

Christianity Exam			
Question 1 – Christian Beliefs		Question 2 – Marriage and the Family	
Do you know about...?	✓ ✗	Do you know about...?	✓ ✗
The Trinity – Father, Son and Holy Spirit		Marriage – purpose, Christian teachings, non-religious views	
The Creation Stories – 7 day story and Adam and Eve		Sexual Relationships – outside of marriage, homosexuality, Christian teachings	
The Incarnation – God becoming human		Families – types of family, importance, Christian teachings	
The Last Weeks of Jesus’ Life – last supper, betrayal, arrest, trial, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension		Support for the family in the local parish – how churches support, importance	
Salvation – sin, grace and atonement		Contraception – teachings about family planning (Catholic and Protestant)	
Life after Death – heaven, hell and purgatory		Divorce – Christian teachings (Catholic and Protestant), remarriage	
The Problem of Evil – why does a loving and powerful God allow evil?		Equality of men and women in the family – Christian teachings, roles of men and women	
Solutions to the Problem of Evil – freewill, a test of faith, practical solutions		Gender prejudice and discrimination – women in the Church, Christian teachings	

Christianity Key Terms

1. Christian Beliefs

Term	Definition
Trinity	A Christian belief that there is One God, who is Father, Son and Holy Spirit
Nicene Creed	The Christian statement of Faith, including belief in the Trinity
Creation	The Creation of the universe regarded as an act of God
Creator	God the Creator of the universe. A characteristic of God
Literal understanding of Creation	Believing Creation occurred as described in Genesis 1-3 – 100% true as it is the word of God
Metaphorical understanding of Creation	Believing Genesis 1-3 can be understood as a myth/symbolically
Benevolent	All loving
Omnipotent	All powerful

Incarnation	God coming to earth in human form – i.e. the birth of Jesus
Crucifixion	Death of Jesus in the cross
Resurrection	The belief that Jesus rose from the dead after three days. The belief that the body stays in the grave until the end of the world, when it is raised and judged
Atonement	The reconciliation of God and humanity accomplished through the life, suffering, and death of Christ
Salvation	The deliverance of humanity from sin
Grace	The undeserved love and mercy given to humanity by God
Judgement	The final trial of all humanity, the living and the dead, at the end of the world
Heaven	The ultimate end and the resting place of saved souls
Hell	The eternal separation from God
Purgatory	Where one is purified to achieve holiness to enter Heaven (a Catholic belief)
Catholic Catechism	The official teachings of the Catholic Church
Ascension	When Jesus went up to heaven from earth
Sin	An act against the will or law of God
Freewill	God's gift to humanity allowing them to make their own choices
Vale of Soul making	The argument that both natural and moral evil are essential to "soul-making" so they have a good purpose – they give us the opportunity to learn and develop

2. Marriage and the Family

Term	Definition
Marriage	The legally and religiously recognised union of two people as partners in a personal relationship
Sanctity	Something that is holy or sacred (i.e. Christians believe in the sanctity of marriage)
Cohabitation	Living together as partners and having a sexual relationship without being married
Homosexuality	Sexual attraction to, or activity with, someone of the same sex
Nuclear family	A family group consisting of parents and children only
Single parent family	A family group consisting of one parent and children only
Same-sex family	A family group consisting of parents who are the same gender and children only
Extended family	A family group including more than the nuclear family e.g. grandparents living together or nearby
Blended family	A family group that includes the parents and children from their previous relationships
Parish	A Church area cared for by a local minister/priest/vicar
Family planning	A method of controlling the amount of children a couple has
Artificial contraception	An artificial method of controlling the amount of children a couple has (e.g. condoms or the pill)
Natural Family Planning / Contraception	A natural method of controlling the amount of children a couple had (e.g. Rhythm Method), sometimes preferred by Catholics
Situation ethics	An ethical theory that making a decision should be dependent on the set of circumstances it is in
Divorce	The legal ending of a marriage
Annulment	A formal declaration that a marriage was not valid
Remarriage	Another marriage after a previous marriage has ended
Equality	Two people or groups of people are equal in status, rights and opportunity
Gender discrimination	When someone has a different status, rights or opportunity because of their gender
Gender prejudice	When someone is believed to have different status, rights and opportunity because of their gender