

CHRISTIAN BELIEFS AND TEACHINGS - KEY WORDS AND FACTS. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The belief that God is all powerful

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|-------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|
| a. Omnibenevolent | b. Omnipotent | c. Just | d. Omnipresent |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|

2. The belief that God is three persons in one

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|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| a. Trinity | b. Triangle | c. Triplet | d. Trilogy |
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3. According to the creation story in Genesis “the _____ of God hovered over the waters.”

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|---------|--------|----------|-----------|
| a. Word | b. Son | c. Power | d. Spirit |
|---------|--------|----------|-----------|

4. According to the gospel of John, during creation “the _____ was with God and the _____ was God.”

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|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| a. Word | b. Power | c. Spirit | d. Son |
|---------|----------|-----------|--------|

5. This word means to rise from the dead

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|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| a. ascension | b. reincarnation | c. resurrection | d. incarnation |
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6. Jesus’s parable about judgement

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|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| a. Prodigal Son | b. Good Samaritan | c. Mustard Seed | d. Sheep and Goats |
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7. God made flesh

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|------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| a. Messiah | b. Christ | c. Incarnation | d. Ascension |
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8. When, forty days after the resurrection, Jesus rose to heaven to be with God.

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|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| a. ascension | b. resurrection | c. incarnation | d. assumption |
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9. Most common biblical word used for behaviour which is against God's laws and wishes

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|----------|------------------|--------|-------------|
| a. crime | b. transgression | c. sin | d. atrocity |
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10. Being saved from the consequences of sin

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|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| a. sanctification | b. secularisation | c. salvation | d. socialisation |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|

11. NOT one of the means of salvation

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|--------|---------|----------|-----------|
| a. Law | b. Word | c. Grace | d. Spirit |
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12. The reconciliation between God and humanity that was sealed by the sacrifice of Jesus

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|--------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| a. atonement | b. enlightenment | c. incarnation | d. ascension |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|

CHRISTIAN BELIEFS – DOES THE EXISTENCE OF EVIL SHOW THAT GOD DOES NOT EXIST?

ARGUMENT A

If God is omnipotent then He is able to stop the evil and suffering in the world. If God is loving then He must want to stop the evil and suffering in the world. However, evil and suffering still exist so either God is not omnipotent and loving or, more likely, He does not exist.

ARGUMENT B

God originally created a perfect world and gave humans free will. Humans misused their free will (as they do on a daily basis even today) to make bad choices and disobey God. As a result there is evil and suffering in the world. However, if we follow the teachings of Christ we can be free from suffering in the afterlife.

Which argument do you find most persuasive and why?

CHRISTIAN BELIEFS – DID JESUS HAVE TO DIE?

ARGUMENT A

The sacrificial death of Christ was necessary as it atoned for the sins of the world and reconciled God and humans once more. Although God is loving He is also just and it would have been unjust to forgive humanity without some act of atonement. It would be like a judge always letting criminals go without punishment.

ARGUMENT B

The torture and murder of Christ was cruel and unnecessary. If God was truly just He would punish the people who committed the sins, not an innocent person like Jesus.

Which argument do you find most persuasive and why?

CHRISTIAN BELIEFS – EXPLAINING WHY

Please ensure you write in detail applying the PEE structure.

Many atheists argue that the existence of evil and suffering show that God cannot be both omnipotent and loving. Why?

Many Christians believe that all of the persons of the Trinity were present during creation. Why?

Christians believe that, despite the injustice of life, justice will be restored to earth eventually. Why?

Some Christians do not believe in hell. Why?

Christians believe in the resurrection of Christ. Why?

Christians believe that the sacrificial death of Jesus was necessary for the salvation of humanity. Why?

Exam Questions.

- Please complete these questions fully.
- You might want to time yourself, but if you do not finish, change the colour of your pen and continue until complete.
- Please then remember to self-mark your work and give yourself a WIN that you then action.

4m question:

Explain two Christian beliefs about the crucifixion of Jesus.

A relevant and accurate influence	1m
A detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate influence	1m
A relevant and accurate influence	1m
A detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate influence	1m

Each of the above is worth one mark each. You want two paragraphs/PEEs.

Give an influence, make sure you have put an example to help with your 'detailed explanation'.

12m question: 'The six day creation should be understood literally'

In your answer you should: -

- **Refer to Christian teaching**
- **Give developed arguments to support this statement**
- **Give developed arguments to support a different point of view.**
- **Reach a justified conclusion**

L4: A well-argued response, reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning leading to judgement(s) supported by knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information.	10-12
L3: Reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning leading to judgement(s) supported by knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information.	7-9
L2: Reasoned consideration of a point of view. A logical chain of reasoning drawing on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. OR Recognition of different points of view, each supported by relevant reasons/evidence.	4-6
L1: Point of view with reason(s) stated in support.	1-3





