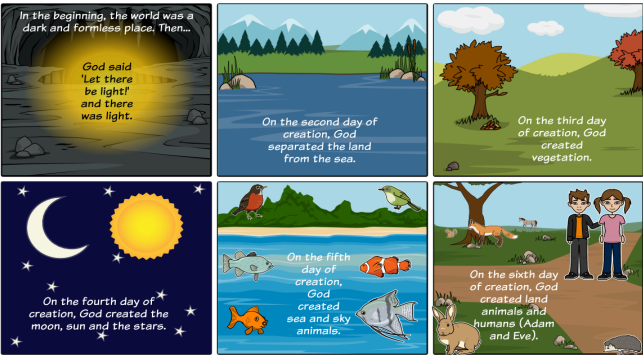
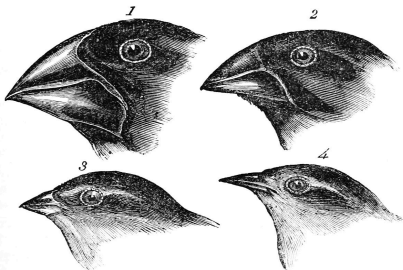


Creation Story	Design argument (teleological)	Big Bang Theory
The creation story is told in the Bible in the first chapter. This is called Genesis. It describes how God created the universe in 6 days. For example, on day 1 God created ‘light’ He said ‘and let there be light’ (Bible) Christian interpretations Many christians view the creation story differently. Below are the different ways christians may interpret the creation story. Literal interpretation: The Bible is word for word truth and the true voice of God. Moderate interpretation: They believe the bible contains symbolic stories for example the creation story. However, science helps better our understanding. Liberal interpretation: The Bible is filled with words written about God. They are a good guide for Christians, but ultimately need interpreting to fit modern Society. 	TELEOLOGICAL ARGUMENT (design) was developed by William Paley (1743-1805) who also argued that God exists by looking at the design of the Universe. He said, imagine finding a watch in the street, if you had never seen one before, on examining it, you would see the workings are very complicated and there must have been a watchmaker who designed and put it together. It hasn’t happened just by chance. He then said, it’s the same when you look at the world. It could not have been made by chance. It is so complicated yet everything fits perfectly into place, someone had to design and make it and that someone was God. Many Christians believe this argument and use it to prove the existence of God. What is the design argument? The world is so well ordered, beautiful & complex. Everything is balanced to sustain life and so many interdependent parts make a whole. This complex world therefore, must have been designed. If it is designed, it must have a designer. The only being powerful enough to design the universe is God. So God must exist...	Beginning of the Universe:: The Big Bang Theory says the universe started about 13.8 billion years ago from a tiny, super-hot, and dense point. Expanding Universe: Since the Big Bang, the universe has been expanding, meaning everything is moving away from everything else. Cosmic Microwave Background: Scientists discovered a faint glow all over the sky, called the Cosmic Microwave Background, which is the leftover heat from the Big Bang. Formation of Elements: Right after the Big Bang, the first elements like hydrogen and helium were formed, which later led to the creation of stars and galaxies. Dark Matter and Dark Energy: Most of the universe is made of mysterious stuff called dark matter and dark energy, which scientists are still trying to understand. 

Evolution Theory

In **1859 Charles Darwin** put forward the theory of Evolution by **Natural Selection**. He explained how living creatures have evolved through a process of gradual change over millions of years. He gathered 30 years of scientific research as evidence. He observed finches on the **Galapagos** Islands and found different ones had different beaks depending on what they were eating and where they lived on the island. He noticed that birds with longer, more pointed beaks were more successful and were more likely to **survive** and breed. This became known as survival of the fittest. Darwin argued that this process happened over and over again, leading to completely new species of animals emerging.



1. *Geospiza magnirostris*.
2. *Geospiza fortis*.
3. *Geospiza parvula*.
4. *Certhidea olivacea*.

ABCD model

ANSWER IT:

Some _____ may agree/disagree with the statement because [give a reason why they agree/disagree]

BACK IT UP:

They believe this because...

- State your evidence.
- State what the evidence means.
- How would they think/feel/do?

CHALLENGE/CONFIRM:

"Furthermore" / "However"...

[Give a reason why someone might agree/disagree with the above].

DECIDE:

Overall, I agree/disagree with...

[state which part of your answer you agree with the most and why].

Key concepts

- Evolution
- Big Bang Theory
- Design Argument (teleological)
- Three Christian interpretations (Literal/ Liberal/ Moderate)

Types of Evil and the inconsistent triad	Story of Job/Abraham	Free will/Soul Shaping/Devil
Natural Evil: Natural evil refers to suffering or harm caused by events that are not the result of human actions. These include natural disasters like earthquakes, tsunamis, diseases, or famine. They occur due to the natural functioning of the world but cause pain and suffering. Moral Evil: Moral evil refers to the suffering and harm caused by human actions or choices. Examples include acts like murder, theft, lying, and other actions that intentionally cause harm or violate moral principles. Inconsistent triad (Epicurus)  <pre> graph TD A[If... God is both omnibenevolent and omnipotent...] --> B[Then... He should want to stop evil and suffering] B --> C[But... Evil and suffering do exist in the world] C --> D[So... Epicurus concluded that a God who is both omnibenevolent and omnipotent cannot exist] </pre>	Story of Job (The Book of Job): Job was a good and wealthy man who loved and obeyed God. One day, Satan told God that Job was only loyal because of his wealth and blessings. To test Job's faith, God allowed Satan to take everything away from him—his animals, his children, and even his health. Despite all this suffering, Job never stopped believing in God. He questioned why these terrible things were happening but remained faithful. In the end, God rewarded Job for his faithfulness by giving him back everything he had lost and even more. The story teaches that sometimes we face hardships, but staying faithful to what we believe is important. Story of Abraham's Sacrifice (Genesis 22): God told Abraham to sacrifice his only son, Isaac, as a test of his faith. Abraham loved Isaac, but he also trusted God, so he prepared to obey. Just as Abraham was about to sacrifice Isaac, an angel stopped him. God provided a ram to be sacrificed instead, showing that Abraham's faith was enough. This story is about trusting God, even when it's really hard, and having faith that things will work out in the end.	Soul  The spiritual aspect of a being, that which connects someone to God. The soul is often regarded as non-physical and as living on after physical death, in the afterlife. Free will  The ability to make choices voluntarily and independently. The belief that nothing is predetermined. Devil  The devil is often seen as a powerful symbol or figure that represents the source of wickedness, harm, and the cause of pain in the world.

Jihad	Extremism	AUT 2 Checklist
Greater Jihad: Greater jihad is the personal struggle to become a better person by following Islam. It's about controlling bad habits, resisting temptation, and doing good things in daily life. For example, being kind when you are angry. Quran Quote: "For those who strive in Us, We will surely guide them to Our ways." — Quran 29:69 This means that if you work hard to improve yourself, Allah will help guide you. Lesser jihad: Lesser Jihad is the external struggle to protect and defend Islam. This can be through peaceful actions like helping others, standing up for justice, or in rare cases, self-defence. Quran Quote: "Permission [to fight] has been given to those who are being fought, because they were wronged." — Quran 22:39 This means that it's allowed to fight back if someone is being treated unfairly, but only for defence, not aggression.	Extremism: Believing in and supporting ideas that are very far from what most people consider correct or reasonable. Example: Terrorist attacks  Personal conviction: Something a person strongly feels or believes in. Example: Mr Bux strongly believes in God.	✗?✓ Aut 2 Checklist: Does suffering disprove the existence of God? • Types of Evil and the inconsistent triad • Story of Job & Abraham • Free will, devil & soul shaping • Jihad • Extremism

Year 9 Spring 1 RE Knowledge organiser

<u>What makes a person good?</u>	<u>How can the Bible guide Christians?</u>	<u>What is the role of the Church and religious leaders?</u>
Morality - Principles and standards determining which actions are right or wrong. <u>Two types of morality</u> Absolute - when a person has a principle such as ‘it is wrong to kill’ and never alters it. They apply this principle or moral standard in all situations. Relative - when a person holds a moral principle but is prepared to adapt in certain situations. How do we make moral decisions?	10 commandments - These are mentioned in the old testament which are divine laws that were given to Moses. For example, thou shall not kill. Parables are a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels.  The Parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37) A man is beaten and left for dead. Two religious leaders pass by without helping, but a Samaritan (considered an outsider) stops to care for him. ➡ Moral: Love your neighbor—help others regardless of differences.  The Parable of the Sheep and the Goats (Matthew 25:31-46) At the Final Judgment, Jesus separates people like a shepherd divides sheep from goats. The sheep (righteous) are rewarded for showing kindness, while the goats (unrighteous) are punished for ignoring those in need. ➡ Moral: Serving others is the same as serving God.  The Parable of the Lost Son (Prodigal Son) (Luke 15:11-32) A son demands his inheritance, squanders it, and returns home in shame. His father forgives him and celebrates his return, while the older brother resents the forgiveness. ➡ Moral: God offers unconditional forgiveness and welcomes sinners back with open arms.	"Church" = The global Christian faith, a denomination, or the institution. "church" = A local place of worship or congregation. <u>Denomination</u> - a religious group that has slightly different beliefs from other groups that share the same religion. The three main denominations in Christianity are orthodox, protestant and Catholic. They each claim to be Christian however, they have widely diverging beliefs and practices. <u>1. The Role of the Church</u> The Church acts as a moral guide by: Interpreting the Bible – The Church explains how biblical teachings apply today. Providing official teachings – Christian denominations issue statements or documents on ethical issues. Encouraging prayer and reflection – Christians are encouraged to seek God’s guidance. Supporting believers – Churches provide pastoral care and advice in times of difficulty. <u>2. The Role of Religious Leaders</u> Religious leaders, such as priests, pastors, bishops, and the Pope, help Christians make moral decisions by: Teaching and preaching about Christian ethics. Giving spiritual advice during confession, counselling, or sermons. Leading the Church’s stance on moral issues like abortion, euthanasia, and social justice.

Does God always command good?	Types of interpretation in Christianity	Can forgiveness always be given?
Definition: Divine Command Theory (DCT) is the belief that what is morally right or wrong is based on God's commands. <u>Joshua and the Battle of Jericho (Joshua 6)</u> God commands Joshua to lead the Israelites to conquer the city of Jericho. He tells them to march around the city's walls once a day for six days. On the seventh day, they march around the walls seven times, blow horns, and shout loudly. Miraculously, the walls of Jericho collapse, allowing the Israelites to take the city. <u>Key Points:</u> • God's command was followed with faith and obedience. • The victory was divinely orchestrated, not through military strength. • The city of Jericho was destroyed, but Rahab, a woman who helped Israelite spies, was spared.	 Literal Interpretation: • The Bible is seen as completely true and factual. • Events (e.g., creation, miracles) are understood as literal, historical events. • Example: God created the world in six actual days (Genesis 1).  Liberal Interpretation: • The Bible is viewed as symbolic or metaphorical, not always literal. • It reflects human experiences and cultural contexts. • Example: The creation story is seen as a myth or allegory about God's power, not a scientific account.  Moderate Interpretation: • A mix of literal and symbolic views. • Some parts are taken as historically accurate, while others are understood metaphorically. • Example: Jesus' resurrection is believed as a real event, but parables	Agape - The kind of love that God has for humanity and that Christians are called to show towards others. "For if you forgive others their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if you do not forgive others their sins, your Father will not forgive your sins." Meaning: If you forgive others when they hurt you, God will forgive you for your mistakes. But, if you refuse to forgive others, God won't forgive your mistakes either. In simple terms: Forgive others if you want God to forgive you. "Anyone who injures their neighbor is to be injured in the same manner: fracture for fracture, eye for eye, tooth for tooth. The one who has inflicted the injury must suffer the same injury." Meaning: If someone hurts another person, the punishment should be equal to the injury caused. For example, if someone loses an eye, the person who caused it should also lose an eye. In simple terms: The punishment should fit the crime, meaning the wrongdoer gets a

● Moral: Obedience to God's instructions leads to victory.	are seen as symbolic stories.	punishment equal to what they did.
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