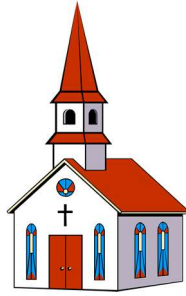


Redemption- Revision

Questions:

1. What is redemption?
2. Why do Christians need redemption?



Church Architecture

- For Catholics the Church is not simply a building but wherever people are gathered in Christ's name.
- Churches Before 1965: before the Second Vatican Council were built facing Jerusalem. The altar was against the east wall of the Church and mass would be said with the priest's back facing the congregation.
- Churches After 1965: these focussed on ensuring as many people were involved in the mass as possible; the altar is now commonly at the centre of the Church. They are decorated to encourage people to reflect on the Glory of God.

Links to Scripture and Teachings

- 'For where two or three are gathered in my name, I am there among them. (Matthew 18:20)
- 'In God's name we gather together to pray in common or alone...' (Youcat 190)

Questions:

1. How can statues help a believer?

2. How can the stations of the cross help a believer?
3. What are the strengths and weaknesses of Churches built before and after the Second Vatican Council?

Main Parts of a Catholic Church

- Lectern: Where the readings are given during the mass (one from the OT and one from the NT). It is where the teachings and actions of Jesus are presented.
- Altar: Where the Paschal Sacrifice (the Last Supper, death and resurrection) takes place. During the Eucharistic Prayer Catholics believe that the bread and wine turns into the body and blood of Jesus.
- Crucifix: bear the image of Jesus dying in pain to help us remember the sacrifice he made for our sins.
- Tabernacle- Where the body and blood of Christ is present.

Links to Scripture and Teachings

- The Last Supper
- Garden of Gethsemane

Questions:

1. What is transubstantiation?

Features and Artefacts

- Altar: Place of sacrifice and thanksgiving. For Catholics, the true altar is where Jesus gave his life. At mass we join in this sacrifice. It is also the place where the Last Supper is re-

enacted; again, reminding us of the sacrifice Jesus made.



- Crucifix: Shows Jesus dying on the cross in remembrance of the pain he suffered for humanity.



- Cross: Some prefer this because it means they are not worshipping an idol. Symbol of victory over sin and death.



- Resurrected Christ: It is this event which gave meaning to the whole of incarnation. Stresses what we receive in Communion in the body and blood of the risen Christ.

Links to Scripture and Teachings

- Death
- Resurrection

Questions:

1. Which artefact do you think best teaches us about redemption?

Role of Jesus in Redemption:

- Free Will: God gave humans free will. Adam and Eve chose to do what they wanted rather than what God wanted; creating original sin.
- Death Significance: Jesus was totally obedient to God; this restored the disobedience that humanity had shown towards God.

The Darkness- shows judgement over Israel for killing the Messiah.

Tearing of the Veil- the veil covered the holy of holies (presence of God on earth) symbolised the gap between man and God being removed.

- Burial Significance: This emphasises to readers that Jesus truly did die. According to the Apostle's creed Jesus descended into hell to bring all those in hell back to heaven. Shows that God is with us even in death.
- Resurrection Significance: the power of sin and death had no effect on Jesus because of his obedience to God. Through the resurrection, the perfection of creation was restored. Jesus was not initially recognised by the disciples this showed something had changed in him. He no longer had human limitations; he did not need to sleep or eat.
- Ascension Significance: Jesus goes to take the right hand of the Father. As head of the Church Jesus calls us to join the effects of the resurrection. He promises to send down the Holy Spirit; showing that he has not abandoned us.

Links to Scripture and Teachings

- 'Jesus humbled himself and became obedient to the point of death- even death on a cross. Therefore God also highly exalted him.' Philippians 2:8-9
- The Fall of Man (Genesis 2:16-17)
- Atonement Theories- Hebrew 2:14 and Romans 5: 12-18.

Questions

1. Retell the stories of the death, burial, resurrection and ascension.
2. Explain how free will and sin damaged God's creation.
3. Explain how Jesus' death restored creation.

Salvation

- Past: came through the death and resurrection of Jesus freeing us from the power of sin and death.
- Present: It is an ongoing process; believers need to allow themselves to be guided by the Holy Spirit everyday to resist the temptation of sin.
- Future: The final victory will come at the end of time. When God's Kingdom is fully established the power of sin and death will be fully destroyed.
- Reflection in the Liturgy: the sacrifice made by Jesus is re-enacted in the mass and that salvation is on-going. It is our

chance to experience what the heavenly banquet is like.

Questions:

1. What is the heavenly banquet?
2. How could salvation in the future be linked to the Second Coming of Christ?

Redemption in the Bible

- Jesus, the Example: In Gethsemane Jesus was scared and aware of the pain he would have suffer. HE was courageous and obedient to God; setting an example for us all. He gave humanity a new way of living that was no longer self- centred.
- Jesus, the Restorer: Adam, as the first man, cost humanity its closeness with God. Jesus now becomes the new Adam; he obedience restores the close relationship between humanity and God.
- Jesus, the Victor: Being fully God and fully human he brought God into the experience of suffering. He defeats these experiences' allowing all humans to share in this defeat. Because Jesus shared in the human condition, we are now able to share in the divine condition.
- Irenaeus: Salvation is part of God's plan for human beings. It was Jesus' acceptance of God's



will that saved us from the effects of sin.

- Anselm: Through sins humans reject God; the only way to atone is to be totally dedicated to God. Jesus paid a ransom for the sins of all humans.

Links to Scripture and Teachings

- Garden of Gethsemane- Mark 14: 32-42
- "My commandment is this: love one another, just as I love you." John 15: 12-27
- "For just as death came by means of a man, in the same way the rising from death comes by means of a man." 1 Corinthians 15: 21-22
- "You, too, are built upon the foundation laid by the apostles and prophets, the cornerstone being Christ Jesus himself." Ephesians 2:20

Conscience

- It is believed to be the voice of God that guides Christians in knowing right from wrong.
- The reason why we feel guilty because of actions is because we have not listened to our conscience.
- We have duty to educate ourselves and learn from



other's conscience to ensure we are being guided properly.

- We can also rely on the Church's teachings to guide us since they are based on the guidance of the Holy Spirit over a number of years.

Links to Scripture and Teachings

- Conscience is the inner voice of man that helps them to always do good and avoid evil. Youcat 295
- Through the voice within us reveals the law. *Gaudium et Spes* 16
- Our personal conscience should not contradict the teachings of the Magisterium. CCC 2039

Questions:

1. What are St. Aquinas' views on conscience?
2. Do you agree with the theory of conscience?

Redemption and the Mass

- Eucharistic Prayer: **Breaking of bread and drinking of blood** symbolises the death of Jesus and his presence. **Command to eat and drink** shows each believers sharing in the offering Jesus made for us. **Blood of the new covenant-** previously covenants with God had been broken. The new covenant is sealed with Jesus' blood and will never end.

'Do this in memory of me'- must not simply remember it but make this event a reality every time his followers meet.
Passover Meal- celebration of the Jewish people being freed from slavery in Egypt; we celebrate our freedom from sin.

- Our Father and Communion- where we receive the body and blood of Christ. This brings us closer to Christ, gives us power to resist the temptation of sin.

Links to Scripture and Teachings

- "Those who eat my flesh and drink my blood have eternal life..." John 6: 54-56

Questions:

1. What are the other parts of the mass?
2. What is their importance?

Different Understanding of the Eucharist

- Catholics- Offering of Christ on the Cross is the highest form of prayer. Mass re-enacts this sacrifice. All prayer is inspired by the Holy Spirit. If we don't receive the Eucharist then we cannot live the full life that Jesus wants.
- Orthodox- Very similar to the beliefs of the Catholic Church. It is called the liturgy and full of intense symbolism and ritual.



Consecration takes place behind holy doors; too holy to be seen by the congregation. The Holy doors represent the space between heaven and earth. Both Churches believe that Christ is fully present in the Eucharist.

- Anglican- There are a range of beliefs. Some share the Catholic understanding. Others believe that Christ is spiritually present in the Eucharist and the community.
- Quakers and Salvation Army- They do not celebrate any form of the Eucharist; Christ is present through the Holy Spirit who inspires all the actions and prayers in the service; they believe the whole of life is a sacrament.
- Non-Conformists- A range of beliefs. Eucharist is a memorial of the Last Supper; remember rather than re-enact it. Christ is present in the Word of God through reading from the Bible.

Questions:

1. What are the similarities and differences between these beliefs?
2. Which belief do you agree with? Explain your answer.



Prayer in the Mass and Adoration

- **Words of the Institution-**
This is the central part of the mass. During consecration the external features of the body and blood remain the same by they are **transformed** into the body and blood. Jesus had given the disciples the right to do as he had done; including re-enacting the Last Supper.
- **Angus Dei-** Latin translation of the words said shortly before communion. 'Lamb of God, you take away the sins of the world..' Links to the Passover; lambs blood was used to show where Jewish households should be passed over by the Angel of Death. Jesus is the new Lamb of God.
- **Eucharistic Adoration-** Believe that Jesus is truly present in the consecrated blood and wine. Some will not even touch the consecrated bread to ensure it is treated with reverence and respect. Some are kept inside to be placed in the Tabernacle.
- **Benediction-** The Eucharist gives Catholics opportunity to worship Christ on Earth. Benediction is where the Eucharist is put on display so it can be worshipped.

Links to Scripture and Teaching

- "Not to go to communion is like something dying of thirst

beside a spring." St. John Vianney

- The Last Supper
- Eucharistic Prayer.

Questions

1. In benediction, what is the Eucharist displayed in?

Exam Questions

1. Give two ways the Fall of Man damaged creation's relationship with God. (2)
2. Give two salvation metaphors. (2)
3. Explain the importance of Jesus' death and resurrection. (4)
4. Explain the difference between Anselm and Irenaeus' approach to redemption. (4)
5. Explain two reasons why conscience is important for a Catholic (4)
6. Explain two ways redemption is expressed through the mass. (4)
7. Explain two ways the altar helps Catholics to worship. (4)
8. Explain two Christian beliefs about the importance of the resurrection of Jesus in redemption. (4)
9. Explain two different beliefs Christians have about the Eucharist. (4)

10. Explain the importance of the lectern and altar for Catholics (5)
11. Explain how Second Vatican Council has influenced the structure of the Church. (5)
12. Explain how artefacts express beliefs about redemption. (5)
13. 'You should be able to worship God without these features of a Church.' Evaluate this Statement (12)
14. Explain how Jesus' death and resurrection expresses beliefs about our restoration. (5)
15. "Catholics only need an empty room to pray to God." Evaluate this statement, (12)
16. "Without the resurrection, there is no Christianity." Evaluate this statement, (12)

I don't accept this counter-argument because...

ACR 2

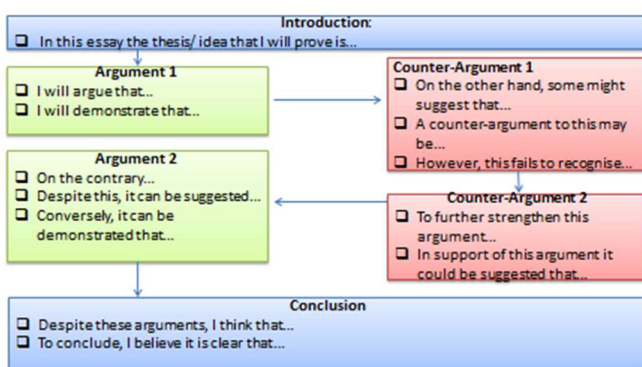
Furthermore, I would argue that...

Again, others would disagree because...

However, their arguments are not good arguments because...

Conclusion: Overall, I think that...

Exam Skills



OR

Intro: In this essay I am going to agree/disagree with the statement...

ACR 1

The first argument to support my thesis is...

Others would argue against this by saying...