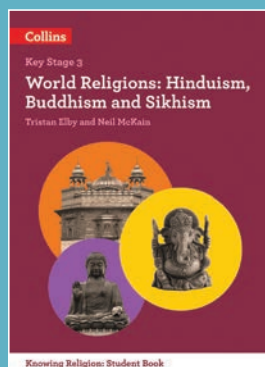
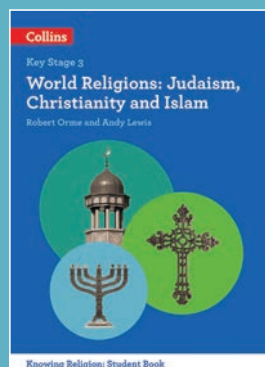
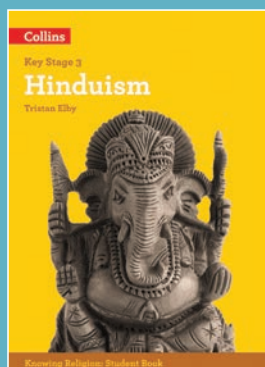
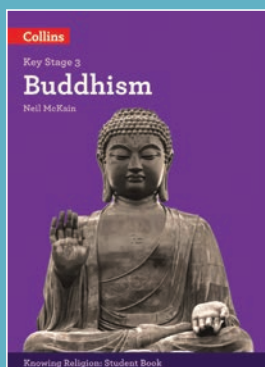
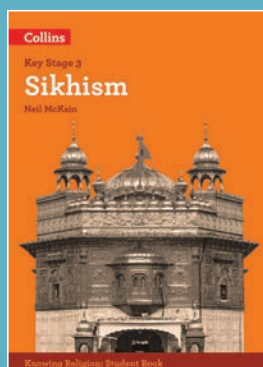
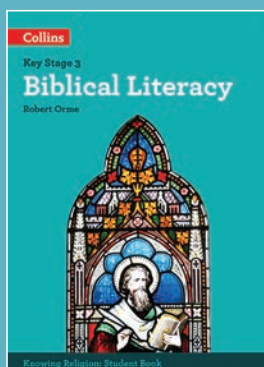
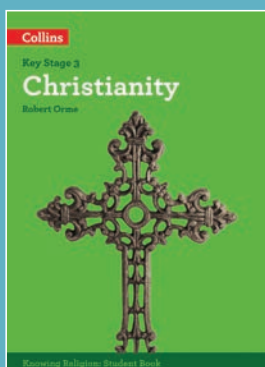


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Clearly laid out text and images provide context and bring the subject to life

Aid revision and consolidate learning with a knowledge organiser at the end of each chapter

Key vocabulary and Key people lists highlight important knowledge from the chapter

## Unit 1: History and belief

### How did Judaism begin?

The story of Judaism begins with three men known as the patriarchs. Who were they, and what do Jews believe about them?

Jews believe that nearly 4000 years ago, in the Middle East, God chose a man named Abraham to begin a new religion based on the radical idea of worshipping one God. Abraham was the first patriarch (founding father) of Judaism. The second patriarch was Abraham's son Isaac, and the third was Isaac's son and Abraham's grandson, Jacob. These three men are believed to be the physical and spiritual ancestors of all Jews.

#### Who was Abraham?

Abraham lived around 4000 years ago. At this time, most people were polytheists – they believed in many gods. They sacrificed animals and occasionally humans to try and please their gods. It was also common to worship idols. Originally, Abraham was a polytheist, but during his life he came to believe that there was only one God, who had created everything. This was a very different belief from the polytheistic ideas of the people in the Middle East, as well as other ancient civilisations.

According to the Torah, God tested Abraham in ten different ways to see how strong his faith was. In the first test, God told Abraham to leave his home in Ur. This was a difficult thing for Abraham to do because he was living a good and happy life, but he agreed. God made a covenant with Abraham, saying he would bless him and make his family a great nation. God told Abraham that all of the males in Abraham's family must be circumcised in order to show this special relationship.

#### Who was Isaac?

Abraham thought that his wife Sarah was too old to have a baby, so he had a son with his wife's servant, Hagar. Their son was called Ishmael. However, Sarah also fell pregnant and gave birth to a son, named Isaac. God tested Abraham again, telling

## Unit 1: History and belief

### Knowledge organiser

#### Key vocabulary

**baptism** A ritual in which people are immersed in water to symbolise turning away from sin and following God

**bishop** A Christian leader with authority over the priests and churches in an area

**cardinals** The most senior members of the Catholic Church, after the Pope

**catacombs** Tunnels full of tombs underneath Rome

**circumcision** The removal of a male's foreskin

**conclave** The meeting at which a new pope is elected

**confessional** A booth where Catholics ask a priest to grant them God's forgiveness

**creed** A statement of belief

**denomination** A group within Christianity

**disciples** 12 men that Jesus chose to be his followers

**doctrine** A belief held and taught by a particular denomination

**Early Church** Christians in the first three centuries CE

**Eucharist** The practice of eating bread and drinking wine during a church service

**evangelism** Spreading the Christian message in order to convert people

**excommunicated** Expelled from the Church

**gentiles** A name given to non-Jews in the Bible

**heresy** Beliefs that are opposed to those of the Church

**indulgences** Certificates that people bought from the Church so they would spend less time in purgatory when they died

**martyred** When someone is killed for their beliefs

**missionaries** People who spread the Christian message

**monotheist** someone who believes in one God

**penance** Prayer or some other action to show that one is sorry for sinning

**persecution** Discrimination against a group of people

**Protestant** A form of Christianity that began in the sixteenth century as a protest against the Catholic Church

**Reformation** A movement to reform the Church resulting in the division of the Western Church into Catholicism and Protestantism

**resurrected** Brought back to life after dying

**scriptures** Religious texts, such as the Bible

**transubstantiation** The belief that the bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Jesus during the Eucharist

**Trinity** The belief that God is three as well as one – Father, Son and Holy Spirit

**worship** To show the highest respect or adoration for someone or something



A stained glass window showing the crucifixion of Jesus.

#### Key facts

- Christianity began in present-day Israel nearly 2000 years ago. It began with the belief that Jesus had died to forgive people's sins and was resurrected from the dead so that all people could have eternal life.
- The message of Christianity was spread around the Roman Empire by missionaries such as Paul.
- Christianity developed out of Judaism, but at the Council of Jerusalem it was decided that both gentiles – non-Jews – and Jews could become Christians.
- Members of the Early Church were persecuted and martyred until the Roman Emperor Constantine passed the Edict of Milan in CE 313, following his conversion to Christianity after winning the Battle of Milvian Bridge in CE 312.
- Christians are monotheists who believe in the Trinity – God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. In CE 325, at the Council of Nicea, bishops wrote the Nicene Creed. This stated that Jesus is fully God.
- In 1054, the Church in the East split from the Church in the West. This is called the 'Great Schism'. The Church in the East became known as the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Church in the West became the Catholic Church.
- In 1517, a German monk called Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to a church door in Wittenberg, sparking the Protestant Reformation, which split the Western Church. In 1534, Henry VIII established the Church of England.
- There are over 2.2 billion Christians in the world today who belong to one of the 30,000+ denominations of Christianity. These include the Salvation Army, Society of Friends (Quakers) and the Amish.
- The largest denomination of Christianity is Catholicism. Catholics believe in transubstantiation, purgatory, confession and the importance of Mary, the mother of Jesus. The leader of the Catholic Church is the Pope. He is elected by cardinals at a meeting called a conclave.



Martin Luther, the who led the Reformation

#### Key people

**Arius** A heretic (someone whose ideas were considered a heresy) whose ideas were rejected at the Council of Nicea

**William Booth** The founder of the Salvation Army

**Constantine** A Roman Emperor who converted to Christianity in CE 312

**Emperor Nero** The Roman Emperor who started a fire in Rome in CE 64

**Emperor Trajan** A Roman Emperor who refused to allow Pliny with advice on death

**George Fox** English founder of the Friends or Quakers in 1647

**Henry VIII** The King of England who started the Church of England in 1534

**Jesus** A Jewish man, believed to be the Messiah and Son of God

**Martin Luther** A German monk who led the Protestant Reformation

**Mary** The mother of Jesus, considered very important to Roman Catholics

**Paul** A travelling preacher in the New Testament

**Peter** Jesus's disciple, who was the first Bishop of Rome

**Pliny** A Roman governor who persecuted Christians

**Pope Francis** The current Pope of the Catholic Church

**Pope Leo I** The Pope who was the first Bishop of Rome should

### Who was Jacob?

Isaac had twin sons, Jacob and Esau. Jacob had 12 of sons of his own. During Jacob's lifetime, there was a drought throughout the land, and so he travelled to Egypt with his large family. They settled in Egypt and lived happily there for many years. God changed Jacob's name to Israel and the families of his sons became known as the **Twelve Tribes of Israel**.

### Who was Moses?

Abraham's descendant Moses is another important figure in Judaism. By the time of Moses, Jacob's descendants, the Israelites, were being forced to work for the Egyptians as slaves. God told Moses to free the Israelites and lead them to the land that God had promised them.

At first, the **Pharaoh** refused to let the Israelites go, so God sent 10 plagues to Egypt. The final plague was an angel of death that killed all the firstborn sons in Egypt, including Pharaoh's oldest son. After this, he agreed to free the slaves, and Moses led them through the desert to the Red Sea. When they reached the water, God parted it so that they could pass through. The Israelites lived in the desert for 40 years before they finally settled in the **Promised Land**. During this time, God gave Moses the Ten Commandments – ten laws that the Israelites had to follow – on Mount Sinai. They are still very important for Jews today.



Moses parting the Red Sea.

#### Fact

Abraham is an important person in Christianity and Islam as well as Judaism. These religions are sometimes called the Abrahamic or monotheistic faiths.

#### Key vocabulary

**circumcision** The removal of a baby boy's foreskin at the age of eight days in Judaism

**idols** Statues that are worshipped

**Pharaoh** An Egyptian king

**polytheist** Someone who believes in more than one god

**Promised Land** An area of land in the Middle East given to Jews by God

**sacrificial altar** A place where animals were killed as offerings to God

**Twelve Tribes of Israel** The families of the sons of Jacob

Fact boxes provide insights to keep students engaged

Check your understanding sections ensure that key points are understood

Questions in each lesson allow students to practice writing longer, evaluative answers

#### Check your understanding

- 1 Approximately when did Judaism begin?
- 2 Who were the patriarchs?
- 3 Describe the beliefs of people who lived in the Middle East 4000 years ago.
- 4 Describe the life of Abraham.
- 5 Why is Moses an important figure in Jewish history?

Samples taken from the Judaism Student Book

## ABOUT THE AUTHORS



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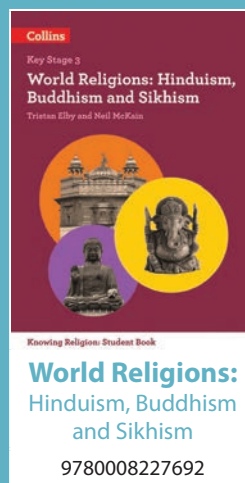
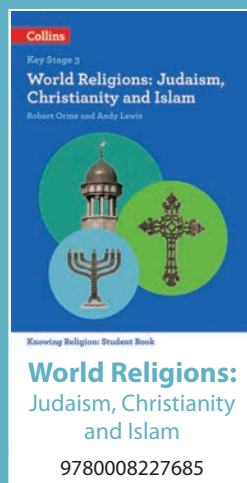
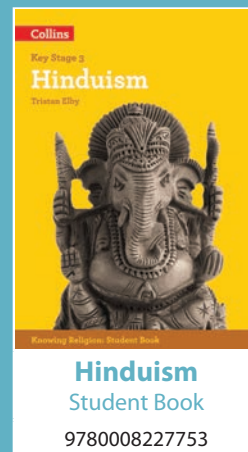
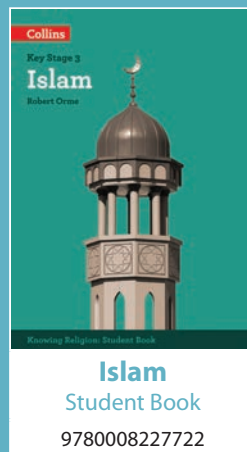
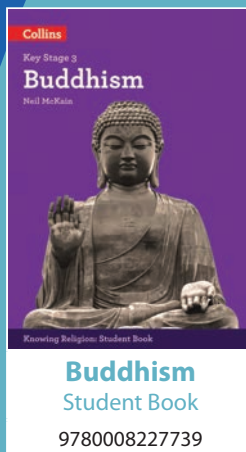
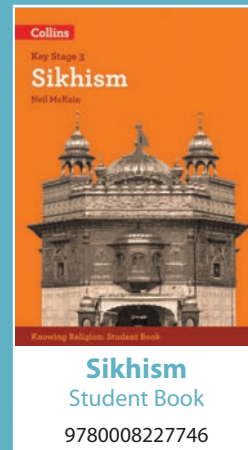
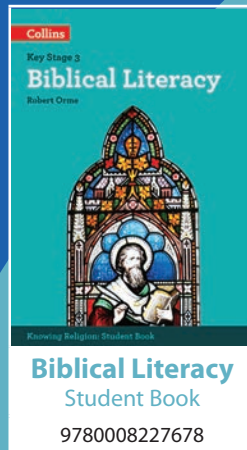
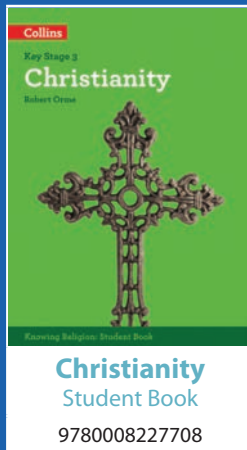
**Andy Lewis** is an Assistant Headteacher and Director of RE in St Bonaventure's in East London. He has been teaching for over 12 years and has recently written a textbook for the Edexcel GCSE Catholic Christianity specification. He has led the London RE Hub network and worked on regional and national projects to help improve the standard of RE.



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