

Year 8 January 2023| Test Revision

You will need to know these keywords for your recall test.

Keyword	Definition
1 Omnipotent	The belief that <i>God</i> is all-powerful.
2 Omniscient	The belief that <i>God</i> is all-knowing.
3 Omnibenevolent	The belief that <i>God</i> is all-loving.
4 Transcendent	The belief that <i>God</i> exists outside of time and space.
5 Immanent	The belief that <i>God</i> is involved with his creation and that we can have a personal relationship with him.
6 Denomination	A branch of the Christian Church
7 Sacraments	Sacraments are an outward sign of inward grace.
8 Abrahamic Faiths	The world faiths that trace their beginnings back to Abraham in the Old Testament: Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
9 Incarnation	The belief that <i>Jesus</i> is <i>God</i> made flesh so is fully human and fully divine
10 Pentecost	The Christian festival celebrating the coming of the Holy Spirit to the disciples after <i>Jesus</i> ascended to heaven.
11 Genesis	<i>Genesis</i> means the beginning. For example, <i>Genesis</i> is the first book in the Bible.
12 Ex Nihilo	Creation out of nothing.
13 Big Bang	The belief that the Universe was created by a singularity which expanded to create the Universe (which is still expanding today).
14 Imago Dei	The belief that <i>God</i> made everyone in his image.
15 Laudato Si	A letter written by Pope Francis claiming it is everyone's responsibility to care for the environment
16 Body of Christ	1.The unleavened bread becomes the Body of Christ in Mass when the priest reenacts the Last Supper. 2.The members of the Church who try to live like <i>Jesus</i> did and continue his work.
17 Conscience	a inner sense of right and wrong, a voice of <i>God</i> within us
18 Sanctity of Life	The Christian belief that life is precious or sacred because it has been given to us by <i>God</i> .
19 Catholic Social Teaching	A set of teachings in the Catholic Church that are based on the Bible and letters from different popes, that teach Catholics how to treat others and the environment.
20 Humanism	A world view that emphasises the importance of human beings and does not believe in a divine creator.
21 Church	The bread and wine that are consecrated in the Mass to become the Body and Blood of <i>Jesus</i> .

22 Grace	God's unconditional love
23 Transubstantiation	The process of the bread and wine changing in substance (not appearance) into the Body and Blood of Jesus.
24 Sacrament	A visible sign of God's invisible grace.
25 Serve	To perform duties or services for another
26 Rosary	A Catholic form of prayer, using beads. It is a cycle of repeated traditional prayers, while thinking about important events in the lives of Jesus and Mary.
27 Pilgrimage	A journey undertaken, often to a sacred place. To strengthen your faith.
28 Piety	Being holy and reverent towards God.
29 Evangelise	Preaching the Good News about Jesus to other people.
30 Eucharist	1 Means 'thanksgiving' 2 The Body and Blood of Christ

Key facts:

1 Catholics believe that everyone has a vocation (a calling from God). Some people are called to the religious life. Those that are called to the religious life can become priests, monks or nuns.

2 The Catholic Church is unique because Catholics pray to Mary, believe in transubstantiation (the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ), have seven sacraments and follow the Pope who is the Head of the Catholic Church.

3 When Catholics celebrate Mass they believe that the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ. This is called transubstantiation. The priest uses the same words that Jesus used at the Last Supper when he blesses the bread and wine. We say that the priest is reenacting the Last Supper.

4 Social injustice is when people are not treated fairly in society. One way Catholics try to make sure everyone is treated fairly is by following the Catholic Social Teachings. Catholics also follow the teachings of Jesus. Jesus taught us to treat everyone fairly. In the Parable of the sheep and the goats Jesus said that when we help those in need we are also helping God.

5 Humanists do not believe in God and do not have a holy book like the Bible. Humanists value traits like reason and rely on science to explain the way things are.

6 Pilgrimage is a journey to a sacred place to strengthen your faith. Catholics go on pilgrimage to places where saints have appeared or something important has happened. For example, Catholics go to Rome because it is a place that tells them about the history of their faith, the Pope lives there and St Peter and Paul were killed there. In Lourdes, Mary appeared to Benadette. For Catholics they feel they can become closer to God, meet other people who share their faith, ask for forgiveness and sometimes believe that the pilgrimage can lead to healing.

7 Catholics believe that we need to spread the Gospel. We can do this with our words and with our actions. Catholics can evangelise by spreading the word in the local community, supporting charities like CAFOD and SVP, working abroad as a missionary, through Catholic newspapers and magazines, and working with young people at retreat centres.

8 Inside a Catholic Church there is a tabernacle which is where the consecrated host is kept after Mass. A

light above it symbolises the presence of Jesus. There are stained glass windows which remind us of saints and stories from the Bible. There is always a crucifix and Stations of the Cross to remind us of Jesus' sacrifice. The statue of Mary to remind us that she willingly accepted God's plan for her.

9 In the Catholic Church the three sacraments of initiation are baptism, Holy Communion and confirmation. A person needs to receive all three sacraments to be a full member of the Catholic Church.

10 When Catholics say the Nicene Creed they say that they believe in one, holy, apostolic and catholic Church. These are the four marks of the Church.