



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## **EDUQAS GCSE Religious Studies Route B Component 1 Theme 2**

### **Good and Evil**

<b>Good, evil and suffering: You will need to know and understand...</b>	<b>Done</b>
Different Christian, non- Christian and philosophical attempts to find a solution to the 'Problem of Evil'	
St Augustine's idea of evil as a 'privation'	
Catholic meanings of 'original sin and 'free will'	
Catholic beliefs about Christ's suffering	
Catholic beliefs that the world is fundamentally good	
What Catholics mean when we call God 'good'	
Catholic ambivalence about suffering using the example of Jesus to show it can be beneficial	
Jewish views about suffering and evil	
<b>The Trinity: You will need to know and understand...</b>	
The Catholic belief that God is a Trinity of persons: father, Son and Holy Spirit.	
Why this belief is important to Catholics	
The trinity in scripture and how it has developed	
St Augustine's metaphor of the love, lover and beloved as an image of the Trinity	
Why Jews do not believe in the Trinity	
<b>The Incarnation: You will need to know and understand...</b>	
The meaning of the word 'incarnation'	
The biblical origins of Jesus as God incarnate	
How this doctrine influences Catholic understandings of suffering	
What Pope John Paul II said about suffering in <i>Salvifici Doloris</i>	
<b>Jesus and moral authority: You will need to know and understand...</b>	
How the teaching and example of Jesus provide authority for Christian moral behaviour	
The moral teaching of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount	
Beliefs about Natural Law and conscience	
How suffering can make people more virtuous	
<b>Sculpture and statuary: You will need to know and understand...</b>	
Why Catholics have statues and how they aid worship	
To evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using statues in worship	
Why there are no statues or images in Jewish synagogues and why Jews would never depict God	
What Michelangelo's Pietà means as a reflection of God's goodness and human suffering	
<b>Popular devotion as practised in Catholic communities in Britain and elsewhere: You will need to know and understand...</b>	
The meaning of the word 'pilgrimage'	
Why pilgrimages are important to Catholics	
How pilgrimage can be a response to the existence of suffering	
What the Rosary is and how it is prayed	
What the sorrowful mysteries are	
Jewish attitudes to pilgrimage	
How the Rosary is used as a Catholic response to suffering	

## **Good and Evil: Lesson 1**

**Do Now:** Retell the story of the Fall of Adam and Eve in five bullet points (we will come back to this later in the lesson)

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### **Big question:**

What are Catholic perspectives on the origin of evil.

### **Small questions:**

1. What are natural and moral evil?
2. What is the Catholic response to evil?
3. What is 'The Fall and Original Sin'?
4. Is the story of the Fall true?

**Getting started:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rKhvI2MjO9E>

Watch the video clip from the movie The Adjustment Bureau. The film is about how each person's future is 'adjusted' to fine-tune the outcome. In this scene, the main character learns why, consider the following questions...

1. What is free will?
2. Why does the man from the 'Adjustment Bureau say that they have chosen to limit free will?
3. Do you think that limiting free will is a good thing?

## **Knowledge Phase 1 – Moral and Natural Evil**

There are two types of evil and suffering

**Moral evil** is caused by humans making wrong choices. Moral evil can cause a lot of suffering. A good example of moral evil is war because it is caused by humans and it can lead to the suffering of many thousands of people

Famine could also be a moral evil if it is caused by landowners growing products such as coffee or cotton to make money rather than food for the people who may be starving.

**Natural evil** has nothing to do with humans it involves disease and natural disasters such as tsunami or cancer. Natural evil can cause massive suffering.

**Evil:** something immoral and wicked  
**Suffering:** A feeling of pain, misery or distress.  
**Good:** That which is morally right  
**Free-will:** the freedom to choose an action that can be good or evil.



**Consolidation: categorise the situations.**

Situation	Natural Evil	Moral Evil
A lifelong smoker dying of lung cancer		
A badly built tower block collapsing after an earthquake		
A terrorist attack		
People losing their home in flooding		
Someone being killed by a drink driver		
People starving during a drought		

Did you find any of the examples hard to categorise? Why?

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**Application:** (b) Describe the different types of evil in the world? (5 Marks)

In your books answer the question using the sentence starters below....

- *One type of evil is natural evil. This is... examples of this are...*
- *A second type of evil is ... This means... Examples of this are...*

**Green pen peer assessment**

Mark out of 5

Once you have read your partners work state the following: What went well?

What do they need to improve on? Sign your name

Once your work has been returned respond to the feedback.



**Knowledge phase 2 – Catholic response to the existence of evil and suffering**

- Catholics would say that evil and suffering exist because of human free will.
- Free will is the human ability to make choices and Catholics believe that it is a gift from God.
- We can use this gift to make good or bad choices.
- When we make good choices the goodness of the world increases.
- When we make bad choices evil and suffering are the result.
- This kind of evil is often called Moral evil. This is because it is caused by human moral choices.
- Not all evil is by human choice, natural disasters such as earthquakes and disease happen naturally.
- Catholics would say this is because of original sin.

Consolidation: Summarise the Catholic response to evil and suffering in two lines

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### **Knowledge phase 3 What is Original Sin?**

Go back and read your version of the story of the Fall of Adam and Eve from the revisit task at the start of the lesson. Did you remember...

- Adam and Eve were given good things and told that they can eat from any tree in the garden except the 'Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil.
- The serpent tempts Eve who disobeys God by eating the fruit of the forbidden tree, she offers the fruit to Adam who also eats.
- The result of this disobedience is they realise they are naked and are embarrassed so they make clothes for themselves.
- When God discovers what they have done he punishes them (sometimes called curses) and sends them out of the garden.
- This is known as 'the Fall' as humans fell from the perfect state they were created into sin. This sin is called original sin.

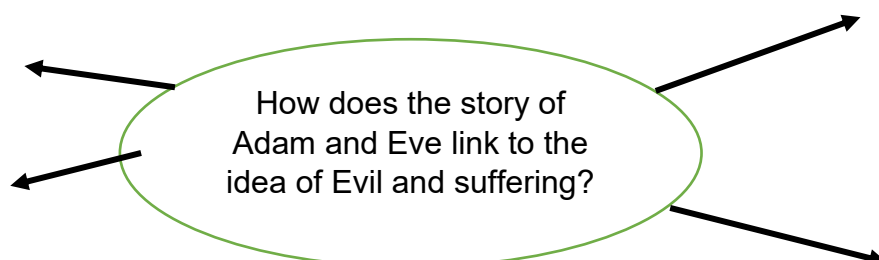
The important things to remember about the story are...

- The story of Adam and Eve contains Theological truths, rather than scientific Truths.
- Adam and Eve represent humanity in its first state of holiness.
- By eating the fruit, Adam and Eve committed sin- they disobeyed God.
- This sin affects all of us because Adam and Eve represent US disobeying God.

What is the Church teaching on Original Sin?

- Original sin is a Christian doctrine that says that everyone is born sinful.
- This means that they are born with a built-in urge to do bad things and to disobey God.
- It is an important doctrine within the Roman Catholic Church.
- The concept of Original Sin was explained in depth by St Augustine and formalised as part of Roman Catholic doctrine by the Council of Trent in the 16th Century.

Consolidation: two-minute discussion on the question 'How does the story of Adam and Eve link to the idea of Evil and suffering? Make your notes on the spider diagram below.



### **Knowledge and consolidation:**

Why do Christians believe the story of 'The Fall' can explain how suffering entered our world? Consider the reasons below and number them 1 -5. Number 1 being the best reason and 5 the worst reason.

- ) **It's all Eve's fault that humans suffer, God made the rules clear**
- ) **Suffering is caused by the Devil**
- ) **God creates good, like the Garden of Eden, it is humans that do bad.**
- ) **It is good that God allows us to do wonderful and cruel things, suffering was always meant to be in God's plan that is why he planted the tree.**
- ) **Humans will never know the will of God, we might never have suffered if Eve hadn't disobeyed God**

### **Knowledge 4: Is the story of the Fall true?**

Some people take this story literally and believe that Adam and Eve were real people. Their actions introduced bad things into the world. It also affected all of their descendants who no longer have the natural ability to avoid evil actions.	For many Christians this is the best explanation for the existence of evil and suffering in the world. God made a perfect world, but humans sinned and damaged themselves and the whole of the created world which leads to Natural Evil.	Catholics believe that this story is a description of a time in history when humans first turned away from God. It explains why we have a tendency to sin today and are all partly responsible for the evil and suffering in the world.
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### **Testing Phase:**

#### **(b) Describe the importance of the doctrine of Original Sin (5 marks)**

Suggested sentence starters (you can choose your own if you prefer).

**The doctrine of ...**

**The idea of Original Sin is based on...**

**Evidence for this is...**

**This is important because...**

**Another reason this is important is...**

**This is shown when...**

Green pen peer assessment - Mark out of 5

- Once you have read your partners work state the following:
- What went well? What do they need to improve on? Sign your name
- When you get your work back use the information on the PowerPoint to do improvements



## Good and Evil Lesson 2

### Do now:

What is Moral Evil?	a. The first sin committed by Adam and Eve b. Evil that humans choose to do c. Evil that is not of human making
What is natural Evil?	a. The time humans first turned from God b. Evil that humans choose to do c. Evil that is not of human making
What is original sin?	a. The sin we are born with because of the Fall b. Evil that humans choose to do c. Evil that is not of human making
What do Catholics believe about the Fall?	a. The time humans first turned from God b. Evil that humans choose to do c. The story is literally true
Give another Christian view on the Fall?	a. The time humans first turned from God b. Evil that humans choose to do c. The story is literally true

<b>Big question:</b> How did St Augustine describe evil as a 'privation'?	<b>Small questions</b> 1. What did St Augustine believe about creation? 2. What did St Augustine believe about evil as a way for us to appreciate good, evil as a privation and evil as a way to make us better? 3. What did St Augustine believe about natural and moral evil?
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**Getting started:** <https://www.wingclips.com/movie-clips/forrest-gump/found-jesus>

- 1) Why is Lt Dan suffering?
- 2) What is missing from his life?

### Knowledge 1: What did St Augustine believe about creation?

**Augustine** argued that the Bible shows that God is **wholly good** and that, according to Genesis 1, created a world perfectly good and free from defects, evil, and suffering: "God saw all that he had made, and it was very good" (Genesis 1:31).



**St Augustine-** Christian theologian

**Privation** – absence of Good.

**Omni-benevolent** – the belief that God is all good.

**Omnipotent-** the belief that God is all powerful.

**Omniscient-** the belief that God is all knowing.



- God created all things good
- Evil is not good
- Therefore, God did not create evil

Thinking time! Can you identify a weakness in his beliefs?

## **Knowledge phase 2: St Augustine beliefs about evil as a way for us to appreciate good, evil as a privation and evil as a way to make us better?**

Augustine asks himself the question of why there is evil and suffering in the world if God is good and all powerful?

Augustine gives us three separate answers to the question.

### 1) Evil helps us appreciate good:

You may have heard the saying 'you don't know what you have got until it is gone'. You may have felt this over the time we were in lockdown. You may not have realised how much freedom you had until you had to stay home all the time. Perhaps once it was all over you appreciated that freedom more.

*'In this universe, even what is called evil, when it is regulated and kept in its place, only enhances our admiration of the good; for we enjoy and value the good and more when we compare it to evil.'* (St. Augustine, *Enchiridion* 3:11)

### 2) Evil is not a thing

God does not permit evil as it is not a thing. Evil is the absence of good. Just as blindness is the absence of sight. God makes a world full of good things but through our poor choices we can cause those good things to be absent from the world, i.e. in the case of bullying the bully takes away the happiness of the person being bullied. Another word for this absence is 'privation'. When we experience evil and suffering we are not experiencing something, we are being deprived of the good things that are usual. God does not want this for us but either our choices have led to these privations or God allows them for some greater good.

What is that we call evil except the privation of good? Sickness and wounds are nothing but the privation of health. When a cure is effected, the evils which were present (i.e., the sickness and the wounds) do not go away. Rather, they simply do not exist anymore. (St. Augustine, *Enchiridion* 3:11)

### 3) Evil makes us better

Augustine's third answer to the question, is to show that it is precisely because God is omnipotent (all-powerful) and omnibenevolent (all-loving) that He allows evil and suffering. St. Augustine is saying that sometimes we arrive at a much greater place of happiness through overcoming evil and suffering than we could have done without it. It is better to be able to walk independently but, in order to learn, you had to first fall over a few times. Your parents let it happen, so that you could have greater freedom and happiness by learning to walk. Augustine thought that evil and suffering caused us to improve.

For the Omnipotent God, who is the Supreme Power over all, would not allow any evil in his works unless in his omnipotence and goodness, as the Supreme Good, he is able to bring forth good out of evil. (St. Augustine, *Enchiridion* 3:11)

**Consolidation: True or False**

Statement	T or F
1. Augustine thought that evil is necessary for us to understand good.	
2. A privation is too much goodness.	
3. Augustine used the analogy of blindness to explain privation.	
4. It is because God is omnipotent and omnibenevolent that He allows evil in order to bring about a greater good.	
5. According to Augustine, evil is a privation.	
6. A privation is a lack of goodness.	
7. Augustine use the analogy of a child learning to walk to explain privation.	
8. It is because God is omnipotent and omnibenevolent that he uses evil to punish people.	

**Application: Give one strength and one weakness of each of St Augustine's arguments**

1) Evil helps us appreciate good:	2) Evil is not a thing	3) Evil makes us better
Strength	Strength	Strength
Weakness	Weakness	Weakness

Augustine said that evil came not from God, who is all-good, but from those entities which had free will –angels and humans who turned their backs on God, the supreme good, and settled for lesser goods.

As a consequence, the state of perfection was ruined by human SIN and the delicate balance of the world was destroyed.

Consolidation: Does this still apply in the world today?

Explain your thoughts.



### **Knowledge phase 3 St Augustine view of natural and Moral evil.**

- Natural Evil is the loss of order in nature due to human sin.
- Moral Evil came from the knowledge of good and evil which humanity had discovered through their disobedience.

### **Weaknesses of St Augustine's theodicy.**

- **Schleiermacher** (1768-1834) argued that it was a logical contradiction to say that a perfectly created world had gone wrong. Either the world was not perfect to start with, or God made it go wrong. If so, then it is God, and not humanity, who is to blame.
- Augustine's view that the world was made perfect and damaged by humans is contrary to the theory of evolution, which asserts that the universe began as chaos and has been developing continually.
- *Suffering is essential* to survival - things must die in order that other things might eat and live-God must bear the responsibility for this.
- A God who cannot get rid of evil cannot be called omnipotent, because he is not powerful enough to make free-will and a perfect world work hand in hand.

### **Application**

Ao2 task – what are the strengths of Augustine's arguments and what are the weaknesses?

**'Augustine's theodicy of evil as a privation is the best way to explain why there is evil in the world.'** Evaluate this statement.

Opinion 1 – agree with the statement	Opinion 2 – weaknesses

### **Lesson 3 Good and Evil**

**Do Now:** answer the questions in the space provided.

What is Privation?	
Who came up with the idea of Privation?	
What three things does Augustine believe about evil?	1 2 3
What does Omni-benevolent mean?	
What does Omnipotent mean?	
What does Omniscient mean?	

<b><u>Big question:</u></b> What are the views of other Christians and non-Christians on the Problem of Evil?	<b><u>Small questions:</u></b> 1. What are non-Christian beliefs on the problem of evil? 2. What are Jewish views on the origins of evil? 3. What are the various Christian theodicies? 4. Why should Christians do all they can to end evil and suffering in the world?
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**Getting started:** Where is the love? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WpYeekQkAdc>

As you watch the video: Think about what you see and hear...

- Identify the different types of suffering (moral or **natural**)
- Think about how a Christian might respond to this suffering.
- What is the message of the song?
- Note your ideas in the box below

**Free Will**- the decision-making part of a person's mind is called the will. A will is free if a person is able to choose right from wrong without being controlled by other forces.

**Incarnation** – “Made flesh” The Christian belief that God became man in the person of Jesus, fully human and fully divine.

**Atonement** – reconciliation of God and man kind through Jesus.

**Resurrection**- the rising of Jesus Christ from the dead.

**Atheist** - Someone who does not believe in God

**Agnostic** - someone who is unsure if God exists

**Theist** - Someone who believes in God



### **Knowledge phase 1: Non-Christian belief about the origins of evil?**

Evil and suffering could make atheists question God's omnipotence, omni benevolence or his omniscience. For example:

- If God was all-powerful, wouldn't he stop natural disasters?
- If God was all-loving, wouldn't he stop suffering?
- If God was all-knowing, wouldn't he know that people were going to do something evil and stop them?
- If any of these are true then either God does not exist or he is evil.

### **Consolidation: fill in the gaps**

Atheists believe that God does not \_\_\_\_\_. Christians hold that God Exists and that he is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

The fact that there is \_\_\_\_\_ in the world means that there is a problem of evil.

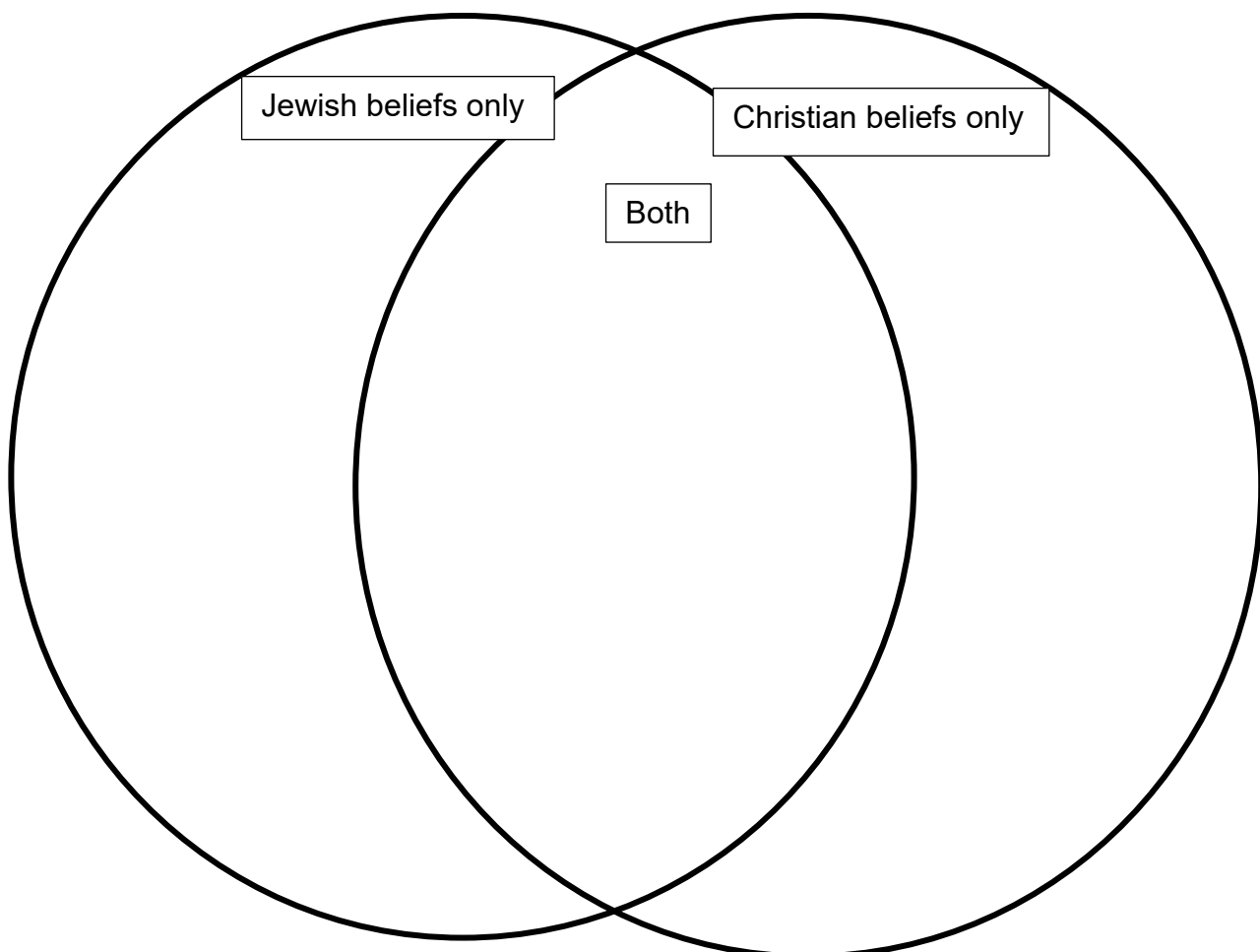
Atheist think that the existence of evil proves that God cannot be \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. If God existed and was all of the 3 things above then he would be an \_\_\_\_\_ God.

Words: omnibenevolent, suffering, omniscient, evil, omnipotent, exist (you will need to use some words more than once).

## **Knowledge Phase 2: Jewish views on the origins of evil**

- Jews do not believe in 'Original Sin'. They do not believe humans inherit a tendency to sin from Adam and Eve.
- They do share the Christian belief that every human has to face temptation and have the gift of free-will to choose.
- Jews believe humans are born with two inclinations.
- '**Yetzer ha tov**' is the inclination to do good actions.
- '**Yetzer ha ra**' is the inclination to do evil actions.
- The Torah teaches that it is important to struggle against inclinations by being obedient to God.
- They believe it is not possible to hide evil action from God
- The ten days of return between the festivals of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur give people time to atone for the times they have followed their inclination to do evil rather than give obedience to God.
- Therefor Jews see evil and suffering as a consequence of human beings' wrong choices.

**Consolidation:** complete the Venn diagram below show what beliefs about the origin of evil Catholics and Jews have in common and how their views differ.



### **Knowledge phase 3 and consolidation: Various Christian theodicies.**

Watch carefully, you will need to understand the story of Job for some of the explanations below. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NnJNT\\_xzDMA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NnJNT_xzDMA)

Read through each of the theodicies and the supporting teaching then summarise each one in the third column.

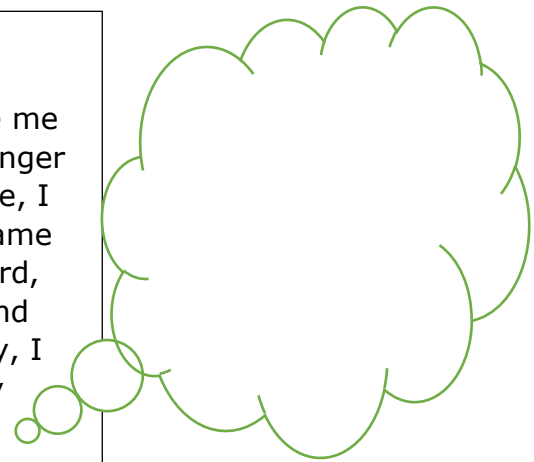
Theodicy	Teaching	Summary
<b>Free Will</b>	<b><u>Genesis 2:16-17</u></b>	
God has given people <b>free will</b> – the ability to choose between right and wrong for themselves. God has shown people how they should live e.g. The Ten Commandments and Jesus' life and teaching. However, it is up to each person to decide whether or not to follow God's instructions.	And the Lord God commanded the man, "You are free to eat from any tree in the garden."	
<b>The Fall of Adam and Eve</b>	<b><u>Genesis 3:10-11</u></b>	
The story of humanity's battle with good and evil is told in the story of Adam and Eve in the <b>Garden of Eden</b> . Adam and Eve chose to disobey God by eating the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. This is called the Fall. Some people believe that as a result of Adam and Eve's first sin, each human is born with a tendency towards evil. This is called <b>Original Sin</b> .	"I heard the sound of you in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked, and I hid myself." <sup>11</sup> He said, "Who told you that you were naked? Have you eaten of the tree of which I commanded you not to eat?"	
<b>Suffering is punishment for sins</b>	<b><u>Romans 12:19</u></b>	
As well as a power for good there is also a power for evil. Traditionally this is said to be <b>Satan</b> , one of the archangels who disobeyed God and was thrown out of heaven (Luke 10:18). In the form of a serpent, Satan tempted Eve to eat the fruit in the Garden of Eden. Satan tempted Job, and also tempted Jesus to give up his ministry. Eve gave into temptation and so suffered the punishment given by God. Job and Jesus resisted temptation.	Beloved, never avenge yourselves, but leave it to the wrath of God, for it is written, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, says the Lord."	

<b>Suffering educates us</b>	<b>Romans 5:3-5</b>	
John Hick states that God made the world imperfect so that we could learn and grow. God allows free-will so that we have the opportunity to learn how to be good and loving. It is only through making mistakes and suffering that we can grow into the likeness of God and become the perfect people God wants us to be.	'we rejoice in our sufferings, knowing that suffering produces endurance, and endurance produces character, and character produces hope.'	
<b>Sharing the suffering of Jesus</b>	Philippians 1:29 John 15:13	
Jesus suffered and died on the cross (the <b>Crucifixion</b> ) and in this way the broken relationship between God and humanity caused by sin was restored. This is called the <b>Atonement</b> . For some people, when they suffer, they identify with the suffering Jesus went through for our sake. They find comfort in their suffering knowing that Jesus understands their pain. They see their suffering as a sign of love as Jesus suffered out of love.	<b>'For</b> it has been granted to you that for the sake of Christ you should not only believe in him but also suffer for his sake.'  "Greater love has no one than this: to lay down one's life for one's friends."	
<b>Don't question God's plan</b>	<b>Proverbs 16:4</b>	
When Jesus came to earth (the <b>Incarnation</b> ), human beings were given a chance to escape everlasting punishment after death by following the teachings of Jesus and <b>asking God's forgiveness</b> for their sins. At the end of the book of Job God tells him not to question what he cannot understand as God is so much greater than Job.	"The Lord has made everything for its purpose, even the wicked for the day of trouble"	

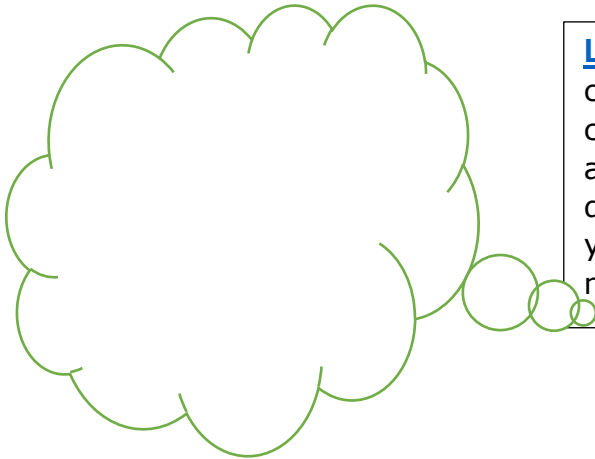
#### **Knowledge 4: Why Christians should do all they can to end evil and suffering**

Read the quote and in the space provided annotate what each one says about why Christians should try to do good and avoid evil.

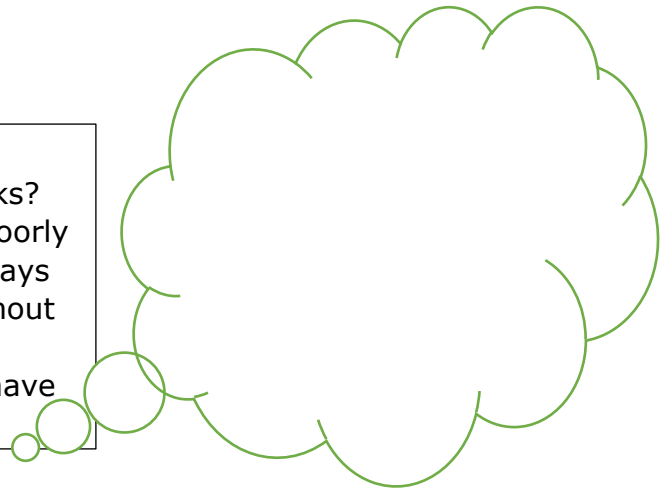
**Matthew 25:34-40** 'Come, you who are blessed by my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was hungry and you gave me food, I was thirsty and you gave me drink, I was a stranger and you welcomed me, I was naked and you clothed me, I was sick and you visited me, I was in prison and you came to me.' Then the righteous will answer him, saying, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry and feed you, or thirsty and give you drink?... And the King will answer them, 'Truly, I say to you, as you did it to one of the least of these my brothers, you did it to me.'



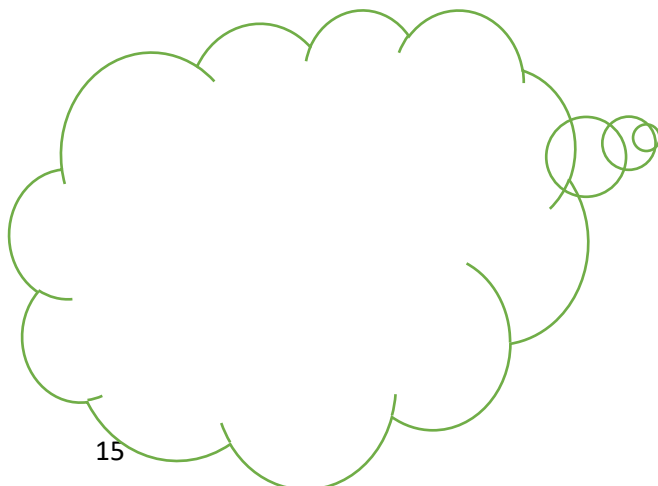
**Luke 6:37-38** "Judge not, and you will not be judged; condemn not, and you will not be condemned; forgive, and you will be forgiven; give, and it will be given to you. Good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over, will be put into your lap. For with the measure you use it will be measured back to you."



**James 2:14-17** What good is it, my brothers, if someone says he has faith but does not have works? Can that faith save him? If a brother or sister is poorly clothed and lacking in daily food, and one of you says to them, "Go in peace, be warmed and filled," without giving them the things needed for the body, what good is that? So also faith by itself, if it does not have works, is dead.



**John 15:12** "This is my commandment, that you love one another as I have loved you."



### **Application phase:**

C) Explain the Catholic response to the Problem of Evil. (8)

#### **WAGOLL - I DO:**

**(POINT)** One Catholic response to the Problem of Evil is that it is a way of sharing in the suffering of Jesus.

**(EVIDENCE)** We see this in **Philippians** when St Paul says ‘**For** it has been granted to you that for the sake of Christ you should not only believe in him but also suffer for his sake.’

**(EXPLANATION)** This shows that **evil and suffering are necessary** in the world so that we can understand some of the suffering Jesus endured for us to atone for our sins.

(In an exam answer this would be one paragraph)

#### **You DO: 4x PEE PARAGRAPHS:**

Point – refer to reasons as to what is the nature of evil. (e.g. a way to educate us)

Evidence – give evidence from today’s lesson. (use the supporting teaching)

Explanation – link this to the question.

#### **Paragraph starters...**

One Catholic response is...

A second response...

A third response...

Lastly a fourth response is...



## **Lesson 4 Good and Evil – Testing**

**Do Now:** Multiple choice, Catholic responses to evil

1. God allows us to decide to follow his instructions or not.	a) Suffering educates us b) Don't question Gods plan c) Free-will d) Suffering is punishment for sin.
2. Eve was tempted and ate the fruit and gave some to Adam.	a) The Fall b) Sharing the suffering of Christ c) Don't question Gods plan d) Free-will
3. God is too great for us to be able to understand his reasons.	a) The Fall b) Sharing the suffering of Christ c) Don't question Gods plan d) Free-will
4. Adam and Eve were thrown out of the garden of Eden and had to work and suffer.	a) Suffering educates us b) Don't question Gods plan c) Free-will d) Suffering is punishment for sin.
5. Through suffering we learn to be better people.	a) Suffering educates us b) Don't question Gods plan c) Free-will d) Suffering is punishment for sin.
6. Through suffering we can understand what Jesus went through to atone for our sins.	a) The Fall b) Sharing the suffering of Christ c) Don't question Gods plan d) Free-will

<b><u>Big question:</u></b> Can I transform information from my lessons into AO1 exam style format?	<b><u>Small questions:</u></b> 1. Can I successfully answer a 5-mark question using information from last lesson? 2. Can I successfully answer an 8-mark question using information from last lesson?
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### **Knowledge:**

Look back through your workbook and read over the information from the previous lessons that you will need to successfully answer the questions. (Hint: to target your revision time look at what the questions are asking)

**Testing Phase.** You will have 20 minutes answer both questions.

b question - **Describe Catholic Teaching on Free Will (5marks)**

Two Paragraphs, must include what Free Will is, must include Biblical reference.

Must include reference to St Augustine and linked to Original Sin

C question - **Explain the Catholic response to suffering. (8 marks)**

4 different responses required.

Must be Catholic. Must be backed with evidence. Must be explained.  
Use ideas from last lesson.

If you have finished both questions. Leave 5 lines and Green pen  
adding ideas you have not included and improving ones you have.

You will peer assess each other's c question using the band descriptors  
below.

- **Firstly..**
- **Secondly..**
- **Thirdly..**
- **Finally..**



Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	An excellent, highly detailed explanation showing knowledge and understanding of the diversity of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. An excellent understanding of how belief influences individuals, communities and societies.  Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately and appropriately.	7 – 8
3	A very good, detailed explanation showing knowledge and understanding of the diversity of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. A very good understanding of how belief influences individuals, communities and societies.  Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately and appropriately.	5 – 6
2	A good, generally accurate explanation showing some knowledge and understanding of the diversity of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. A good understanding of how belief influences individuals, communities and societies.  Uses religious/specialist language and terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority generally accurately.	3 – 4
1	A limited and/or poorly organised explanation showing limited knowledge and understanding of the diversity of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. A limited understanding of how belief influences individuals, communities and societies.  Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority in a limited way	1 - 2
0	No relevant information provided.	0

For both questions use the model answers to make your green pen improvements.

**Next lesson you will begin with a KO test**



## Lesson 5 Good and Evil

**Do Now:** Spend a couple of minutes preparing for your KO test.

You need to give the correct meaning of the Key concepts..

Peer mark answers and give a mark out of 8



### Big question:

What do Catholics and Jews believe about God's goodness and the goodness of the world?

### Small questions:

1. What do Catholics believe about the goodness of God?
2. What do Jews believe about the goodness of God?
3. Where in scripture can we see the goodness of God?

### Getting started – Is God good?

<https://www.wingclips.com/movie-clips/world-trade-center/the-goodness>

What do you think about the conclusions John McLoughlin comes to about 9-11.

**Goodness:** The quality of being like God; seeking the well-being of other selflessly.

**Monotheistic:** A faith that believes in one God.

**Torah:** The five books of Moses, the holiest part of Jewish scripture

**Fundamentalist Christian:** Someone who believes the Bible literally as a history.



### Knowledge phase 1 Catholic beliefs about the goodness of God.

When Catholics use this term for God, they mean that God is the cause of goodness in others. This is called essential goodness because it is an unchanging aspect of who God is. This helps us as God is beyond the human ability to describe what he is really like.

Catholics would say that we call God good because the things he made are good: light, sea, earth, sky, animals, plants and human beings. Genesis tells us that God looked at what he had created and saw that 'it was good'. We mean that the world reflects God's goodness, we can tell God is good, because the work God created is good. Genesis also tells us that we are 'created in the image of God' so we reflect God's goodness through our good actions when we are being like God.

### Consolidation: summarise in five

Give five words which summarise catholic belief about goodness of God.



### **Knowledge Phase 2: Jewish views on the goodness of God.**

- Jews are monotheistic, believe in one God.
- God is omnipotent
- Jews do not believe in the Devil as such, the term represents the sinful impulse to do evil.
- God is the source of all life, in the Torah he is referred to as the sole creator.
- He is the Judge as he is merciful
- Goodness of God is seen in the creation of the world and the giving of the Torah
- The care God gave to the Jews when they were fleeing the Egyptians is considered evidence of his goodness

Consolidation: Highlight any beliefs that Jews have about the goodness of God that are different to Catholic beliefs.

### **Knowledge phase 3 and consolidation: The goodness of God in scripture**

Pair work – with the person next to you look at the Old Testament quotes and fill in the table with the meaning of the quote, what it shows about the goodness of God and a reason to agree or disagree with your findings.

<u>Quotations about the Goodness of God</u>	Explain what the quote means in your own words	Goodness of God shown in the passage?	Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.
"I will be to the people of Israel like <u>rain</u> in a dry land" (Hosea 14: 5)			
"I will comfort you in Jerusalem as <u>a mother</u> comforts her child.' (Isaiah 66:13)			
"God is <u>the King</u> all over the world. Praise him with songs" (Psalms 47:7)			
"Like <u>an evergreen tree</u> I will shelter them. I am the source of all their blessings." (Hosea 14:8)			

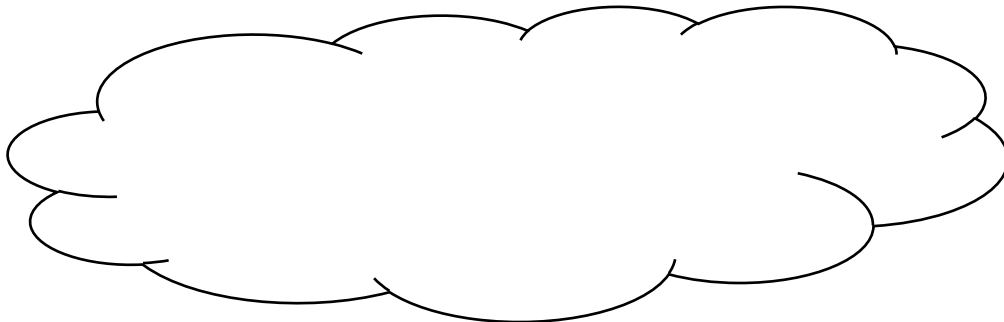
Just as <u>a bird</u> hovers over its nest to protect its young, so I the Lord Almighty will protect Jerusalem and defend it." (Isaiah 13:5)			
He protected them and cared for them... like <u>an eagle</u> teaching its young to fly, catching them safely on its spreading wings." (Deuteronomy 32:11)			

### **Consolidation:**

1. Give four things in the world that would be evidence for God's goodness.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

2. Give as many things in the world that might make you questions God's goodness as you can think of.



3. From the information we have learnt so far explain why there might be bad things in the world from the perspective of:

A Jewish person	St Augustine	A fundamentalist Christian

## Application and testing phase

### B question b) "Describe what Catholics believe about God's goodness and the goodness of the world. (5 marks)"

#### Sentence starters

Firstly, Catholics believe ..... This is because..... Evidence of this is..... This shows that.....

Secondly Catholics believe :::::: This is because..... Evidence of this is..... This shows us.....

#### Self-Assessment

- a) Read through your response
- b) Check for any spelling or grammatical errors
- c) Give yourself a mark out of 5
- d) State two things that went well
- e) State one thing you could do better.



I can do this!



I'm getting there.



I need help!



## Good and Evil Lesson 6

### Do now: Multiple choice

<b>Monotheistic</b>	1. The books of the Law in the Jewish faith 2. The moral laws of right and wrong which are universal 3. A belief that there is only one God
<b>Moral evil</b>	1. Natural events which cause suffering 2. Evil actions humans choose to carry out 3. A belief that there is only one God
<b>Natural evil</b>	1. An attempt to explain the presence of evil in the world 2. Evil actions humans choose to carry out 3. Natural events which cause suffering
<b>Natural Law</b>	1. The moral laws of right and wrong which are universal 2. Evil actions humans choose to carry out 3. Natural events which cause suffering
<b>Theodicy</b>	1. An attempt to explain the presence of evil in the world 2. Evil actions humans choose to carry out 3. Natural events which cause suffering
<b>Torah</b>	1. An attempt to explain the presence of evil in the world 2. Evil actions humans choose to carry out 3. The books of the Law in the Jewish faith

**Big question**

What are the non-religious challenges posed by belief in God's goodness and the goodness of the created world?

**Small questions**

1. What was the challenge made by David Hume?
2. What was the challenge made by John Mackie?
3. How did John Hick respond to Mackie's ideas?

Getting started: Should God stop evil?

Watch the clip...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H4NBhrooJ7M>

Is this a good explanation?

**Atheist** – someone who does not believe in God

**Inconsistent triad** - an argument against the concept of an all-powerful and all-loving God whilst suffering persists

**Knowledge phase 1: David Hume**

One of the most famous scholars on this topic was David Hume (1711-1776) who was an atheist. His theory is known as '**The Inconsistent Triad**'. A triad is a group of three things and it is 'inconsistent' because it seems to be impossible for all three to exist at the same time. He looked at three beliefs.

- 1) God is omnipotent
- 2) God is omnibenevolent
- 3) Evil exists

If the first two are true then evil would not exist, however, we know that it does. Hume says that if God wants to stop suffering but can't then he is not all-powerful. If God has the power to stop suffering but doesn't want to then he is not all-loving. If God **can** stop evil and **wants** to stop evil, then evil should not exist. Therefore either God is not good, God is not powerful or God does not exist.



**Consolidation:** Highlight 3 key basic ideas in the explanation above do not highlight whole sentences.

**Knowledge phase 2: John Mackie**

Another atheist philosopher, John Mackie (1917-1981) took these ideas further and challenged theologians like St Augustine.

Augustine's argument	Mackie's challenge
1. Evil helps us to become better people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mackie doesn't understand why God needs to make us better through suffering. He asks why God didn't just make us perfect to begin with? Mackie also said that even if overcoming suffering brings about a greater good in some people, it doesn't in everyone.</li> </ul>
2. Evil is necessary as an opposite of good.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lots of examples of goodness are easily noticed and appreciated without the need for contrasting them with examples of evil. For example, we recognise kind and generous people without needing to meet a selfish and unkind person.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mackie also says that even if Augustine is right, we only need a small amount of suffering to understand good. Mackie points out the scale of suffering during the holocaust and that it was far worse than was really needed.</li> </ul>
3. Evil is a consequence of freewill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Augustine claims that in order for humans to have freewill, there must be a choice between good and evil and so God allows evil for there to be freewill. Mackie questions why God could not have created world in which there is a choice between <i>good</i> and <i>good</i>. Humans would still be free but without the need to experience suffering.</li> </ul>

### Consolidation phase:

In the text above, choose and highlight **one sentence** for each of Mackie's argument that can be used as a summary in the same way that Augustine's arguments have been summarised in one sentence.

### Knowledge Phase 3: John Hick

The Christian theologian John Hick (1922 – 2012) responded to some of Mackie's arguments...

Mackie's argument	John Hick's response
Why could God not have created us perfect with a choice between good and good?	Computers are good when they do what they are programmed to do but this type of good is not as valuable as the <b>moral good</b> that is <b>freely chosen</b> by humans. Hick thought that God created humans in His <b>image</b> and that our task was to become His <b>likeness</b> . That means that we have the potential to share in <b>God's goodness</b> by making <b>morally good choices</b> and that these choices are only possible if there is a choice between good and evil.
If evil helps us to improve, why is there so much suffering?	Because humans often make selfish choices, the result is great evil. Hick does not deny that the holocaust was a great and terrible evil however, it resulted from several selfish decisions. If God prevented every selfish decision then freewill would be lost. However, because God is <b>omnipotent</b> and <b>omnibenevolent</b> , he can and will, transform great suffering into great goodness. For example, the terrible events of the holocaust led to the creation of <b>human rights</b> and international laws to protect these rights.
Evil and suffering often makes people bitter and resentful.	Hick thinks that this is part of our God-given freedom and so it is a fact of life that this will happen as humans can choose how to respond to evil. The psychologist and holocaust survivor, Viktor Frankl, showed that many of those who survived the holocaust were able to do so <i>because</i> they <b>chose</b> a positive response and that <b>choosing</b> is what makes us most human. Becoming bitter and resentful in the face of suffering is the exception rather than the rule.



**Consolidation:** Give a one sentence explanation of each of John Hicks arguments.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **Application: C question**

Explain the non-religious arguments posed by belief in God's goodness and the existence of evil and suffering. (8 Marks)

- 4x PEE PARAGRAPHS AND CONCLUSION.
- Each paragraph must contain a different answer to this question
- You can use a mixture of Hume's and Mackie's arguments.

- **Firstly..**
- **Secondly..**
- **Thirdly..**
- **Finally..**



### **Green pen self-assessment.**

Have you followed the instructions for a C question? Is there...

- 4x PEE PARAGRAPHS AND CONCLUSION.
- a different answer in each paragraph.
- a mixture of Hume's and Mackie's arguments.

### **Lesson 7 Good and Evil**

#### **Do Now Quiz.**

1. What is Moral Evil?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is Natural Evil?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What do Catholics believe about the goodness of God?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Give two Similarities between Jewish and Catholics view about God

\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Big question:**

What are the religious challenges posed by belief in God's goodness?

#### **Small questions:**

1. Why challenge God's goodness?
2. How do Christians respond to this challenge?
3. What is the Suffering Servant in Isaiah?
4. How do Jews respond to the challenge?

## Getting started

<https://www.wingclips.com/movie-clips/patch-adams/challenging-god>

What would make you question God's goodness?

## Knowledge 1: Why challenge God's goodness?

You have thought about what would challenge your belief in the goodness of God, let's explore this a little further.

Christians believe God is omnipotent, omnibenevolent and omniscient **so** evil should not exist.

But evil **DOES** exist. This means that either....

- a) God simply does not love us enough to want to stop the evil.
  - If God loved everyone then He would step in and stop suffering (a bad thing), from happening. The fact that suffering exists means that He cannot love us.
- b) God is simply not powerful enough to stop evil.
  - He is supposed to have the power to stop evil from happening. The fact that it still happens means that He has not yet stopped it. Is this because He can't stop it?
- c) God does not know that it is happening.
  - If He is all knowing then He knows that suffering occurs in the world. So why does He allow it to continue? Does God will this to happen?

**Consolidation:** Why is this a problem for a theist?

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## Knowledge Phase 2: Christian response to the challenge.

Catholics are **ambivalent** about suffering, this means that they have mixed feelings about it. Although suffering is always hard it may not always be considered to be evil.

### Life is a test

To some Christian's life is a test. The way people react to suffering and evil determines whether they go to heaven or hell in the afterlife. E.g. Job (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WisOPTRoM5U>) The lesson from this is that you should always have faith in God, you will be rewarded if you believe in God even during the bad times. Suffering is part of life, God is still there for you.

### Free-will

God created people with free-will and because people are not programmed like computers, they can choose whether to do good or evil. When they choose evil, suffering happens.

**Ambivalent** - to have mixed feelings about something.

**Omnibenevolent** – All-loving

**Omnipotent** All-powerful God

**Omniscient** All-Knowing

**Theist** – someone who believes in God



### It is a mystery

Others say that 'God works in mysterious ways and He has reasons for letting evil and suffering happen, but humans will never be able to understand the mind of God. Evidence: The book of Job where Job suffers and God tells him he is not capable of understanding why.

### It is a sign of love

We suffer because of the depth of love we feel e.g. when someone dies. We also suffer because we love others. "Greater love has no man than to lay down his life for his friends" (John 15:13)

### It is proof of commitment

No pain no gain. Jesus says "If anyone would come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me."

### It is a blessing

Jesus said "Blessed are those who mourn they will be comforted", blessed are those who are persecuted for what is right. We would not consider mourning to be a blessing, but Jesus is pointing out that that God's way of seeing the world is not our way and that those lowest in the world's eyes are often closest to God.

### Suffering can save

The 'passion narrative' in the Gospels describe Jesus suffering and death. The word passion means 'suffering' in Latin. The suffering of Jesus on the cross saved people from sin and brought about something good.

### **Consolidation:**

Number the responses 1 -7 with 1 being the best response.

Underneath the response explain why you think Number 1 is the best response and 7 the least good response.

### **Knowledge 3: The suffering servant**

One metaphor which can help us to understand the importance of Jesus' suffering can be found in the Old Testament description of the suffering servant in Isaiah 53. From the earliest centuries Christians saw this passage from Isaiah as a prophecy of Jesus and the way in which his suffering would bring about blessings for others. In this passage, a figure called 'The Suffering Servant', who is described as an unattractive person, is rejected by his own people and cruelly punished by them. But the author of Isaiah says that he was experiencing the sufferings that others deserved, so that they would not have to experience them. The acceptance of suffering by the 'Suffering Servant' somehow brought about their salvation. This is what Catholics believe about Jesus too and is one very important reason why they are ambivalent about suffering.

'He had no beauty or majesty to attract us to him...

He was despised and rejected by mankind, a man of suffering, and familiar with pain.

Surely, he took up our pain and bore our suffering, yet we considered him punished by God, stricken by him, and afflicted.

But he was pierced for our transgressions, he was crushed for our iniquities; the punishment that brought us peace was on him, and by his wounds we are healed.'

- Isaiah 53

### **Dictionary**

**Afflicted** – *to be in pain or trouble.*

**Despised** – *treated with contempt; as lower than everyone.*

**Iniquities** – *Immoral or very unfair.*

**Metaphor** – *A thing regarded as symbolic of something else.*

**Stricken** – *seriously affected by something unpleasant.*

### **Consolidation phase: Highlight and number in the text, the answers to the following questions:**

1. In which part of the Bible is Isaiah 53 found?
2. How have Christians, from the earliest centuries, understood this passage?
3. What does the 'suffering servant' experience?
4. What does the acceptance of suffering by the 'suffering servant' achieve?
5. In the text of Isaiah, highlight 2-3 sentences that you think best sum up the Christian understanding of the 'suffering servant'.

### **Knowledge phase 4: How do Jews understand the metaphor of the 'Suffering Servant'?**

Jews do not read Isaiah 53 as a reference to Jesus, rather they see it as a metaphorical description of the suffering of Israel – the Jewish nation – throughout the ages, which will ultimately bring about the salvation of all other nations in the Messianic age to come. However, despite this difference of interpretation of the identity of the suffering servant, Jews would also have the same ambivalence towards suffering.

For Jews, suffering comes from two different sources – human-made and natural. Often suffering has arisen because God has given free will to people to do good or to do evil. They believe that some suffering can come from God as a test or a punishment, but often the reason for the existence of suffering cannot be understood. In such cases, human beings should not question why God has sent suffering. In the Ethics of the Fathers it states: **'It is not in our power to explain either the wellbeing of the wicked or the sufferings of the righteous.'**

**Messianic Age** – *The age in which Jews expect the Messiah (saviour) to bring about world peace.*



**Consolidation phase:** Complete the table tick the box to show who believes what

View	Catholic	Jew
Isaiah 53 predicts Jesus' life and his death for human sins.		
Isaiah 53 is a metaphor for the nation of Israel – the Jewish nation.		
Ambivalent towards suffering.		
God gave humans free will and they can use it either to do good or evil.		
Original sin was introduced to the world in the events of the Fall.		
God is good and created a good world.		
Humans can't always understand the reasons for suffering.		

### **Application:**

#### **B Question**

**(b) Describe how the existence of evil and suffering might lead people to reject a belief in God? (5 Marks)**

#### **Remember What, Why, Wider x2**

The fact that evil and suffering exist in the world may lead some people to reject a belief in God because...

Furthermore,

**Peer mark the answer out of 5**  
**Do your green pen improvements**



### **Good and Evil Lesson 8 Testing**

**Revisit:** Multiple choice. Arguments on suffering

A. Inconsistent triad	1. Augustine 2. Hume 3. Mackie 4. Hick	D. We can share Gods goodness by making morally good choices	1. Hick 2. Hume 3. Mackie 4. Hick
B. Evil is a consequence of free-will	1. Augustine 2. Hume 3. Mackie 4. Hick	E. Good does not need to be contrasted to evil	1. Augustine 2. Hume 3. Mackie 4. Hick
C. Evil and suffering makes people bitter and resentful	1. Augustine 2. Hume 3. Mackie 4. Hick	F. God transforms great evil in to good.	1. Hick 2. Hume 3. Mackie 4. Hick

**Big question**

Can I transform information from my lessons into AO2 exam style format?

**Small question:**

Can I answer an AO2 exam question on suffering?

**Getting started:** Revision video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qilO5Ajkvw>

**Review of learning – D question**

d) “There is no value to suffering” (15 Marks)

Evaluate this statement showing you have considered more than one point of view.

We have looked at several different ideas linked to this statement you now have 10 minutes to plan your answer in the boxes below...

Hint: Augustine, Hume, Mackie, Hick, Jewish, Suffering servant in Isaiah, Catholic views.

- **Opinion – what answer would they give to the question.**
- **Evidence – What evidence would they use to support their argument.**
- **Meaning – What does their argument mean**
- **Is it a strong weak argument? Who would criticise it.**

Opinion one	Opinion two
Evidence	Evidence
Meaning	Meaning
Strength/ weakness	Strength/ weakness

Opinion three	Opinion four
Evidence	Evidence
Meaning	Meaning
Strength/ weakness	Strength/ weakness
Conclusion	

**You now need to write up your answer in your book in full.**

#### USEFUL CONNECTIVES AND SENTENCE STARTERS

Firstly, Secondly..... On the one hand..... On the other hand..... Conversely However In addition Alternatively Furthermore In Conclusion	For example...  This is evidenced by.. X says "... In y it teaches In contrast z thinks
---	--

Peer marking: Follow the 5 steps to peer marking the AO2 answer.

1. Read through the exam criteria and the model answer.
2. Then read and annotate your partners work.
3. Then comment on which band their work comes into.
4. Then say what they need to do to improve.
5. When you get your work back use your partners comments and the model answer to make improvements to your work

Band	Description	Mark
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I must write an answer which is highly detailed, contains analysis and evaluation of the question</li> <li>• I must thoroughly explore different and/or opposing views using religion, teachings and morality</li> </ul>	13 - 15

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I must give an excellent account of non-religious (where required) responses as well as religious</li> <li>• I must make explicit judgements about the views given in my answer</li> <li>• I must show an excellent understanding of how belief affects behaviour</li> <li>• I must use religious terms and teachings accurately and in a relevant way throughout my answer</li> </ul>	
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I must write a very good, detailed answer and evaluate the topic very well</li> <li>• I must explore different and/or opposing views using religious ideas, teachings and morality</li> <li>• I must give a very good account of non-religious (where required) responses as well as religious</li> <li>• I must make sound judgements about the views given in my answer</li> <li>• I must explain very well how belief affects behaviour</li> <li>• I must use and interpret key terms and teachings throughout</li> </ul>	10 – 12
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I must write a good answer and evaluate the topic well</li> <li>• I must explore some different and/or opposing views using religious ideas, teachings and morality</li> <li>• I must give a good account of non-religious (where required) responses as well as religious</li> <li>• I must make reasonable judgements about the views given in my answer</li> <li>• I must explain how belief affects behaviour</li> <li>• I must use and interpret some key terms and/or teachings throughout</li> </ul>	7 – 9
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I must write an answer that attempts to evaluate the topic</li> <li>• I must explore at least one different and/or opposing views using religious ideas, teachings and morality</li> <li>• I must attempt to give non-religious (where required) responses as well as religious</li> <li>• I must attempt to make some judgements about the views given in my answer</li> <li>• I must attempt to explain a basic link between belief and behaviour</li> <li>• I must include one or two key terms and/or teachings</li> </ul>	4 – 6
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I have given a basic point of view</li> <li>• I haven't really included any judgements or assessment of the points</li> <li>• I haven't really offered different or opposing views (or non -religious views where required)</li> <li>• I haven't really linked belief and behaviour</li> <li>• I have used no relevant religious terms or teachings</li> </ul>	1-3

## **Good and Evil Lesson 9**

### **Do Now- long term recall: what are the key terms.**

1. 'In the image God' =
2. Creation out of nothing =
3. Process of mutation and natural selection =
4. The spirit of God guides us to write or act what is the truth =
5. The ways in which God makes himself known to us =
6. Existing outside time and space =
7. The duty to care for creation =
8. All powerful =



**Big question**

What is the Trinity and how is it represented in the Nicene Creed?

**Small questions**

1. What do Christians believe about the Trinity?
2. What do Christians believe about the Father, Son and Spirit.?
3. How is the Trinity represented in the Nicene Creed?

**Knowledge 1**

Christians believe in the Trinity – that is, in God as Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

It is important to realise that this does not mean that Christians believe in three gods – they do not.

Christians believe in one God that has three parts.

Christians believe that God took human form as Jesus Christ, that people can know God the Father in Heaven, and that God is present today through the work of the Holy Spirit.

The idea that there is One God, who is Father, Son, and Holy Spirit means:

- ✓ There is just one God
- ✓ There are three really distinct Persons - Father, Son, and Holy Spirit
- ✓ Each of the **Persons** is God

Common mistakes

The Trinity is not

- × Three individuals who together make one God
- × Three Gods joined together
- × Three properties of God

Consolidation:

1. Complete the diagram by filling in the empty circles.
2. Explain what the Trinity is in one sentence.

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Christians use various symbols to represent the Trinity and the idea of three persons being one.



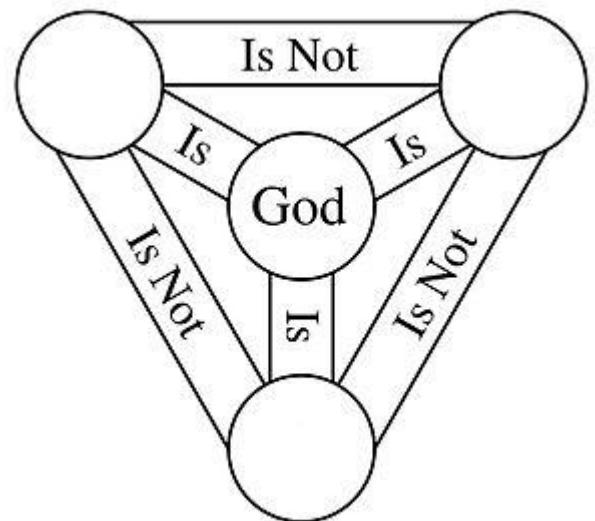
Shamrock



Borromean rings



Triskelion

**Knowledge 2 and consolidation: The Father Son and Spirit.**

As you watch the videos on the Father, Son and Spirit answer the questions.

**The Father**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VDY-LeCva7s>

1. What characteristics of a father does God the Father have?
2. What does the story of the 'Waiting Father' (or Prodigal Son) teach us about what the Father is like?

---

### The Son

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XwvpVAJFeQE>

1. Why did God the Father send his Son to earth?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did Jesus show that he was God?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How did Jesus reveal the power of God?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What was the greatest demonstration of God's power through Jesus?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### The Holy Spirit

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kh\\_jipjucvY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kh_jipjucvY)

1. How, and to whom, did God first reveal himself as the Holy Spirit?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. When did this happen? What is the day called?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What was the Holy Spirit was given to us by God as?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What does the Holy Spirit allow everyone to do?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What does God the Holy Spirit give us and encourage us to do?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Knowledge phase 3: the Nicene Creed

- The Creed is known as the profession of faith.
- The **Nicene Creed** is a Symbol of faith widely used in Christian Liturgy.
- It is called Nicene because it was originally adopted at the council of Bishops in the city of Nicaea (which is in present day Turkey), in 325AD.
- The purpose of the Creed was to settle the question of how Christians should speak about God.
- It is one of two creeds that are often recited in the Roman Catholic Mass after the homily.
- The Creed states right at the beginning that Catholics believe in 'one God',
- Also, in the 'Son of God' who is equal with the Father (consubstantial)
- And the Holy Spirit who is 'adored and glorified' with the Father and the Son.

**Consubstantial:** of the same substance or essence

**Creed:** Statement of belief



**Knowledge and Consolidation:** Read and highlight key sections of the Nicene Creed and then annotate these sections to explain how the Trinity is represented.

I believe in one God, the Father almighty, maker of heaven and earth, of all things visible and invisible.

I believe in one Lord Jesus Christ,  
the Only Begotten Son of God,  
born of the Father before all ages.  
God from God, Light from Light,  
true God from true God,  
begotten, not made, consubstantial with the Father;  
through him all things were made.  
For us men and for our salvation  
he came down from heaven,

and by the Holy Spirit was incarnate of the Virgin Mary,  
and became man.

For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate,  
he suffered death and was buried,  
and rose again on the third day  
in accordance with the Scriptures.  
He ascended into heaven  
and is seated at the right hand of the Father.  
He will come again in glory  
to judge the living and the dead  
and his kingdom will have no end.

I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life,  
who proceeds from the Father and the Son,  
who with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified,  
who has spoken through the prophets.

I believe in One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church.  
I confess one Baptism for the forgiveness of sins  
and I look forward to the resurrection of the dead  
and the life of the world to come. Amen.

**Consolidation quiz: answers in books**

1. Name one characteristic of each part of the Trinity
2. When is the Creed recited in mass?
3. What is the name of the creed that gives a clear representation of the Trinity?
4. How is the Trinity still only one God and not three Gods?

**Application: b) Describe what the Creed teaches about the Trinity? (5)**

(you must reference each part of the Trinity in your answer)

## Good and Evil Lesson 10

### Do Now:

1. Name the three parts of God  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the name of the Creed that specifically references the Trinity?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is this Creed also known as in the Catholic Church?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. When was the Holy Spirit first revealed to the disciples?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Big question:** How did the belief in the Trinity begin in the Bible?

#### Small questions

1. How did Ideas about the Trinity first develop?
2. How did belief in God the Son develop?
3. How did belief in the Holy Spirit develop?

**Getting started:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AQkFlzFJ3kA>

In one sentence - What do you understand from this video?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Monotheism** – a belief in one God.

**Polytheistic** – a belief in many gods.

**Divine** – another way of saying God or God-like



### Knowledge phase 1: First development of ideas about the Trinity

A belief in the Trinity emerged gradually in the History of the Church. It is important to remember that the Apostles and early followers of Jesus were not Christians, they were a group of Jews who followed Jesus. The term 'Christian' was not used until several years after the death of Jesus. (Acts 11:26). Even then it seems to have been a name other people used as an insult, rather than a name that the Jesus-following Jews called themselves. It is from these Jewish roots that the Christian faith has a monotheistic belief. The Jewish monotheism separated them from other ancient religions as many of them were polytheistic.

“and when he found him, he brought him to Antioch. So for a whole year Barnabas and Saul met with the church and taught great numbers of people. The disciples were called Christians first at Antioch.” (Acts 11:26).

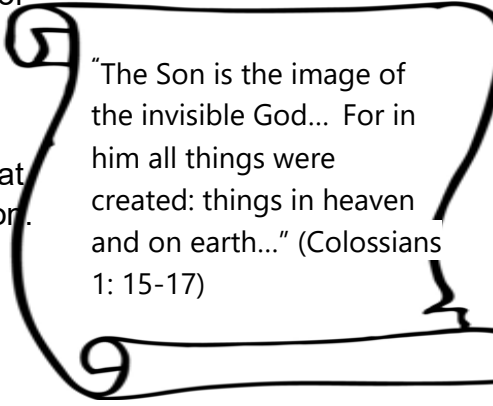
Consolidation: Highlight and number in the text the following ideas.

1. What was the religion of the early followers of Jesus?
2. How the term 'Christian' was used by others
3. Why the Jewish faith was different from many other faiths at that time.

## **Knowledge phase 2: The Son**

The separation into Jews and Christians began because Jesus' followers had experienced his death and resurrection which gave them a new understanding of God and the world. They had met the risen Jesus and because of this they came to recognise that Jesus was God.

The earliest Christian writings are the letters of St Paul and in these letters, we see that the Christians churches that he was writing to believed that Jesus was God. This passage shows That the Son is equal to the Father and was with the Father at creation. However, they also knew that Jesus was not the Father as they had heard Jesus pray to the Father.



"The Son is the image of the invisible God... For in him all things were created: things in heaven and on earth..." (Colossians 1: 15-17)

"So, they took away the stone. Then Jesus looked up and said, "Father, I thank you that you have heard me." (John 11:41)

This shows that Christians believed in one God and also that Jesus was God but that he was not the Father.

### **Consolidation:**

How does the bible show that Jesus is divine?

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How does the Bible show that Jesus is distinct from the Father?

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## **Knowledge Phase 3: The Holy Spirit**

The early Christians had also experienced the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and sometimes felt the Spirit at work inspiring them when they prayed. Because of this they had come to believe that the Holy Spirit was also God, but was not the Father or the Son.

This means that they believed that there was one God, that Jesus was God and that the Holy Spirit was God. Later, when the Gospels were written there were many

Indications of a belief in the three persons of the Trinity. One example of this is the account of Jesus' baptism.

When all the people were being baptized, Jesus was baptized too. And as he was praying, heaven was opened and the Holy Spirit descended on him in bodily form like a dove. And a voice came from heaven: "You are my Son, whom I love; with you I am well pleased." (Luke 3: 21-22)

The Gospel of Matthew ends with a clear expression of the Trinity.

"Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit." (Matthew 28:19)

Christians still baptise people in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

**Consolidation:**

a. What two ways did the disciples experience the Holy Spirit in the early Church?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Why do you think Christians still baptise people 'In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit'?

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**Application:**

C question

Explain how belief in the Trinity can be found in the Bible (8 marks)

- Your answer must contain 4 PEE paragraphs
- Your answer must include Biblical sources.

- **Firstly..**
- **Secondly..**
- **Thirdly..**
- **Finally..**

**Peer assessment:**

*Identify four separate points in the answer.*

*Identify Biblical sources in the answer.*

*Identify key religious language*

*Give a mark out of 8*

*Advise on improvements.*



## WAGOLL

The Trinity is the Christian belief in the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, one God in 3 natures as shown in the Nicene creed. It is from Jewish roots that the Christian faith has a monotheistic belief so the early Christians were Christ believing Jews.

Secondly, we can see evidence of the belief in the son when Jesus' followers had experienced his death and resurrection which gave them a new understanding of God and the world. They had met the risen Jesus and because of this they came to recognise that Jesus was God. "So, they took away the stone. Then Jesus looked up and said, "Father, I thank you that you have heard me." (John 11:41)

Furthermore, belief in the Trinity further developed in recognising that Jesus is God but is not the father. We can see this evidenced in the miracles of Jesus and fundamentally his resurrection

The early Christians had also experienced the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and sometimes felt the Spirit at work inspiring them when they prayed. Because of this they had come to believe that the Holy Spirit was also God, but was not the Father or the Son. Holy Spirit descended on him in bodily form like a dove. And a voice came from heaven: "You are my Son, whom I love; with you I am well pleased." (Luke 3: 21-22)

## Good and evil Lesson 11

### Do Now: True/False

Statement	T/F
The Father, Son and Spirit are three separate persons	
Evil and suffering can be seen as reasons to deny the existence of God	
St Augustine believed that suffering makes us better people	
Natural evil is humans making the wrong choices and causing suffering	
Catholics believe that suffering has a purpose.	
The Inconsistent Triad was an idea put forward by John Hick	

### Big question:

How did the doctrine of the Trinity develop?

### Small questions:

1. How did the doctrine of the Trinity first develop?
2. What is St Augustine's teaching on the Trinity?
3. What are the Jewish views?

Getting Started: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZIEcKcm3gbE>

What do you understand by the word 'heresy'?

**Doctrine-** A belief or set of beliefs.

**Heresy** – A belief or opinion contrary to religious doctrine



### Historical development of the Trinity doctrine

From this beginning the doctrine of the Trinity developed until it was written down at two early councils of the Church – Nicea in AD325 and Constantinople in AD381.

The council of Nicea was called to settle a disagreement that had arisen between a priest called Arius and a deacon called Athanasius.

Arius did not believe that Jesus was God, he said that Jesus was the highest creature but that he was less than God. Athanasius argued that the Father and the Son were equal and were both God. The council sided with Athanasius and Arius' ideas were declared a heresy.

Following this another argument arose, this argument said that The Son and the Father were so equal that they weren't really two distinct persons, just different 'aspects' of the one God.

The council of Constantinople (current day Istanbul) was called and this finalised the Creed that is said in Mass to this day. This made it clear that the Father, Son and Holy Spirit are all equal to each other, all are equally God, but all are still three distinct persons.

The importance of the Holy Trinity...

1. Without the doctrine of the Trinity, it would not be possible for Christians to believe that Jesus is God. The belief that Jesus is God is the most important Christian belief.
2. The doctrine of the Trinity means that the God that Christians believe in is a community of persons. This means that it makes sense to say that 'God is love', because even before any creatures existed for God to love, there was a relationship of love within God which has existed for all eternity.

Consolidation:

a) Why was Arius' idea declared a heresy?

b) What was the second heresy that arose?

c) What did the Council of Constantinople state?

d) Give two reasons why the Trinity is important.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Knowledge phase 2: St Augustine**

The idea of God as a trinity of love is one which is explored further by St Augustine when he tried to make sense of the doctrine of the Trinity.

#### **St. Augustine – love, lover, beloved...**

St Augustine (354-430) wrote a book on the Trinity. One of the ideas that he used to make sense of the doctrine of the Trinity was the concept of love. Christians believe that 'God

"Whoever does not love does not know God, because God is

"There are three things in love, as it were a trace of the Trinity that loves, and with love something is loved. Behold, then, that which loves, and that which is loved, and love." (St Augustine,





is love'. He also realised that love needs three things: the person who is doing the loving, the person who is being loved and the love itself. If God is love, these three aspects must have been present in God from all eternity – even before God had made any creatures to love. So, St Augustine says that the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit is like this Trinity of love, lover and beloved. This idea of God as love is helpful for Christians because it makes it clear that love needs to be an important part of every Christians life.

**Consolidation:** In the space below create your own image/symbol to show Augustine's idea of love – lover – beloved.

### **Knowledge Phase 3: Jewish views**

Jews may think that Jesus existed as a historical person but they do not attach any significance to his life and death. Nor do they believe that Jesus was God. They do not believe in the Trinity. They would see both a belief that Jesus is God and the Trinity as a challenge to the oneness of God. For Jews, God is the only God and is omnipotent. The belief in only one God is stated in the most important prayer for Jews, the Shema. It is also stated in the Ten Commandments. There are different attributes of God such as 'judge' and 'merciful' these are only characteristics of the one God. Shekhina signifies God's presence on earth. These attributes of God though are not separate persons but are just the different ways in which human beings experience God.

**Consolidation:** Tick the box to show if it is a Catholic or Jewish belief (or both)

Belief	Catholic	Jew
There is one God made up of distinctive but equal parts		
There is only one God but with different aspects		
The Nicene Creed sets out beliefs about the Trinity		
God is all-powerful, merciful and just		
The Shema is a prayer stating that there is only one God		
Jesus was just an ordinary man		
Jesus was God		

**Application:** b question

Describe St Augustine's understanding of the Holy Trinity. (5 Marks)

St Augustine used the idea of ...

An example of his teaching is ...

This means that...

St Augustine also gave the idea that...

This means...



I can do this!



I'm getting there.



I need help!



Self-assess your answer.



### **Good and Evil Lesson 12 Mid-point assessment revision.**

**Do Now: What is the key word that goes with each meaning.**

	The quality of being like God; seeking the well-being of other selflessly.
	A faith that believes in one God.
	The five books of Moses, the holiest part of Jewish scripture
	a belief in one God.
	a belief in many gods.
	A belief or set of beliefs.
	A belief or opinion contrary to religious doctrine

#### **Big**

#### **Question:**

Can I recall what I have learned so far?

#### **Small questions:**

1. What have I learned about the Trinity from the Nicene Creed
2. How is the goodness of God understood?
3. What are the arguments on the existence of God linked to suffering?

## **Revision**

Give three ways the Holy Trinity seen in the Nicene Creed (Lesson 9)

1)

2)

3)

How is God's goodness seen in the world? (lesson 5)

Christian ideas	Jewish ideas

What does the existence of suffering **tell us about God?**

Give an explanation of the following arguments...

St Augustine's arguments...

John Hick's arguments ...

David Hume's arguments...

John Mackie's arguments

Roman Catholic ideas...

**Good and Evil Lesson 13 and 14 – Assessment and Feedback**

**Good and Evil Lesson 15**

**Do Now: Key terms**

<b>Omnibenevolent –</b>
<b>Omnipotent –</b>
<b>Privation –</b>
<b>Sin –</b>
<b>Suffering –</b>
<b>Theodicy</b>

**Big question:**

What does the Bible teach about Jesus the Incarnate Son?

**Small questions:**

1. Why is Jesus the incarnate Son fully God and fully human?
2. How does John's Gospel show Jesus as the Divine word?
3. What is the significance of the Kenosis hymn?

**Getting started: Introducing incarnation**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I6XMn-yH71E>

**Knowledge 1: Jesus Incarnate Son**

The word 'incarnation' refers to the central Christian belief that Jesus is God and that in Jesus, God the Son became human. 'The Incarnation' means 'became flesh' and Christians believe that God became flesh in the visible form of Jesus.

This is mostly expressed by calling Jesus 'Son of God'. This links to the doctrine of the Holy Trinity by using 'Son' to name the second person of the Trinity. By calling Jesus the 'Son of God' we mean that he is God made flesh (become human); that he is the 'Incarnate Son'

**Fully God and fully human**

Another dogma of the Church is that Jesus is 'fully God and fully man'. So, when they say that Jesus is the Incarnate Son they don't mean that that Jesus is really a good human who is close to God, they mean he is fully God. This does not mean that he is God in disguise, or God pretending to be human, he is really and fully human. Therefore, Christians believe that Jesus is one person with two natures: one human nature and one divine nature.

**Consolidation:**

- i. What does incarnation mean?
- ii. What does it mean to call Jesus the 'Son of God'?
- iii. What does it mean to say that Jesus has two natures?

**Knowledge 2: Divine word (John 1:1-8)**

The use of the metaphor of 'God's Word' is another way to express a belief in The Incarnation. We see this in the opening in the first chapter of John's Gospel.

The author of the book makes a link to creation in Genesis as both books begin with "In the beginning".

In the first chapter of Genesis, God speaks and things happen e.g. God says, 'let there be light' and then light happens. So we see that God's word is the power which

**Incarnate** - "to make flesh." When we say that Jesus Christ is God "Incarnate," we mean that the Son of God took on a fleshly, bodily form.

**Incarnation** - "made flesh"

**Dogma** - principles or rules that are stated as true by the Church.

**Divine** - of or like God

**God's Word** - a way to express belief in the incarnation

**The Word of God** - The second person of the Trinity

**Kenosis** - emptying - Jesus emptied himself of his equality with God to become human.



makes creation happen. In John's Gospel we see that the relationship between the Father and Jesus is the same as the relationship between a speaker and his words. 'The Word' in John's Gospel then refers to the second person of the Trinity, Jesus. It is also shown that the second person of the Trinity is distinct from the Father – 'the Word was with God', but that he is also equal to the Father – 'the Word was God'. The incarnation is made very clear with the words, 'The word became flesh and made his dwelling among us'.

Consolidation: in the boxes below annotate the Bible passage to show the meaning of the different parts using the statements provided. Write the statements out in full

- Jesus was God in human form (incarnate)
- Jesus is eternal
- Jesus is equal to God the Father
- Jesus is part of the Trinity that is distinct from God the Father.

John 1:1-3,14

**In the beginning was the Word**, and the **Word was with God**, and the **Word was God**. He was with God in the beginning. Through him all things were made; without him nothing was made that has been made... **The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us**. We have seen his glory, the glory of the one and only Son, who came from the Father, full of grace and truth.

### Knowledge 3: The Kenosis hymn (Philippians 2:5-11)

Another place in scripture where we see the moment of incarnation and the equality between Jesus and the Father is a hymn which St Paul wrote in his letter to the Philippians. This says that Christians should be like Jesus who, even though he was God, willingly put aside his equality with God to become a human being. Further to this he even puts aside equality with humans by allowing himself to be executed in a painful, humiliating and degrading way.

'Kenosis' is a Greek word which means 'emptying' This hymn is called the 'Kenosis Hymn' because it contains the idea that Jesus emptied himself of his rightful equality with God to become flesh in the incarnation. This was sung by the early Christians in praise of Jesus.

St Paul says, 'he made himself nothing'.

<sup>5</sup> In your relationships with one another, have the same mindset as Christ Jesus:

<sup>6</sup> Who, being in very nature God,  
did not consider equality with God something to be used to his own  
advantage;

<sup>7</sup> rather, he made himself nothing  
by taking the very nature of a servant,  
being made in human likeness.

<sup>8</sup> And being found in appearance as a man,  
he humbled himself  
by becoming obedient to death—  
even death on a cross! (Philippians 2: 5-8)

### **Application**

b) Describe the importance of the incarnation for Catholics (5 marks) 2 PEE

#### **2x PEE PARAGRAPHS:**

Start by saying what the incarnation is

- Point – Describe what incarnation is
- Evidence – give examples from e.g. John
- Explanation – Why this is important to Catholics.
- Point – Teaches Catholics how to behave
- Evidence – St Paul in the Kenosis Hymn
- Explanation – Why this belief is important to Catholics

Peer assess your answers.



### **Good and Evil Lesson 16**

<b>1. What is meant by the 'Incarnation'?</b>	a) The belief that Jesus is 'God made flesh' b) The belief that Jesus rose from the dead
<b>2. What does the Church teach about the incarnation?</b>	a) That Jesus is part human and part God b) That Jesus is fully God and fully human

3. What is the metaphor used in Isaiah 53?	a) The suffering serpent b) The suffering servant
4. How did Augustine describe evil?	a) As a privation b) As a deprivation
5. How do Jews interpret the metaphor used in Isaiah 53?	a) As a representation of the nation of Israel b) As a prophecy about Jesus

<b><u>Big question:</u></b> How does the belief that Jesus is the incarnation of God help Christians respond to the problem of evil?	<b><u>Small questions:</u></b> 1. How does Marilyn McCord Adams use the incarnation as a response? 2. How does St. Pope John Paul II respond in <i>Salvifici Doloris</i> ?
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**Getting started:** Watch the video clip

- What surprised the mother of murderer?
- What has her response to the forgiveness she received?
- What do you think you would have done if you were the parents of the girls?

**Knowledge phase 1: How does Marilyn McCord Adams use the incarnation as a response?**

The Christian belief in the Incarnation is important to help respond to the Problem of Evil. Jesus' suffering gives us a way to continue to believe in the goodness of God, even in the face of human suffering.

An American theologian called Marilyn McCord Adams said that the answer to the Problem of Evil is one that human minds may not be able to understand but despite this they can still trust in the goodness of God.

She says Christians should not ask **why they suffer** but **how they can suffer and not lose faith**. She uses the parable of a two-year-old child who has to undergo heart surgery which will be very painful but which will ultimately save her life. She points out that the mother will never be able to explain to her two-year-old why she has to suffer, because the daughter won't understand what heart surgery is, or why it is needed. But the two-year-old can be helped to cope with the pain because she trusts in her mother's love and that her mother has her best interests at heart. The child can cope with the suffering because her mother is by her side while she suffers. She doesn't know why she has to suffer but she does know how to endure it.

Adams says that the Christian answer to the Problem of Evil is something like that. It is not an answer to why we suffer, but it can give Christians an answer to 'how' we can bear suffering without losing faith. In her parable, all human beings are like the two-year-old child in that we will never understand why we have to suffer, but Jesus is like God's loving hand, the tender love of a mother for her child. Jesus is a comfort to those who suffer because Christians believe that Jesus is God's presence with his

**Salvifici Doloris** – 'the saving power of suffering' An encyclical (letter) to the Church written by John-Paul II  
**Incarnation** - "Made flesh" God became man in the person of Jesus  
**Suffering** - pain or loss which harms human beings.





people. Christians believe Jesus is with us in our suffering because Jesus himself experienced suffering and did not run from it but endured it out of love.

Consolidation:

- I. Christians often ask 'why do we suffer?' according to Adams this is the wrong question. What should we be asking?

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- II. Re-write the parable that Adams uses in three sentences.

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- III. What is the message we should take from this parable?

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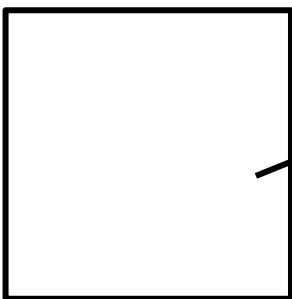
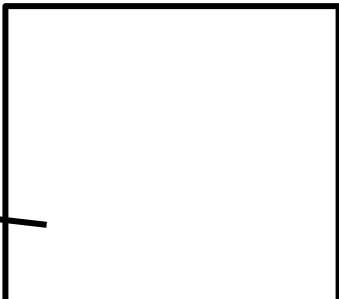
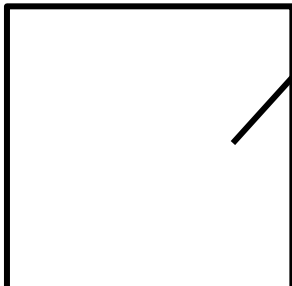
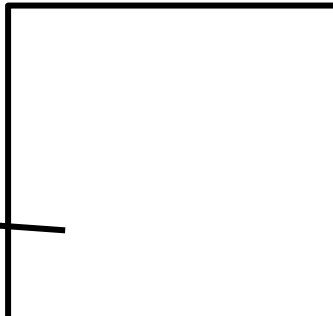
**Knowledge phase: How does St. Pope John Paul II respond in Salvifici Doloris?**

A similar answer to the problem is given by Pope St John Paul II. In his letter, Salvifici Doloris (which means 'the saving power of suffering') Pope St John Paul II says that the only way human beings can grasp the 'why' of suffering is to try and understand the depth of God's love for human beings, which Jesus showed through his willingness to die on the cross. He also says that if Christians willingly 'offer up' their own suffering in prayer for the sake of others, they can somehow share in the saving suffering of Jesus. This is very difficult to understand but Pope St John Paul II believes that if we try and bear our suffering patiently and offer it to God in prayer, that God will somehow be able to use it to bring about good for others. If a Christian can do this, it is an act of love which is like Jesus' own act of sacrifice.



## Consolidation

Look at the extract from *Salvifici Doloris* below, in the space provided annotate it to explain its meaning (hint: use the paragraph above to help find the meaning.)

	<b>'But in order to understand the 'why' of suffering, we must look to the revelation of divine love...</b>	
	<b>This answer has been given by God to human beings in the Cross of Jesus Christ.</b>	
	<b>Those who share in Christ's suffering have before their eyes the Paschal Mystery of the Cross and Resurrection, in which Christ takes on human weakness...</b>	
	<b>But if in this weakness there is accomplished his lifting up, then the weaknesses of human suffering can be filled with the same power of God made visible in Christ's Cross.'</b> <i>Salvifici Doloris 13 &amp; 23</i>	

## Application phase:

Describe **two different** ways in which the incarnation is used as a response to the problem of evil. (5 Marks)

Point	Evidence	Explain
Marilyn McCord Adams	Parable	The meaning of the parable
St Pope John Paul II	Salvifici Doloris	The meaning of the letter.

## Sentence starters:

One way that the incarnation is used as a response to the problem of evil is ...

An example of this is the parable/letter .....

This means that...

A second way ...



(Peer marking)



## Good and Evil Lesson 17: Do Now:

1. In which encyclical (letter) did St. Pope John Paul II write about suffering?	a. Humane Vitae b. Salvifici Doloris c. Laudato Si
2. Which philosopher-theologian used an parable of a child and mother to explain her ideas on suffering?	a. Marilyn McCord Adams b. Teresa D'Avila c. Judith Jarvis Thompson
c) What is the meaning of her parable?	a. That Jesus was a 'suffering servant' who died for our sins b. That we should think about how we respond to suffering not why we suffer c. That God allows evil to punish us
4. What is meant by the 'Incarnation'?	a. The belief that Jesus is 'God made flesh' b. The belief that Jesus rose from the dead
5. In which book of the Bible would we find the story of the original sin?	a. Isaiah b. Matthew c. Genesis
6. In which chapter of Isaiah would we find mention of the 'suffering servant'?	a. 44 b. 61 c. 53

<b>Big question:</b> What are the moral teachings of Jesus and why are they important to Christians?	<b>Small questions:</b> 1. What example did Jesus set by the way he lived? 2. What did Jesus teach in the Sermon on the Mount? 3. What's the difference between the old and new law?
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### Knowledge phase 1: What example did Jesus set by the way he lived?

#### Jesus and sinners

All the way through the Gospel accounts of Jesus' life, one of the surprising things to those around him is the amount of time Jesus is willing to spend with those whom others consider sinners. Jesus spends his time with tax collectors and with adulterers and prostitutes, and he is crucified with thieves. Jesus is an example to Christians here by showing that God always forgives those who sin and no one is outside of God's mercy. Therefore, Christians too should show forgiveness to everyone, no matter what they have done.

**Forgiveness** - a conscious and deliberate decision to release feelings of resentment or vengeance toward a person who has harmed you.

**Lepers** – People suffering from leprosy, an infectious disease that can cause deformity.

**Haemorrhage** – Heavy bleeding

**Persecute** – Consistently treat cruelly

**Beatitudes**- Blessings, 8 ways Jesus commanded Christians to live.

**Old Testament** - The first part of the Christian Bible based on the books of the Hebrew Bible (or Tanakh). (OT)

**Laws**- The Laws given to Moses in the OT  
**Golden Rule**- "Treat others as you wish to be treated"

**Virtues**- Good moral behaviours



### **Consolidation phase**

Highlight the different types of sinners that Jesus spent time with.

What can Christians learn from this example?

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### **Jesus and the sick**

The other group that Jesus spends a lot of time with are those who are sick and are outcast from society. Jesus willingly touches lepers and heals them. He heals the woman with a haemorrhage, who was an outcast from her society because of her illness. He also heals those who were considered possessed with evil spirits. Many people now think that what was called 'possession' in Jesus' time might be the sort of thing we now describe as mental illness. There is no sickness or social condition that Jesus refuses to touch and to heal. Jesus is an example to Christians here by showing that they should never treat anyone as an outcast but be with them in their suffering and try to help them if they can.

### **Consolidation phase.**

Highlight different types of sick people that Jesus spent time with.

What can Christians learn from this example?

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### **Knowledge phase 2: What did Jesus teach in the Sermon on the Mount?**

In chapters 5-7 of Matthew's gospel, Jesus teaches what is known as the Sermon on the Mount. The sermon begins with a list of blessings, which are often called The Beatitudes (which is Latin for 'blessings'). One of the key messages of the beatitudes seems to be that those who are closest to God are often those that the world does not recognise or value and sometimes even persecutes.

This list of blessings is strange in that some of the things on it are not usually thought of as blessings. For example, Jesus speaks of the poor, the grieving and those who suffer as people who are blessed. But there are other categories of people on this list who clearly stand for the sort of behaviour and attitudes Jesus sees as the model for all human living. So, he praises the peacemakers, the merciful, the meek and those who hunger and thirst for righteousness.

The beatitudes form two halves, then. The first half shows how those who suffer are closest to God whilst the second half shows how those who respond to the suffering of others also become closer to God.

Consolidation phase: Answer the following questions:

1. Where, in the Bible, do we find the Sermon on the Mount?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the name given to the blessings that form the start of the sermon?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which group of people does Jesus say are blessed in the first half of the blessings?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which group of people does Jesus say are blessed in the second half of the blessings?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **The Beatitudes (Matthew 5:3-11)**

- <sup>3</sup> "Blessed are the poor in spirit,  
for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
- <sup>4</sup> Blessed are those who mourn,  
for they will be comforted.
- <sup>5</sup> Blessed are the meek,  
for they will inherit the earth.
- <sup>6</sup> Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness,  
for they will be filled.
- <sup>7</sup> Blessed are the merciful,  
for they will be shown mercy.
- <sup>8</sup> Blessed are the pure in heart,  
for they will see God.
- <sup>9</sup> Blessed are the peacemakers,  
for they will be called children of God.
- <sup>10</sup> Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness,  
for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
- <sup>11</sup> "Blessed are you when people insult you, persecute you and falsely say all kinds of evil against you because of me. <sup>12</sup> Rejoice and be glad, because great is your reward in heaven, for in the same way they persecuted the prophets who were before you.

<b>Beatitude</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.	They are people who are aware of their need for God so they open themselves up to him and for their openness they receive the gift of the kingdom of heaven.
Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted.	Those who mourn could be anyone who is sad or experiencing a loss of any kind. Jesus promises comfort for those who suffer. When we suffer we have a choice to make: we can become bitter, or we can become more compassionate to others in pain.
Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth.	They are gentle in spirit. They are very patient and are more open to listening to others. They are not selfish and intent on getting their own way. They never try to make others feel stupid or manipulate people.
Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled.	They will speak up when they think someone is being treated unfairly. They will aim to make the world a better fairer place for others.
Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.	They will show mercy and forgiveness when someone does something wrong
Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God.	These people have a pure love for God, they love God more than things and show that love through the way they treat others.
Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.	They promote working together and co-operation. They will work to make peace, heal relationships and to bring peace of mind to others.
Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.	Christ is joy, and it is in being persecuted on account of him that people can really come to know him. Those who are not afraid to suffer for their faith will be blessed.

Consolidation: Do you think it is too difficult to live by the Beatitudes? Give reasons for your opinion.

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**Knowledge phase:** What's the difference between the old and the new law?

In another part of the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus uses a phrase over and again which begins 'You have heard that it was said...' and ends with the phrase 'But I say

to you...' Here Jesus shows the ways in which being a follower of his is more demanding than the religious Law (Torah) which his listeners had been living by.

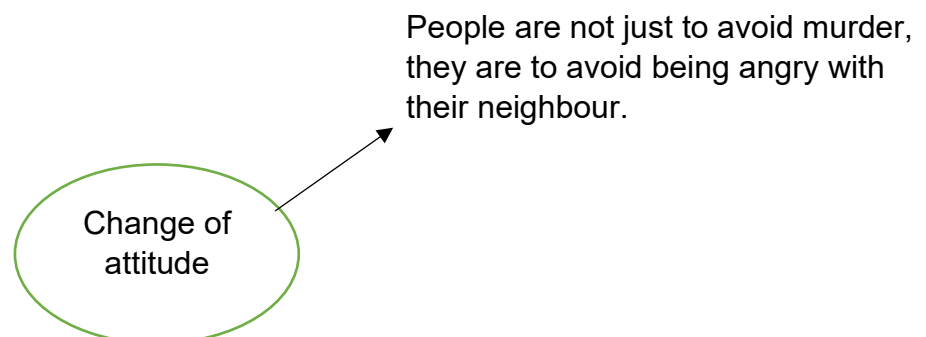
He begins this whole section by saying...

"Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfil them." (Matthew 5:17)

So Jesus says that in the past the Law ruled out murder, but Jesus says even being angry with someone is unacceptable. The Law did not allow adultery but Jesus says that even looking at someone lustfully is unacceptable. The Law allowed people to take revenge on those who had harmed them, only paying back in proportion to what had been suffered ('an eye for an eye') but Jesus says that you should not take revenge at all. The Law required people to love their neighbour but allowed them to hate their enemy, but Jesus says you must love your enemies as well.

At the end of the sermon, he warns people against doing good things for the wrong reasons. He speaks about praying, fasting and giving to charity (called almsgiving) and says that these must always be done in private. Jesus knew that often people do these good things publicly so that others will think well of them. Jesus says that people should do these things because they are right, not to get praise from other people. The whole of the Sermon on the Mount seems very demanding and almost impossible. This is perhaps because the thing Jesus dislikes the most is pride; he doesn't want anyone to think that they have achieved all that goodness demands of them. This is probably why he preferred spending time with sinners who knew they needed the mercy of God than he did with the Jewish religious leaders (Pharisees), who thought they didn't.

**Consolidation:** Using the Matthew 5:13 – 6:34 complete a mind map showing the change of attitude Jesus is asking for. The first one is done for you



### **Application phase:**

- Explain, with reference to the Sermon on the Mount, two ways that Christians can reduce suffering in the world.

*I DO:*

*One way that Christians can reduce suffering is by caring for those who are often considered sinners by society.*

*This is because, in the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus says: “Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.”*

*This means that many Christians will try to imitate Christ by caring for criminals and prostitutes in the way that Jesus did.*

*YOU DO:*

*Write your own WHAT, WHY WIDER paragraph using the example of Jesus caring for the sick.*

*Extra challenge*

*“The teachings of Jesus are too unrealistic to be of any use in the modern world.”*

*Try to write one paragraph to support the statement and one against the statement, using the WHAT, WHY, WIDER, SMASH technique.*

If you have finished both questions green pen adding ideas that you have not included and improving ones you have.





## Good and Evil lesson 18

### Do Now: sort the meanings of the Beatitudes

Beatitude	Number	Explanation
Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.		1. Aim to make the world a better fairer place for others.
Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted.		2. Show mercy and forgiveness
Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth.		3. People who are aware of their need for God
Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled.		4. Those who are not afraid to suffer for their faith will be blessed.
Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.		5. Gentle in spirit, patient and are more open to listening to others
Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God.		6. Work to make peace, heal relationships
Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.		7. Have a pure love for God, they love God more than things
Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.		8. When we suffer we have a choice to make

#### Big question:

How is Natural Law another source of moral authority?

#### Small questions:

1. What is 'natural moral law'?
2. What does natural moral law tell us about God?

Getting started: Kind or evil? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QZX8s07HS4c>

Question	Answer	Points
1. Do you tell your secrets to your friends?		
2. If someone treated you badly...		
3. A cold morning you find an unprotected dog or cat, what do you feel/do?		
4. If you won the lottery, what would you do with the money?		
5. If you witness a street fight what do you do?		
6. Do you enjoy manipulating people		
7. If someone treated loved ones badly:		
8. How often do you lie?		
9. Do you help homeless people?		
10. Your friendships are based on:		
Total:		

What do you think of your result?



## **Knowledge phase 1: What is the 'Natural Moral Law'?**

Natural Moral Laws are the laws of right and wrong which are universal and not dependent on human laws. The belief in **natural law** is the belief that the **moral law** is discoverable by every human being and is the same for all human beings in all places at all times.

**Natural law** – The moral laws of right and wrong which are universal.

**Conscience** – Human reason making moral decisions.

**Virtues** – Good moral behaviour.

**Intuitively** - something you just know to be right, no one has to tell

After the Second World War, many former Nazis were put on trial in Nuremberg for 'crimes against humanity'. Many of these people used as their defence the argument that they were only obeying their superior officers who, at the time, they were legally obliged to obey. The courts at Nuremberg did not accept these arguments. Even though the crimes committed by Nazis were not crimes in Nazi Germany, they were still crimes that were against a universal natural law that the judges at Nuremberg believed every human being could understand, even if they were living in a state that had rejected these natural laws. This is the basic idea behind the concept of natural law. It is the belief that above all human legal systems, which are enforced by nation states or other human institutions, there is a moral law that every human being understands and should live by.



The same idea is expressed in the existence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is another way of saying that there are some natural rights which every human being should have, even if the laws of the land in which they happen to live ignore these rights.

Herman Göring was a leading member of the Nazi Party. After the war he was convicted of war crimes and crimes against humanity. The court that tried him found that, even though his actions hadn't been illegal in Germany at the time, they broke universal laws that should govern human behaviour.



### **Consolidation:**

i. What is Natural Moral Law?

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ii. What was the defence used by the Nazi's after World War II?

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iii. What do you think about that defence argument? Why?

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## **Knowledge phase 2: What does natural moral law tell us about God?**

A belief in natural law is a key part of Catholic moral teaching. The idea is that because human beings all ultimately share the same human nature, the same things will ultimately bring them fulfilment. Natural law (put forward by St Thomas Aquinas) says that all human beings have some purposes in common:

- Preserving life
- Reproduction
- Educating children
- Living in an ordered society
- Worshipping God.

These five **primary precepts** are something that humans know **intuitively** (just know) to be right. Furthermore, we are able to see that each of the five **primary precepts** is found in the **Commandments** in the Bible. These **primary precepts** help us to make **secondary precepts** or rules that we can apply in the way that we live our lives. For example, if we know that preserving life is a good then that must mean that murder and abortion are not good. Catholics would see this human ability to discover the natural law as proof of the fact that the universe is created and ruled by a God who is good. In fact, they would argue, our ability to recognise suffering as an evil is itself a sign that we have this God-given ability to tell the difference between good and evil. Catholics can say that *if there is a natural moral law, then there must be a law-maker; which is God*. The universe was created and ruled by a God that is good. Our ability to recognise that suffering is an evil is a sign that we have the God-given ability to tell the difference between good and evil.

**Consolidation phase: In the table below, match each Bible quote to one of the five primary precepts:**

<b>Preserving life</b>		1. "Honour your father and mother" – <i>Exodus 20</i>
<b>Reproduction</b>		2. "You shall not steal" – <i>Exodus 20</i>
<b>Educating children</b>		3. "You shall not murder" – <i>Exodus 20</i>
<b>Living in an ordered society</b>		4. "You shall not have any other gods before Me." – <i>Exodus 20</i>
<b>Worshipping God.</b>		5. "Be fruitful and multiply" – <i>Genesis 1</i>

- What **secondary precepts** can you deduce from the following **primary precepts**?
  - Living in an ordered society:  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Educating children  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **Application phase:**

**“There is more evidence for the existence of a good God than evidence against.”(15 marks)**

- Review the statements below. Which can be used to support the statement? Which could be used against the statement?

Statement	S/A
There is a natural moral law which is good and so there must be a law-maker who is good	
The natural moral law can be explained as human ideas that developed out of humans living together in community	
Even if the natural moral law developed out of communities, there had to be an original sense of right and wrong, which can only have come from God	
Creation is filled with beauty and goodness	
Disease and death are not beautiful and good;	
Jesus is God incarnate and shows us the goodness of God	
Not everyone believes that Jesus is God incarnate	
What we experience as evil is a privation of good that has resulted from bad human choices	
The original sin explains why there is death and disease	
If God is omnipotent, surely he could just overturn the original sin and restore creation to its perfect state	
God allows freewill out of love and so he cannot simply just undo human choices.	

Write up your ideas using the WHAT, WHY, WIDER, SMASH structure:

### **I DO**

One reason why Catholics would agree with this statement is because of the natural moral law.

This is because human beings know intuitively that it is right to preserve life, reproduce and live in an ordered society. This is shown in the Catholic belief that the reason why we just know these things to be good is because God, who created us, is good. The strength of this argument is that if it is true that there is a moral law, then there must be a law-maker and that law-maker can only be God.

However, a weakness of the argument is that...

Use the descriptors to assess which band your work can be marked at.



## Good and Evil: Lesson 19

### Do Now:

1. <b>Natural Moral Law is...</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ...the laws of right and wrong which are universal and not dependent on human laws.</li> <li>b. ...all ultimately share the same human nature; the same things will ultimately bring them fulfilment.</li> </ul>
1. <b>The belief in the natural moral law is the belief that...</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ...preserving life, reproduction, educating children, living in an ordered society, worshipping God.</li> <li>b. ... the moral law is discoverable by every human being and is the same for all human beings in all places at all times.</li> </ul>
1. <b>The idea is that because human beings...</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ...the laws of right and wrong which are universal and not dependent on human laws.</li> <li>b. ...all ultimately share the same human nature; the same things will ultimately bring them fulfilment.</li> </ul>
1. <b>The five primary precepts are...</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ...the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</li> <li>b. ...preserving life, reproduction, educating children, living in an ordered society, worshipping God.</li> </ul>
1. <b>The same idea is expressed in...</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ...the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</li> <li>b. .... the moral law is discoverable by every human being and is the same for all human beings in all places at all times.</li> </ul>

### Big question:

How does suffering help in the development of the virtues?

### Small questions:

1. How does natural moral law link to conscience?
2. How does the conscience link to the Catholic belief in the virtues?

Getting started: <https://www.wingclips.com/movie-clips/a-simple-plan/finding-money>

1. What are the possible outcomes of:
  - a) Keeping the money?
  - b) Reporting that they found the money?
2. What would be the right thing to do? Why?

### Knowledge phase 1: How does natural moral law link to conscience?

If there is a natural law that applies to all humans then the ability to discover this law is called conscience.

In the Catholic understanding conscience has two parts –

1. The part that is to do with knowledge is our mind's ability to know the difference between right and wrong and make decisions about what is the right thing to do in different situations.

**Conscience** – Human reason making moral decisions

**Virtue** - A quality deemed to be morally good

**Theological virtues**- virtues that are infused by God into the souls of the faithful.

**Cardinal virtues** - virtues acquired through the human effort of doing morally good acts.



**DO GOOD  
AND  
AVOID EVIL**

2. The part that is to do with action is the internal impulse, which Catholics believe all human beings have, to do what is right and to avoid doing wrong. This part gives human beings their sense of moral duty and leads to guilt when they fail to do what they know to be right.

The two parts of conscience work together: in any given situation, the conscience will help a human being to know what the right thing to do is: it will also compel humans to do that thing. When humans do not obey their conscience, they are left with a feeling of guilt because they have failed to do what is right.

Catholics believe the existence of conscience is unique to human beings and that this existence of conscience is another proof of the goodness of God who created human beings in his own image. Also, in relation to the Problem of Evil, if human beings obeyed their conscience more often, there would be far less moral evil in the world, and far less suffering as a result.



One image of conscience is that of a moral compass. Just as a real compass will always point north so our moral compass will always point to the right thing to do. It is then up to us to follow that direction – or not.

### **Consolidation:**

Use the text above to complete the sentences.

- a) The conscience has \_\_\_\_\_  
b) The first part is...

\_\_\_\_\_

- c) The second part is...

\_\_\_\_\_

- d) This part gives human beings their sense of moral duty...

\_\_\_\_\_

- e) Another proof of the existence and goodness of God is...

\_\_\_\_\_

- f) When human beings do not obey their conscience...

\_\_\_\_\_

- g) The amount of suffering in the world would be reduced...

\_\_\_\_\_

## **Knowledge phase: How does the conscience link to the Catholic belief in the virtues?**

Catholics also believe that living a good life and obeying their conscience is something that requires practice.

Doing the right thing is not always easy and if our moral character is weak, then it is even more difficult to do what is right. Catholics believe that there are moral habits which human beings need to practise in order to become good people. These moral habits are called virtues, from the Latin word for 'perfection'. The Catechism of the Catholic Church (CCC) tells us that there are four cardinal virtues and the foundation for these are the three theological virtues.

You can see these below:

### **Cardinal virtues**

- **Prudence:** The ability to choose the right action in a situation.
- **Justice:** Giving to God and to others what is due to them.
- **Fortitude:** Being strong in the face of difficulty and in the pursuit of good.
- **Temperance:** Being able to limit our desires.

### **Theological virtues**

- **Faith:** Belief in God.
- **Hope:** Trusting in God.
- **Charity:** Loving God above all else and loving our neighbour as ourselves.

The Catholic view is that these virtues take practice; we are not good at them straight away but we can get better at them through our life experiences. One of the ways in which people can grow in virtue is through the experience of suffering. This is because suffering sometimes helps us to improve in the virtues. For example, enduring a serious illness can make someone more courageous. If I suffer poverty, this can make me more generous when I do have food and other things to share. The Catholic view of virtues is a good way of helping us to understand how suffering can help us to become better people.

An example is St Ignatius of Loyola – read his story...

The founder of the Jesuits was on his way to military fame and fortune when a cannon ball shattered his leg. Because there was nothing else to do he passed the time reading a life of Christ and lives of the saints. His conscience was deeply touched, and a long, painful turning to Christ began. Having seen the Mother of God in a vision, he made a pilgrimage to her shrine at Montserrat

near Barcelona. He remained for almost a year at nearby Manresa, sometimes with the Dominicans, sometimes in a pauper's hospice, often in a cave in the hills praying. After a period of great peace of mind, he went through a harrowing trial of conscience. There was no comfort in anything—prayer, fasting, sacraments, penance. At length, his peace of mind returned.

It was during this year of conversion that Ignatius began to write down material that later became his greatest work, the Spiritual Exercises.

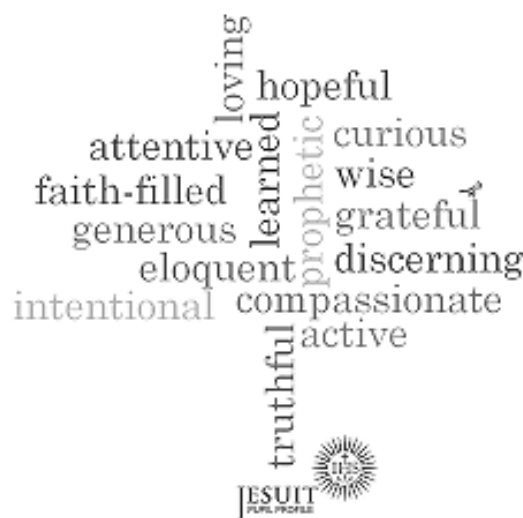
He finally achieved his purpose of going to the Holy Land, but could not remain, as he planned, because of the hostility of the Turks. Ignatius spent the next 11 years in various European universities, studying with great difficulty, beginning almost as a child. His sincerity was questioned, people did not believe he was genuine; Ignatius was twice jailed for brief periods.

In 1534, at the age of 43, he and six others—one of whom was Saint Francis Xavier—vowed to live in poverty and chastity and to go to the Holy Land. If this became impossible, they vowed to offer themselves to the apostolic service of the Pope. The latter became the only choice. Four years later Ignatius made the association permanent. The new Society of Jesus was approved by Pope Paul III, and Ignatius was elected to serve as the first leader.

When others were sent on various missions by the pope, Ignatius remained in Rome, consolidating the new venture, but still finding time to found homes for orphans, catechumens, and penitents. He founded the Roman College, intended to be the model of all other colleges of the Society.

Ignatius was a true mystic. He centred his spiritual life on the essential foundations of Christianity—the Trinity, Christ, the Eucharist. His spirituality is expressed in the Jesuit motto, *Ad maiorem Dei gloriam*—"for the greater glory of God." In his concept, obedience was to be the prominent virtue, to assure the effectiveness and mobility of his men. All activity was to be guided by a true love of the Church and unconditional obedience to the Holy Father, for which reason all professed members took a fourth vow to go wherever the Pope should send them for the salvation of souls.

We are familiar with his ideas through the Jesuit pupil profile which we use in school.





### **Consolidation:**

Consolidation phase: Go back over the story of St. Ignatius of Loyola, then...

- Using different colours or styles of underlining, try to find all seven of the virtues in the life and actions of Ignatius.
- List 3 ways that Ignatius experienced suffering.
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
- Choose 3 of the virtues and use these to explain how they would have helped St. Ignatius to deal with his own suffering and the suffering of others. Use the sentence starters below to help you:

**One virtue that could have helped St. Ignatius is...**

**This is because this virtue means that...**

**This means that when St. Ignatius experienced...he would have been able to...**

### **Application:**

Explain why Catholics believe that Natural Law and conscience are evidence for the existence of a benevolent God.

You need to give only Catholic opinion you need to write four reasons for those beliefs.

**Swop books and add any ideas that you have written to you partners work in green pen.**



## Good and evil Lesson 20

### Do Now: True/False

Statement	T/F
1. There are seven cardinal virtues;	
2. The three theological virtues are faith, hope and charity;	
3. According to Catholics, the conscience has two parts;	
4. According to Catholics the conscience is given by God only to humans;	
5. The virtues take practice;	
6. Suffering can be a way of helping us to practice the virtues to become more like Christ;	
7. The belief in the natural moral law is the belief that all humans share the same nature and so the same things will bring them fulfilment	
8. St. Thomas Aquinas invented the natural moral law;	
9. A privation is too much goodness;	
10. David Hume argued for the inconsistent triad.	

#### Big Question:

How do sculptures and statues express God's goodness and the meaning of human suffering?

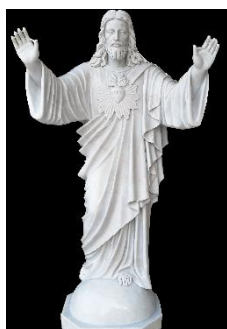
#### Small questions

1. How do statues reflect Catholic beliefs about God?
2. What do Jews believe about the use of statues in worship?

**Getting started:** Why do Catholics use statues and images as a focus for prayer?

### **Knowledge phase 1: How do statues reflect Catholic beliefs about God?**

Catholic Churches have features that make them different from other places of worship. One thing that people notice is the presence of statues and sculptures. These will be of important religious figures. One image that is prominent in every Catholic church is a crucifix (a cross with an image of Jesus on it). There is often also a Statue of Mary, the mother of Jesus. There may also be a statue of Jesus known as The Sacred Heart, this shows the heart of Jesus burning with love.



**Idolatry** – the worship of idols  
**Religious relics** - physical remains of a saint or the personal effects of the saint or venerated person  
**Statues** - a carved or cast figure of a person  
**Intercede** – ask someone to intervene on behalf of another



There may also be other statues of saints, especially a statue of the saint to whom the church is dedicated. There is sometimes a place to kneel in front of the statues and to light candles as a physical sign of prayer. However, Catholics don't worship the statue or even the saint it represents, rather they would ask the saint to 'intercede' for them. Other Christians do not agree with the use of statues in prayer and think the Catholic practice is strange. =====

#### Arguments on the use of statues

Making religious statues goes against the second commandment that forbids the making of any image as an object of worship. By worshipping statues Catholics are worshipping 'false God's'

Well... that would be a good argument if the statues were only of Jesus but there are often other holy men and women such as Mary and the saints. Offering prayers to anyone or anything other than God is breaking the first commandment to worship God alone.

When Catholics light candles and kneel in front of the statues it certainly looks to me like they are praying and not worshipping God alone.

But as Catholics we don't pray to the statues. They are just reminders of God and Jesus and these help us to focus our prayers on what really matters. Statues are like photographs of loved ones – the photographs are only important to us because they remind us of the people we love. We don't love the photographs, we love the people in the photographs.

But Catholics don't worship Mary and the saints but rather we ask Mary and the saints to intercede on our behalf and pray to God for us, just like we often ask other living people to pray for us and will offer to pray for them too – just like many Christians. Catholics believe that we are part of something called the communion of saints; all believers, both living and dead are part of this communion and we believe that the saints in heaven offer prayers to God for those on earth. So we are just asking saints to pray for us, not worshipping false Gods.

Catholics would say that the presence of statues in churches is

just one way in which they express a deeper commitment to what they call an 'incarnational view' of the world. Remember, the incarnation is the belief that God took on a physical form and lived in the real world when he became a human being in Jesus. For Catholics, this means that physical things are good and that God can make himself known to human beings through the ordinary physical things around us. This is why so much of Catholic worship is centred on ordinary, physical signs of

God's extraordinary presence – oil, water, bread, wine, colours, incense, music, and so on. For Catholics statues are just another sign of the reality of the incarnation. The one statue that will be present in every Catholic church is the crucifix. This is a directly incarnational image since it is an image of Jesus himself whom Catholics believe became incarnate in order to save people from their sins. The crucifix is the most common focus for Catholic prayer and it reminds believers of the incarnation, but also of the suffering of Jesus which, for Catholics, is a reminder of God's love for them.

### **Consolidation:**

a) How are Catholic churches different from some other Christian churches?

b) What do Catholics ask the saints to do for us?

c) Give two arguments against the use of statues

i.

ii.

d) Give two arguments in favour of the use of statues

i.

ii.

e) How is the use of statues linked to the incarnational view of the world?

### **Knowledge phase 2: What do Jews believe about the use of statues in worship?**

Jews reject the use of statues as a focus for prayer. In observance of one of the Ten Commandments, 'You shall have no other gods before me', Jews do not make images or representations of God. In the synagogue, there will be no statues. Indeed, although synagogues may be very decorative and have pictures, carvings and stained glass, they will have no human representations at all. It is God alone who should be worshipped. For Jews, anything else would be a sign of the worship of false idols. Even God is not depicted in art or statuary because God is beyond human understanding.

**Consolidation:** Look at the statements and decide if they apply to the Catholic faith, the Jewish faith or both.

Statement	Catholic	Jewish
Places of worship are ornate		
There is a Crucifix		
They believe in the Commandment 'you shall have no other gods'		
There are no humans represented in the artwork		

Michelangelo's **Pietà** is a sculpture carved from a single piece of stone. The word 'Pietà' comes from the Latin word for holiness. It depicts the body of the crucified Christ lying in the arms of his mother, Mary. The name *Pietà* refers to any sculpture that depicts this particular scene but Michelangelo's is the most famous and the only piece of his work that he signed. The sculpture was carved by Michelangelo between 1498 and 1499. The sculpture forms a pyramid, with Mary's body disproportionately bigger in order for Michelangelo to depict her holding a fully-grown man. The artist hides this well with the flowing robes of Mary. The flowing robes of Mary are used to create a deep fold next to Jesus which some have said depicts an open womb as a reminder that Mary carried Christ in her womb. The Pietà is displayed at St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

Viewers have pointed out that the deep shadow created by the fold of the garment next to Jesus is a symbol of an open womb, reminding us that the one she holds in her arms is the one she carried in her womb, and inviting us to share in the pain of her sorrow.

Some viewers are surprised by the stillness on Mary's face, considering she is holding the body of her dead son.

Mary's left hand is positioned with an open palm; this is a sign Mary is at peace after witnessing her son's crucifixion.

Mary is shown supporting the body of a fully-grown man on her lap. In reality, that is difficult for the average woman to do. In the Pietà, Mary's figure is larger than that of Jesus. Her bottom half forms a sturdy base for the body of Jesus. Even though the piece is life-like, it is not realistic. Mary's size makes Jesus look small in comparison. This is another echo of Mary as the mother of the infant Jesus; as if she is holding her baby in her arms. This represents the love of a mother and many mothers who have lost their own children report that the statue is a strange sort of comfort for them.

Michelangelo carved it from a single slab of marble in less than two years. It is famous for the way the artist has managed to make stone appear to flow like real cloth and how well he has captured the human form and emotions. His interpretation of the Pietà was different to ones previously created by other artists. Michelangelo decided to create a youthful and peaceful Virgin Mary instead of a broken-hearted and older woman, as is often portrayed in earlier versions of the image.

In her sadness, Mary seems resigned to what has happened. Jesus, too, is presented almost as if he is in a peaceful sleep, rather than having been bloodied and bruised after hours of torture and suffering. His wounds are hardly visible. In supporting Jesus, Mary's right hand does not come into direct contact with his flesh, but instead it is covered with a cloth which then touches his side. This shows the sacredness of Jesus' body. Overall these two figures are beautiful and idealised, despite their suffering. This reflects the belief of Catholic ambivalence to suffering; that suffering is somehow part of love and can be a source of blessing.



**Consolidation phase:** Use the text above to complete the table below:

Part of the statue	Symbolic statement (meaning)
The shadow created by the garment next to Jesus	Some people think this represents an open womb and symbolises the pain Mary suffered during childbirth and also the pain she is suffering because of Jesus' death.
The difference in size between Mary and Jesus	
That Mary is shown as youthful.	
The fact that Mary isn't directly touching Jesus	
The peaceful expressions of Mary and Jesus	

**Application phase:**

"It is not good to use statues in worship."

- Write one paragraph to support the statement and one paragraph that shows the Catholic view against the statement.
- Sentence starters can be used as a guide.

People of the Jewish faith and some Christians would agree with this statement because...

Their opinion comes from scripture which states...

The way they interpret this is...

Catholics do not agree with this statement because...

They believe that statues only...

Therefore, they are not...



## **Good and evil Lesson 21**

### **Do Now: Multiple choice**

1. How does Michelangelo's Pietà symbolise Catholic ambivalence towards suffering?	a) Jesus and Mary are idealised and shown as peaceful. b) Christ's wounds are highly visible as is Mary's grief.
2. What is meant by an 'incarnational view of reality'?	a) That God and the world are the same thing b) That God can be known through things in the world
3. Which quote sums up the Catholic view that suffering is a sign of love?	a) "Blessed are the meek; they shall inherit the earth." b) "Greater love has no-one than to lay down his life for his friends."
4. What does John Hick say is the purpose of suffering?	a) To help humans to become the likeness of God through making good moral choices. b) To help God understand human life by experiencing suffering.
5. What is one response to the claim that Catholics worship statues?	a) The Catechism tells Catholics that they should venerate statues to aid worship, not to worship them. b) The Catechism tells Catholics that it is acceptable to worship statues as an aid to prayer.
<b><u>Big question:</u></b> Why do Catholics go on pilgrimage and why is it important?	<b><u>Small questions:</u></b> 1. What is pilgrimage? 2. Why is pilgrimage important to Catholics? 3. What are Jewish views on pilgrimage? 4. How does pilgrimage to Lourdes help Catholics to bear suffering?

**Getting started:** Watch the video of our students (they have left now) on a pilgrimage to Lourdes.

- I. What surprised you about this video?
- II. What question would you like to ask a pilgrim about their experience?

### **Knowledge Phase 1: What is pilgrimage?**

A pilgrimage is a journey to a holy place. Before modern roads and transport this could take a long time. For example, many Catholics in England would walk for many weeks to Canterbury, the ancient shrine of Thomas Beckett. In Europe they would walk for

**Pilgrimage** – A journey to a holy place  
**Thomas Beckett** – Archbishop of Canterbury, 1161-1170. A saint in the Catholic Church.

**Apparitions** - a remarkable or unexpected appearance of someone or something/a vision

**Petition** – A prayer asking God to do something.

**Blessed Sacrament** – The body and blood of Christ in form of bread and wine



weeks and months to Santiago di Compostela which is believed to be the resting place of St James (one of the Twelve Apostles).

Many Catholics still go on pilgrimage, although they don't usually take weeks or months to do it. However, many of the ancient practices of pilgrimage are still common: travelling with groups of pilgrims, praying and fasting on the way to the site, carrying with them the sick and those in need of prayers. In this last respect pilgrimage remains an important way for Catholics to respond to the mystery of suffering. The Catholic Church recognises sites of pilgrimage as important places for prayer and spiritual renewal.

Watch the video clip: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zq6cd2p>

**Consolidation:** As you watch the video add as many responses to the question as you can to create a spider diagram.

**What is Pilgrimage?**

### **Knowledge phase 2: Why is pilgrimage important to Catholics?**

Pilgrimage is important to Catholics for many reasons. Although it is not necessary for Catholics to perform a pilgrimage some choose to for some of the following reasons:

- ) to help strengthen their faith;
- ) to share the experience and their faith with other believers;
- ) to pray for something special;
- ) as a way of thanking God;
- ) to seek physical, spiritual or emotional healing;
- ) to do a penitential act to show you are sorry for a sin;
- ) to come closer to God by giving him time and attention.

A group pilgrimage may help an individual to feel part of the Church community. Pilgrims pray together and feel supported by each other. Going on a pilgrimage can help believers to reflect on their life's journey. It is an opportunity to take time out from every-day life and focus on their journey to God. It is often a journey of self-discovery, especially for those who are sick. Very few sick people come back cured. However, they may come back feeling at peace and able to accept and cope with the problems they face.

**Consolidation:** number the reasons 1-7 with number 1 being the best reason for going on pilgrimage. Can you add any further ideas to the list? Annotate your ideas.



### **Knowledge phase 3: What are Jewish views on pilgrimage?**

Pilgrimage is not considered an obligation in Judaism. However, in practice, something like pilgrimage is an important feature of the life of many Jews. The Torah refers to the traditional importance of all Jews going to Jerusalem for the festivals of Pesach, Shavuot and Sukkot. For some Jews, it is important to visit Israel, particularly to visit or hold special celebrations at the Western Wall which is all that remains of the ancient Temple since its destruction by the Romans in AD70. In addition, for some Jews it is important to visit the graves of significant teachers and rabbis, such as Maimonides.

**Consolidation:** Look at the statements and indicate in the tick box whether this is a Catholic idea, a Jewish idea or both.

Jewish and Catholic views on pilgrimage	Jewish	Catholic	Both
Visiting Israel			
Visiting Israel at the festival of Pesach			
Visiting Israel at Easter			
Strengthening faith			
Visiting places where significant people have lived/died			
As a penitential act			
To give time to God			

### **Knowledge phase 4: How does pilgrimage to Lourdes help Catholics to bear suffering? - Watch the video about pilgrimage to Lourdes.**

Pilgrimages help many people learn how to value the role of God in their lives in a new way and find a way to bear the sufferings of life without being defeated by them. One place this is very evident is the Catholic pilgrimage shrine of Lourdes in southern France.

Lourdes became a pilgrimage site after a young girl called Bernadette Soubirous, in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, had a series of apparitions (visions) of a beautiful lady that she later realised was Mary the mother of Jesus.

These visions happened at a grotto (small cave). In these apparitions one of the things Mary told Bernadette to do was to dig in the ground and from that came a spring of miraculous healing water. This spring still forms a central part of the pilgrimage to Lourdes and many visitors, especially the sick and disabled, bathe in the waters to seek spiritual and physical healing. Pilgrims will visit the grotto, which is the site of the apparitions, to pray and offer petitions. They will take part in the **Torchlight** and **Blessed Sacrament** processions, will usually celebrate Mass each day and take the opportunity to receive the **Sacrament of Reconciliation**.

Most Catholic Dioceses in England and Wales have an annual pilgrimage to Lourdes where they will take large numbers of young people who volunteer as helpers for sick and disabled pilgrims. These pilgrimages are often life changing for the young people involved and are a real practical way that ordinary people can respond to the mystery of suffering. Many young people report that it is their work with the sick and disabled that is especially meaningful to them on their pilgrimage, because often these people have borne sickness and suffering their whole life.

### **Consolidation phase:**

Order the statements below into THREE groups by writing the number of the statement into the correct column. Hint think about the sentence starters you have used for previous answers for each WHAT, WHY & WIDER.

**WHAT** is a reason to perform pilgrimage to Lourdes?

**WHY** is this a reason?

How does this reason have a **WIDER** effect on what pilgrims do at Lourdes?

1. This is because Bernadette's visions happened in a grotto (small cave) and in these visions, amongst other things, the lady told Bernadette to dig in the ground and that from it a spring of healing water would flow.
2. This means that the spring of water is still a central part of the pilgrimage to Lourdes and many visitors, especially the sick and disabled, bathe in the water to seek physical and spiritual healing.
3. This means that many young people report that it is their work with the sick and disabled that is especially meaningful to them on their pilgrimage, because often these people have borne suffering and sickness their whole life with patience and grace.
4. Yet still, a reason to visit Lourdes is that these pilgrimages are often life-changing for young people who become involved and support those who are sick and disabled.
5. This is because Bernadette Soubirous, in the middle of the nineteenth century, had a series of visions of a beautiful lady she later realised was Mary, the mother of Jesus who Catholics believe supports those who suffer as she also suffered.
6. Another reason to perform pilgrimage to Lourdes is most Catholic dioceses in England and Wales have an annual pilgrimage to Lourdes and will take large numbers of people who volunteer as helpers for the sick and disabled pilgrims who wish to visit the healing springs.
7. This means that pilgrims will visit the grotto, which is the site of the visions, to pray and to offer petitions. They take part in Torchlight and Blessed Sacrament processions, will usually celebrate Mass daily and take the opportunity to celebrate the Sacrament of Reconciliation.
8. This is because they are a real and practical way that ordinary people can respond to the mystery of suffering as a way of living out the commandment of Christ to 'love your neighbour as yourself' and Catholic teaching that suffering is proof of commitment.

9. One reason to perform pilgrimage to Lourdes is because pilgrimages help many people learn how to value the role of God in their lives in a new way and find a way to bear the sufferings of life without being defeated by them.

WHAT	WHY	WIDER

Application: Now try to reorder the statements so that they make three groups of what, why and wider, that each forms a meaningful paragraph in answer to the question: ***Explain why Lourdes is an important place of pilgrimage for Catholics.***

Write out the paragraphs into your books.

If you have completed this...

- Write two responses (one for and one against) to the following statement: **"Pilgrimage is a waste of time as God can be found in all things."** Refer to Catholic & Jewish views. (PEE paragraphs)

## **Good and Evil Lesson 22**

**Do now:** True/false

Statement	T/F
'Privation' means a lack of something.	
The Inconsistent Triad explains why God allows evil.	
A pilgrimage is religious journey.	
Jews would travel to Israel on pilgrimage	
Catholics would not go on pilgrimage to Israel	
The Pietà is a statue of Mary and Jesus.	
Roman Catholicism is a monotheistic faith.	
The Holy Trinity is three separate people.	
<b><u>Big question:</u></b>	<b><u>Small questions:</u></b>

What is the Rosary and why do Catholics use it?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is popular piety and how is it linked to the Rosary?</li> <li>2. How and when do Catholics pray the Rosary?</li> <li>3. How are the Rosary, the incarnation and suffering linked through the Sorrowful Mysteries?</li> </ol>
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**Getting Started:** Why is Mary an important influence for young people to help bring them closer to God? Is she still relevant to young people today?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zogGpmoeCSc>

### **Knowledge Phase 1: Popular Piety**

Popular piety are forms of prayer which are not formal **rites** of the Church but which are used by many Catholics as a way of bringing themselves closer to God. They arise out of the practices of the people before the Church recognises their value.

Different cultures and regions can have specific forms of popular piety.

**Consolidation:** can you think of 5 different form of popular piety?

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### **Knowledge Phase 2: How and when the Rosary is said.**

The Rosary is one of the oldest and well-known forms of popular piety. The term 'Rosary' is given both to the prayers and the beads that are used as a prayer aid. It consists of three prayers

- ❖ The Our Father
- ❖ The hail Mary
- ❖ The Glory be

Each of these is said a set number of times during the recitation of the Rosary.

The practice of saying the Rosary is believed to have begun with St. Dominic in the thirteenth century. Anyone who says a full rosary of the original format will say 150 Hail Marys, this the same as the number of psalms in the Bible. Enclosed Benedictine Monks will pray all 150 palms through the Church's year and it has been suggested that the Rosary was a way to echo this monastic prayer for ordinary Catholics

**The Rosary** – a form of prayer used especially in the Catholic Church

**Incarnation-** the belief that Jesus is God made man.

**Rites** – Prayerful ceremonies with fixed rules which use well known prayers and symbols.

**Enclosed:** Religious orders of monks or nuns who have no contact with the outside world

**Mysteries:** Reflections on events in Jes that we cannot fully understand

**Antiphon:** a short hymn or pray to Mary the end of the Rosary.



The Rosary is traditionally separated into three sets of mysteries

- **The Joyful**
- **The Sorrowful**
- **The Glorious**

Pope John Paul II added an additional set of mysteries: **The Luminous Mysteries**.

The Rosary is often prayed before or after Mass on weekdays, it is also the prayer said around the body of a deceased relative either at the funeral parlour, if the body is received into the home or in church on the night before the funeral. This is one reason why the Rosary has become a powerful way for Catholics to reflect on the meaning of suffering.

The months of May and October are dedicated to Mary in the Church so the Rosary is often recited in those months.

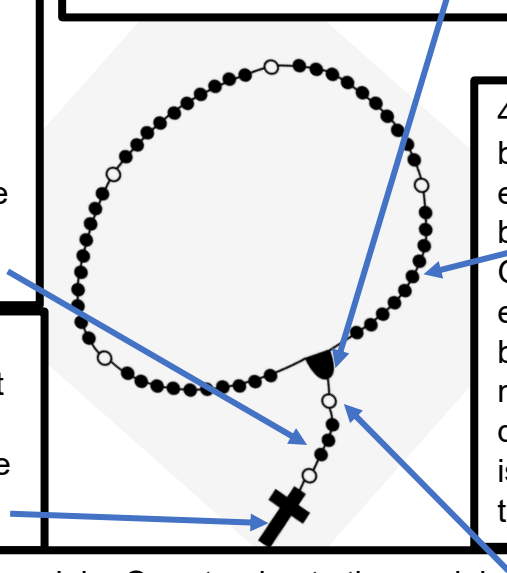
2. The five beads – The beads on the string that begins with the crucifix are divided into a 1,3,1 arrangement. On the first bead an Our Father will be prayed, on the next three Hail Marys and on the last one a Glory Be. Often these prayers are offered for the Popes intentions.

3. The medal – At the end of the string, which is the beginning of the large circle of beads, there is usually a religious medal. The medal is the beginning and end of one set of mysteries. The first time the medal is held, an Our Father is prayed at the beginning of the first mystery prayed.

1. The Crucifix or Cross – holding the crucifix at the start of the Rosary, the person reciting the Rosary will say the Apostles Creed

4. Then there comes a set of ten beads, followed by a single bead. On each of the ten beads a Hail Mary will be prayed and on the single bead a Glory Be will be prayed to mark the end of one mystery. On the same bead, an Our Father is then prayed to mark the beginning of the next decade. Between these two prayers, it is now the usual custom to also recite the 'O my Jesus' Fatima prayer

5. The medal – On returning to the medal, a full set of mysteries will have been prayed. This time, whilst holding the medal, the person will say the final Glory Be, final 'O my Jesus' prayer and usually the seasonal antiphon to Our Lady, such as the Hail Holy Queen.



### **Consolidation:**

1. What does the term 'Rosary' mean?

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2. Who began the practice of saying the Rosary?

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3. What are the four sets of mysteries used today?

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4. Which two months do people mostly say the Rosary?

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5. Highlight the most important line in each of the five boxes which explain how to say the Rosary.

### **Knowledge phase 3: The Rosary, the incarnation and suffering**

#### **The Sorrowful Mysteries**

The mysteries of the Rosary are the focus of the whole prayer. The idea is that while each of the prayer repetitions are made the person is supposed to think about the meaning of the mysteries. Each mystery is an event in the life of Jesus. The sorrowful Mysteries are the five that encourage Catholics to think about the meaning and importance of Jesus' suffering and death.

#### **The agony in the garden**

This is when Jesus prayed in the Garden of Gethsemane on the night before he died. He prayed to be spared the suffering he knew was to come but, in the end, accepted God's will out of obedience and love.





### **The scourging at the pillar**

This is when Pilate had Jesus whipped in an attempt to satisfy those who wanted Jesus to be crucified. It didn't do any good and Pilate condemned Jesus to death.

### **The crowning with thorns**

This is when the soldiers overseeing the crucifixion mocked Jesus, twisting thorns into a crown because he had been charged with claiming to be the King of the Jews.



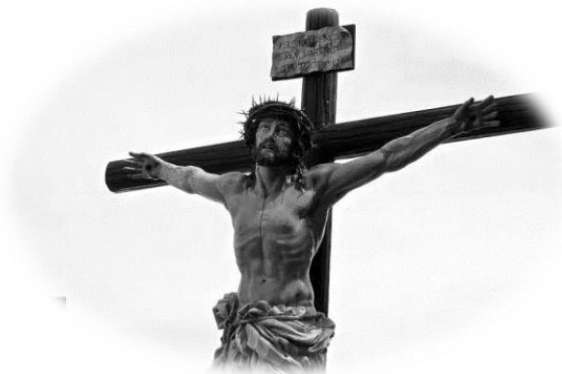
### **Jesus is made to carry his cross**

This is when Jesus carried his own cross to Golgotha, the place of his crucifixion.



### **Jesus is crucified and dies on the cross**

This is when Jesus was nailed to the cross and after six hours died on the cross.



Reflecting on the suffering of Jesus was one of the most important ways in which Catholics were able to find answers to the Problem of Evil. The Rosary in turn is one of the ways that helps Catholics reflect on the nature and meaning of suffering.

**Consolidation:** Choose three of the sorrowful mysteries and explain how they help Catholics reflect on the suffering of Jesus.

Name of Mystery	How it helps Catholics to reflect on Jesus' suffering.

**Application:** : Explain why Catholics use the Rosary to pray (8 marks)

Use the framework below to help you answer in depth.

- **What** is the Rosary
- **How** is it used
- **What** does the Rosary help Catholics to reflect on and understand?

### **Good and Evil Lesson 23 Final assessment revision**

#### **Quiz Round 1**

1. What Pope wrote Salvifici Doloris?
2. What are the 2 types of suffering from the letter?
3. what is free will?
4. How should we respond to suffering according to the letter?
5. How should we accept our suffering?
6. Whose example should we follow?



## **Quiz Round 2**

1. What is the Creed?
2. Where can Jesus moral teaching be found?
3. In what book of the New Testament?
4. What is the greatest commandment?
5. What does natural law help us do?
6. What are the primary precepts?
7. Who wrote these?
8. What is the conscience?
9. What is a virtue?
10. Give 3 examples of virtues

## **Quiz Round 3**

1. What is a pilgrimage
2. Give examples of 2 Catholic pilgrimage sites
3. Give 2 things going on pilgrimage allows you to do
4. Give 3 other places we could go to pray
5. What is the most important reason for people go to Lourdes?
6. Give 2 reasons why it might be difficult to go on pilgrimage
7. Give 2 examples of set prayers
8. What does intercede mean?
9. Who intercedes for us in Lourdes?

Explain what Salvifici Doloris is (Lesson 16)

What did it teach us about how the Incarnation can help us understand the Problem of Evil?

Chose a section of the quote given in the booklet to support your explanation and write it here.

Describe Michelangelo's Pieta (Lesson 20)

Explain five ways that it expresses Catholic beliefs about suffering

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Explain what a pilgrimage is. (Lesson 21)

Why is it important for a Catholic to go on pilgrimage?

What do Jews believe about pilgrimage?

Why might someone choose not to go on pilgrimage?

What other forms of worship can also be beneficial to Catholics?

**Lesson 24 Assessment and Lesson 25 Feedback**