belief in God as creator and sustainer of the universe.
Grace	The unconditional and generous love that God shows to people who do not deserve it.
Heaven	Belief that after death Christians can enter a state of being with God for eternity.
Hell	Belief in a place of eternal suffering, or a state after death of being in separation from God.
Holy Spirit	The third Person of the Trinity; believed to be present with believers since Pentecost and active on earth.
Incarnation	Literally 'in flesh', or 'enfleshed'; belief that God took on human form in the person of Jesus.
Jesus	Believed by Christians to be the Son of God, he was a first century Jewish teacher living and travelling in Palestine/Israel.
Judgement	The belief that God will decide whether each person should receive eternal life or eternal punishment based on their earthly life.
Just	Fair or equal treatment, a state of justice. Belief about the nature of God as treating all people justly.
Omnipotent	Belief that God is 'all powerful'
Omniscient	Belief that God is 'all-knowing'
Oneness	The belief that God is one singular divine being (who can be manifest in the Three Persons of the Trinity).
Original sin	Belief human nature is flawed, and that we all have the tendency to sin; traditional belief held by some Christians that this came from Adam & Eve's eating of the forbidden fruit as recorded in Genesis 3.
Reconciliation	Making up and rebuilding relationships between two groups/sides after disagreement.
Resurrection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being raised from the dead; the event three days after the crucifixion when it is believed that God raised Jesus from the dead. - The form that many Christians believe the afterlife will take, referring to either physical or spiritual bodies.
Salvation	Being saved; belief that through God's grace, Jesus' death and resurrection brought about salvation for humanity. Saving of the soul and being able to enter eternal life in heaven.
Sin	Behaviour which is against God's laws and wishes/against Christian principles of morality.
Son of God	A title used for Jesus; the second Person of the Trinity. Shows the special relationship between Jesus and God.
Trinity	The belief that God as One includes God also being manifest in three Persons: the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
The Word	In the Bible, John 1 describes God creating the world through his eternal Word. This links the eternal Word to Jesus in the statement: "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us" (John 1:14).



Students should be aware that the religious traditions of Great Britain are, in the main, Christian, and that religious traditions in Great Britain are diverse. They include Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and Sikhism, and non-religious beliefs such as atheism and humanism.

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2	What conflicts arise?		2	What is the symbolism of crucifixion?		Atonement	
3	Beliefs about creation?		3	Symbolism of resurrection?		Bible	
4	Was Jesus there?		4	Symbolism of ascension?		Christ	
5	Different interpretations?		5	Blasphemy?		Creation	
The Afterlife			Salvation			Crucifixion	
1	What is judgement?		1	What is salvation?		Evangelism	
2	What is life after death?		2	How can we be saved?		Evil	
3	What did Jesus show?		3	How does Jesus affect salvation?		The Father	
4	Why is it important?		4	What is sin and original sin?		Grace	
						Heaven	
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