

# DIVINITY GCSE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

<b>ORIGINS+MEANING</b>	<b>GOOD+EVIL</b>
<b>1. creation ex nihilo</b> - creation out of nothing	<b>15. Conscience</b> - Human reason making moral decisions; the God-given knowledge of what's right and wrong
<b>2. evolution</b> - the process of mutation and natural selection which leads to changes in species over time	<b>16. Evil</b> - The absence of good and the urge to pursue our own selfish desires at the expense of others
<b>3. imago Dei</b> - in the image of God	<b>17. Free-will</b> - The ability to choose right from wrong without being controlled by other forces
<b>4. inspiration</b> - the belief that the Holy Spirit guides an individual to act or write what is good and true.	<b>18. Goodness</b> - The quality of being like God: seeking the well-being of others selflessly
<b>5. omnipotence</b> – the belief that God is all-powerful	<b>19. Incarnation</b> - 'Made flesh' – the Christian belief that God became man in the person of Jesus
<b>6. revelation</b> - the ways in which God makes himself known to human beings	<b>20. Natural Law</b> - The moral laws of right and wrong which apply in all times and places and are not dependent on human laws
<b>7. stewardship</b> - to care for creation, as stewards rather than consumers	<b>21. Privation</b> - The loss or absence of something (evil is a privation of good)
<b>8. transcendence</b> – existing outside of space and time (like God)	<b>22. Suffering</b> - Pain or loss which harms humans – moral evil is caused by other humans, while natural evil is not
<b>9. Confessions</b> - A work by St Augustine in which he explains why God must have made the universe out of nothing	<b>23. The Enchiridion</b> - A work by St Augustine in which he states evil is a privation of good and that God can bring good out of evil
<b>10. Message to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences: on evolution</b> - An address by Pope John Paul II making clear Catholic acceptance of evolution, calling it 'more than a hypothesis'	<b>24. The Suffering Servant</b> - A passage from Isaiah about a man who will suffer for the sins of others. Christians see it as about Christ – Jews think it's about Israel
<b>11. The Dialogue of Divine Providence</b> - A work by St Catherine of Siena in which she says being made <i>imago Dei</i> gives us dignity and the ability to recognise our faults	<b>25. The Nicene Creed</b> - A prayer declaring belief in the Trinitarian nature of God and the reality of the incarnation
<b>12. Genesis 1</b> - A Biblical account of God making the universe by the power of his word in six days before resting on the seventh	<b>26. De Trinitate</b> - A work by St Augustine in which he compares the Trinity to the lover, the beloved and the love between them
<b>13. Genesis 2</b> - A Biblical account of God making Adam and Eve and giving them responsibilities in relation to nature	<b>27. John's Prologue</b> - The opening of John's Gospel in which the incarnation is described as the 'Word' becoming flesh and dwelling among us
<b>14. Gaudium et Spes</b> - A Vatican II example of Catholic Social Teaching. It asserts 'the basic equality of all' because 'all men possess a rational soul'	<b>28. The Kenosis Hymn</b> - A passage from St Paul's letter to the Philippians in which the incarnation is described as Christ taking the form of a slave rather than clinging to his divinity
	<b>30. Salvifici Doloris</b> - An encyclical by John Paul II which suggests the cross answers the question of the meaning of suffering and that suffering helps produce endurance+character
	<b>31. The Sermon on the Mount</b> - A collection of Jesus' teachings in Matthew's Gospel in which he claims moral authority and describes those who suffer as 'blessed'

<u>JUDAISM</u>	<u>LIFE+DEATH</u>	<u>SIN+FORGIVENESS</u>
<b>32. Synagogue</b> - house of assembly; building for Jewish public prayer, study and assembly	<b>47. Death</b> - the end of physical life when the body ceases to function	<b>62. Forgiveness</b> - pardoning someone for the wrongs they have done you
<b>33. Shekinhah</b> - the place where God's presence rests and can be felt	<b>48. Eternal life</b> - life in heaven after death; Jesus' phrase for living as God intends leading to life in heaven	<b>63. Absolutism</b> - believing certain actions are always right or always wrong
<b>34. Shabbat</b> - day of spiritual renewal and rest. Beginning at sunset on Friday and closing at nightfall on Saturday	<b>49. Heaven</b> - a face to face encounter with God for those who accept his grace and forgiveness	<b>64. Relativism</b> - believing what's right or wrong might change depending on the situation
<b>35. Kosher</b> - ('fit' or 'proper') - foods that are permitted to be eaten according to Leviticus (chapter 11)	<b>50. Hell</b> - the total lack of God for all eternity for those who reject his grace and forgiveness	<b>65. Evangelisation</b> - spreading the Gospel ('Good news') of Jesus
<b>36. Torah</b> - the five books of Moses (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy)	<b>51. Judgement</b> - people being held to account for what they do in life, and what they fail to do	<b>66. Punishment</b> - the penalty put in place for a person who has done wrong
<b>37. Mitzvot</b> - has a mix of meanings. Often used to refer to duties (such as the 613 in the Torah) and good deeds	<b>52. Magisterium</b> - the teaching authority of the Church, exercised by its leaders (e.g. Pope and bishops)	<b>67. Salvation</b> - the belief that humans have the possibility of going to heaven because of Jesus' death and resurrection
<b>38. Messiah</b> - the anointed one who Jews believe will bring in a new era or age of peace for humankind	<b>53. Resurrection</b> - the raising of the body to life again after death, as experienced by Jesus (and one day everyone)	<b>68. Sin</b> - acting against the will of God
<b>39. Covenant</b> - a promise or agreement between two parties (as made between God & Noah/Abraham/Moses)	<b>54. Soul</b> - the eternal part of a human that survives death – also a human's rational nature	<b>69. Eucharist</b> - 'thanksgiving' – the Catholic term for the bread and wine that contains the real presence of Christ
<b>40. Tanakh</b> - The Jewish Bible. Its name comes from its three sections: Torah, Nevim (the prophets) and Ketuvim ('writings')	<b>55. 1 Corinthians 15</b> - Biblical passage in which St Paul asks death 'Where is your sting' because of his belief in the resurrection of the dead	<b>70. Forgiveness teachings in Matthew's Gospel</b> - Jesus teaches we should always forgive (not just 7 times, but 70x7) and ask God to forgive us 'as we forgive those who trespass against us'
<b>41. Oral Torah</b> - All the traditions that have been passed down to explain and interpret the five books of Moses (written Torah)	<b>56. The Parable of the Unmerciful Servant</b> - A story in which Jesus suggests that we need to forgive others in order to be forgiven by God	<b>71. Letters to Macedonius and Apringius</b> - Writings in which St Augustine opposes capital punishment because revenge isn't Christian and it leaves 'no room to reform character'
<b>42. Talmud</b> - A work which contains the <i>Mishnah</i> (a written version of the oral Torah) and the <i>Gemara</i> (a rabbinic commentary on the <i>Mishnah</i> )	<b>57. The Rich Man and Lazarus</b> - A parable in which Jesus suggests we must comfort the less fortunate if we are to be comforted by God in the afterlife	<b>72. Exodus 21:24</b> - 'Life for life, eye for eye' – a teaching in the Bible/Torah that suggests murderers should face capital punishment, though Jesus challenged this
<b>43. Shema</b> - A prayer from Deuteronomy declaring belief in one God: 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is one'	<b>58. Sacrosanctum Concilium</b> - Vatican II document that introduced a change in Masses from Latin to vernacular	<b>73. Genesis 9:6</b> - Bible/Torah verse supporting cap. punishment: 'Whoever sheds a person's blood shall have their blood shed'
<b>44. The 13 Principles of Judaism</b> - A work by Maimonides outlining what he saw as the key beliefs of Judaism, including belief in the resurrection of the dead and the coming of the Messiah	<b>59. Lumen Gentium</b> - A Vatican II document that called on all Catholics (not just its leaders) to serve others and be 'lights to the world' while recognising that there are elements of 'sanctification and truth' in other religions	<b>74. Catechism</b> - States that 'outside the Church there is no salvation' since all salvation comes through Christ, though <i>Lumen Gentium</i> clarifies that other religions have elements of 'sanctification and truth'
<b>45. Siddur</b> - Jewish prayer book containing a set order of prayers for Jews to say each day	<b>60. Dei Verbum</b> - Document from Vatican II that encouraged Catholics to make the Bible a bigger part of their prayer life	<b>75. Evangelii Gaudium</b> - An encyclical by Pope Francis that calls on Catholics to evangelise first and foremost to the marginalised, caring for refugees, addicts, the homeless etc.
<b>46. Maimonides</b> - A 12 <sup>th</sup> century rabbi and philosopher who wrote <i>The 13 Principles</i> – considered a source of authority by Orthodox Jews, but less so by Reform Jews	<b>61. 1 Corinthians 3</b> - A hint at purgatory, with St Paul stating 'It will be revealed with fire, and the fire will test the quality of each person's work'	<b>76.a Evangelium Vitae</b> - An encyclical by Pope John Paul II that criticises overuse of capital punishment, saying it should only be used if it's the only way to defend society
<b>76.b Evangelium Vitae</b> - The same document describes euthanasia as a 'grave violation of the law of God' and promotes palliative care instead		

12<sup>th</sup> February

Lent and Ash Wednesday

Do Now

Death

Eternal life

Heaven

Hell

Judgement

Magisterium

Resurrection

Soul

Lent in 2 minutes

[WATCH: Lent in Three Minutes - Busted Halo](#)

To write 5 key points

[25 Great Things You Can Do for Lent - Busted Halo](#)

Commit to do something this Lent- Prayer in the Year of Prayer, Fasting, Giving to Charity.