

### Year 9 January 2022 Assessment Preparation

Keyword	Definition	Revised
1 Omnipotent	The belief that God is all-powerful	
2 Omniscient	The belief that God is all-knowing	
3 Omnibenevolent	The belief that God is all-loving	
4 Transcendent	The belief that God exists outside of time and space	
5 Immanent	The belief that God is involved with his creation and that we can have a personal relationship with him	
6 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.	
7 Vocation	A calling from God, possibly to a job that helps others or to a particular way of life.	
8 Pilgrimage	A journey undertaken, often to a sacred place. To strengthen your faith.	
9 Evangelise	Preaching the Good News about Jesus to other people.	
10 Incarnation	The belief that Jesus is God 'in flesh'.	
11 Sacrament	An outward sign of inward grace e.g. Baptism.	
12 Catholic Social Teachings	Catholic instructions on matters of human dignity and achieving the common good in society.	
13 Transubstantiation	The process of the bread and wine becoming the body and blood of Christ.	
14 Conscience	People's moral sense of right and wrong: Catholics think it is the voice of God.	
15 Magisterium	The teaching authority of the Catholic church	
16 Natural Moral Law	An unchanging, universal understanding of morality within all human beings.	
17 Redemption	The act of being saved from sin.	
18 Free will	The gift given to humans from God to be able to make choices.	
19 Original Sin	Humans are born with the tendency to turn away from God.	
20 Privation	The loss or absence of a quality; according to St Augustine evil is the privation of good.	

## YEAR 9 KEYWORDS

21 Incarnation	The belief that Jesus is God 'in flesh'.	
22 Theist	A person who believes in God.	
23 Covenant	Promise or agreement made between people or God and his people.	
24 Discrimination	The unjust treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or gender	
25 Foetus	An unborn human more than eight weeks after conception.	
26 In Vitro Fertilisation	A medical procedure where an egg is fertilized by sperm outside the body.	
27 Trinity	The belief that there is one God who reveals himself as three persons: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.	
28 Cosmological Argument	Cosmos means universe - so it is an argument for the existence of God which uses the universe as evidence.	
29 Teleological Argument	Teleo means purpose or goal - so it is an argument for the existence of God which says the evidence of design in the world proves that God exists.	
30 Prayer	The raising of the heart and mind to God.	
31 Numinous experience	An awareness or experience of something greater than oneself, experiencing the presence of God.	
32 Celibacy	Refraining from marriage and sexual relationships	
33 Procreation	Creating a new life.	
34 Annulment	A statement that says the marriage was never valid. The couple did not receive the Sacrament of Marriage.	

### Key facts:

1 Catholics Christians believe Genesis 1 and 2 are myths (stories with a deeper meaning). This means they believe that the big bang and evolution did happen. Pope Francis said that God is not a magician and that it took him millions of years to create the world. This means Catholics believe that God created the big bang and evolution.

2 Fundamentalist Christians believe that Genesis 1 and 2 are literal accounts of how God created the world. They believe God would not lie to them. Therefore they do not believe in the big bang and evolution.

3 Jesus taught the Beatitudes in the Sermon on the Mount. He said that if we have the attitude then we will be happy and we will be close to God. Each Beatitude begins with 'Happy are those...' An example of a Beatitude is Blessed are the pure in heart.

4 St Augustine taught that evil and suffering are the absence (privation of good).

5 The Pope is the head of the Catholic Church. Catholics believe he has the same authority as St Peter who Jesus chose to be the leader of the Church. This is called Apostolic Succession. The bishops and priests help to spread God's word in different countries.

6 Christians believe that when God created us he gave us knowledge of what is right and wrong. This is called Natural Moral Law. We need the Bible, our conscience and the Church to help to develop our knowledge of what is right and wrong.

7 Prayer is the raising of the heart and mind to God. Christians believe we can pray using our own words (spontaneous prayer) or pray using words written by other people (traditional prayer). The Our Father and Hail Mary are examples of traditional prayers.

8 There are four types of love in the Greek language: eros means romantic love, philia is love of friends, storge is love of family and agape is unconditional love. Christians believe we should show agape love to others by helping those who are less fortunate.

9 There are four purposes of marriage in the Catholic Church: permanent means marriage is until death, exclusive means it is between two people only, procreative means it is lifegiving and the couple should be open to the possibility of having children and sacrament means that the couple make their promises in front of God and receive his grace (love).

10 The Catholic Church teaches that sex has two purposes: an expression of love and to procreate (create a baby). The Church says everytime a couple has sex they should be open to the possibility of creating a baby and should be expressing their love for each other. The Church says this should happen inside of marriage and that artificial contraception should not be used as it directly stops the woman from becoming pregnant.