

PAPER 1- CHRISTIANITY- RELIGION & ETHICS- 1 HOUR 45 MINUTES

Section 1: Christian Beliefs

Students should have an understanding of:	
1.1	The Trinity: the nature and significance of the Trinity as expressed in the Nicene Creed; the nature and significance of the oneness of God; the nature and significance of each of the Persons individually: including reference to Matthew 3:13–17; how this is reflected in Christian worship and belief today.
1.2	The creation of the universe and of humanity: the biblical account of creation and divergent ways in which it may be understood by Christians, including as literal and metaphorical; the role of the Word and Spirit in creation, including John 1:1–18 and Genesis 1–3; the importance of creation for Christians today.
1.3	The Incarnation: the nature and importance of the person of Jesus Christ as the incarnate Son of God; the biblical basis of this teaching, including John 1:1–18 and 1 Timothy 3:16 and its significance for Christians today.
1.4	The last days of Jesus' life: the Last Supper, betrayal, arrest, trial, crucifixion, resurrection and ascension of Jesus; the accounts of these within the Bible, including Luke 22–24 and the significance of these events to understanding the person of Jesus Christ.
1.5	The nature and significance of salvation and the role of Christ within salvation: law, sin, grace and Spirit, the role of Christ in salvation including John 3:10–21 and Acts 4:8–12; the nature and significance of atonement within Christianity and its link to salvation.
1.6*	Christian eschatology: divergent Christian teachings about life after death, including the nature and significance of resurrection, judgement, heaven, and hell and purgatory, with reference to the 39 Articles of Religion and Catholic teachings; how beliefs about life after death are shown in the Bible, including reference to 2 Corinthians 5:1–10 and divergent understandings as to why they are important for Christians today.
1.7	The problem of evil/suffering and a loving and righteous God: the problems it raises for Christians about the nature of God, including reference to omnipotence and benevolence, including Psalm 103; how the problem may cause believers to question their faith or the existence of God; the nature and examples of natural suffering, moral suffering.
1.8	Divergent solutions offered to the problem of evil/suffering and a loving and righteous God: biblical, theoretical and practical, including reference to Psalm 119, Job, free will, vale of soul-making, prayer, and charity; the success of solutions to the problem.

Section 2: Marriage and the Family

Students should have an understanding of:

2.1	The importance and purpose of marriage for Christians: Christian teachings about the significance of marriage in Christian life; the purpose of marriage for Christians including Mark 10:6–9; divergent Christian and non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) attitudes to the importance of marriage in society; including the sanctity of marriage, a lack of importance, cohabitation and Christian responses to these attitudes.
2.2	Christian teachings about the nature and importance of sexual relationships: divergent Christian teachings about sexual relationships; Christian attitudes towards sexual relationships outside of marriage and homosexuality, including interpretations of 1 Corinthians 6:7–20; divergent Christian and non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) attitudes to sexual relationships, including the acceptance of sexual relationships outside marriage and homosexuality and Christian responses to them.
2.3	Christian teachings about the purpose and importance of the family including: procreation, security and education of children, with reference to Ephesians 6:1–4; divergent Christian responses to different types of family within 21st-century society (nuclear, single parent, same-sex parents, extended and blended families).
2.4	Support for the family in the local parish: how and why the local church community tries to support families, including through family worship, including interpretations of Matthew 19:13–14, rites of passage, classes for parents, groups for children, including Sunday schools and counselling; the importance of the support of the local parish for Christians today.
2.5	Christian teaching about family planning and regulation of births: divergent Christian attitudes about contraception and family planning, including teachings about the artificial methods of contraception by some Protestant Churches and the Catholic Church, with reference to <i>Humanae Vitae</i> ; different non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) attitudes to family planning and the application of ethical theories such as situation ethics and Christian responses to them.
2.6	Christian teachings and attitudes towards divorce and remarriage: Christian teachings about divorce and remarriage, including Matthew 19:1–12; divergent Christian, non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) attitudes to divorce and remarriage, including the application of ethical theories, such as situation ethics, and Christian responses to them.
2.7	Christian teaching about the equality of men and women in the family: Christian teachings and attitudes about the role of men and women in the family, including reference to Genesis 1–3 and Ephesians 5:21–30; divergent Christian attitudes about the equality and role of men and women in the family and Christian responses to them.
2.8	Christian teachings about gender prejudice and discrimination: Christian opposition to gender prejudice and discrimination including Galatians 3:23–29; examples of Christian opposition to gender prejudice and discrimination; divergent Christian attitudes to gender differences, including the role of women in the Church, prejudice and discrimination and Christian responses to them.

Section 3: Living the Christian Life

Students should have an understanding of:	
3.1*	Christian worship: liturgical and non-liturgical forms of worship, including activities which are informal and individual, including reference to the <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> ; when each form might be used and why; divergent Christian attitudes towards the practices, meaning and significance of liturgical and non-liturgical forms of worship in Christian life today, with reference to denominations which worship with less structure such as some Pentecostal churches.
3.2	The role of the sacraments in Christian life and their practice in two denominations: the role of the sacraments/ordinance as a whole; the nature and importance of the meaning and celebration of baptism and the Eucharist in at least two denominations, including reference to the 39 Articles XXV-XXXVI; divergent Christian attitudes towards the use and number of sacraments in Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant traditions.
3.3	The nature and purpose of prayer: the nature of and examples of the different types of prayer; set prayers; informal prayer and the Lord's Prayer, including Matthew 6:5-14; when each type might be used and why; divergent Christian attitudes towards the importance of each type of prayer for Christians today.
3.4	Pilgrimage: the nature, history and purpose of pilgrimage, including interpretations Luke 2:41-43; the significance of the places people go on pilgrimage; divergent Christian teachings about whether pilgrimage is important for Christians today, with specific reference to Catholic and Protestant understandings; the activities associated with, and significance of, Jerusalem, Iona, Taize and Walsingham.
3.5	Christian religious celebrations: the nature and history of Christian festivals in the church year, including Christmas and Easter; the significance of celebrating Advent and Christmas; the significance of celebrating Holy Week and Easter, with reference to interpretations of 1 Corinthians 15:12-34.
3.6	The future of the Christian Church: Church growth, the history and purpose of missionary and evangelical work including reference to Mark 16:9-20 and John 20: 21-22; divergent ways this is put into practice by Church locally, nationally and globally; Christian attitudes of why evangelical work is important for the Church and for individual Christians
3.7	The role and importance of the local church in the local community: how and why it helps the individual believer and the local area; local parish activities, including interpretations of 1 Peter 5:1-4, ecumenism, outreach work, the centre of Christian identity and worship through living practices.
3.8	The role and importance of the Church in the worldwide community: how and why it works for reconciliation and the problems faced by the persecuted Church; divergent Christian responses to teachings about charity, including 1 Corinthians 13 and Matthew 25:31-46; the work of Christian Aid, what it does and why.

Section 4: Matters of Life and Death

Students should have an understanding of:

4.1	Christian teachings about the origins and value of the universe: scientific explanations for the origins of the universe and Christian responses to them, including the work of Georges Lemaître; the value of the universe in Christian teaching; Christian responses to the possible view that the universe can be used as a commodity, including interpretations of Genesis 1–2.
4.2	Christian teachings about the sanctity of life: why human life is holy; how the Bible can be interpreted to show life as special, including reference to being created in the image of God as shown in Genesis 1–3; the importance of sanctity of life for Christians today.
4.3	Christian responses to scientific and non-religious explanations about the origins and value of human life, such as evolution and survival of the fittest, including Special Agenda IV Diocesan Synod motions compatibility of science and Christian belief (Diocese of Manchester); the significance of the responses to scientific and non-religious explanations, such as evolution and survival of the fittest, for Christians today.
4.4	Implications of the value and sanctity of life for the issue of abortion: the nature of abortion; divergent Christian pro-life and pro-choice teachings about abortion, including reference to <i>Humanae Vitae</i> ; non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) arguments surrounding its use, including the application of ethical theories, such as situation ethics, and Christian responses to them.
4.5	Christian teachings and beliefs about life after death: Christian teachings and beliefs that support the existence of a life after death, including the resurrection of Jesus and Ephesians 2:1–10; divergent Christian arguments for life after death (including remembered lives, paranormal, logic, reward, comfort and meeting loved ones who have passed on); the significance of belief in life after death for Christians.
4.6	Christian responses to non-religious arguments against life after death: why Christians reject arguments against belief in life after death (including as a source of comfort, lack of evidence, fraudulent accounts and social control), including 1 Peter 3:18–22.
4.7	Implications of Christian teachings about the value and sanctity of life for the issue of euthanasia: the nature of euthanasia; Christian teachings and divergent responses to euthanasia, including support for hospice care and interpretations of Job 2:1–10; non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) arguments surrounding its use, including the application of ethical theories, such as situation ethics, and Christian responses to them.
4.8	Christian responses to issues in the natural world: Christian responses to threats to the world, including pollution, global warming and the use of natural resources; stewardship and humanity’s role as stewards, including The Christian Declaration on Nature, Assisi 1986; differing Christian responses to animal rights, including animal experimentation and the use of animals for food, including the application of ethical theories such as utilitarianism.