

The Educational Company of Ireland

NEW Junior Cycle Religion

# A Question of Faith



**REVISION PACK**

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## Fill in the blanks

### Chapter reference

- Chapter 5: Religious Rituals

### Elements of Worship and Participation

1. People use worship as a way to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is something we do more than once and is filled with \_\_\_\_\_. It never changes as it would lose its meaning. A ritual is made up of symbolic \_\_\_\_\_.
3. One example of worship is the mass. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the greatest act of worship for \_\_\_\_\_. People gather in a communal way to show love and thanksgiving for their God.
4. There are four different parts to the mass: (i) introduction (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ and (iv) conclusion.
5. Introduction: the \_\_\_\_\_ enters and people make the sign of the cross. The \_\_\_\_\_ is where people say sorry for their sins. The Kyrie, 'Lord have mercy, Christ have mercy...' is said. The \_\_\_\_\_ is said or sung for people to praise God. The priest says the opening prayer.
6. Liturgy of the Word: the first reading is from the \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ is then said or sung. The second reading comes from the \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ is read by the priest. The priest then gives a \_\_\_\_\_. Everyone stands and says the \_\_\_\_\_ which is a statement of their beliefs. The prayers of the faithful are said.
7. Liturgy of the Eucharist: the gifts of \_\_\_\_\_ are brought to the altar in the offertory. The Eucharistic prayer is said by the priest, 'This is my body...' Everyone stands and says the \_\_\_\_\_. The sign of peace is given. The people receive the \_\_\_\_\_ at communion.
8. Conclusion: the priest gives \_\_\_\_\_ blessing. People are asked to go and spread the Good News.
9. Participation: people are encouraged to take part in the celebration of the Mass. They can do this in many ways:
  - (a) They can become a \_\_\_\_\_ and say the readings at mass.
  - (b) They can become a \_\_\_\_\_ and give out communion. They could become a member of a choir.
  - (c) They can help keep the church clean or decorate it.
  - (d) They can join in the words and actions of the mass such as \_\_\_\_\_ at certain times, joining in with the communal prayers or blessing themselves.

## Holy Week test (125 Marks)

### Chapter reference

- Chapter 1: The Five Major World Religions
- Chapter 8: Interfaith Dialogue
- Chapter 15: The Life of Jesus Christ and the Development of the Bible

1. Name the **two** main groups who Jesus came into conflict with.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ (5)

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ (5)

2. Describe what happened on the Sunday of Holy Week. Give at least **three** facts. (15)

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3. Name the **two** groups in conflict with Jesus and explain why they wanted to get rid of him.

Group name: \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

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(7)

Group name: \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

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(7)

4. Explain what Jesus did on the Monday of Holy Week and why he did it. (10)

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5. Who betrayed Jesus for thirty pieces of silver? \_\_\_\_\_ (5)

6. Describe what happened at the Last Supper. Make sure to include all of the actions and words. (15)

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## Fill in the Blanks

### Chapter reference

- Chapter 8: Interfaith Dialogue

### Relationships between communities of faith

1. Sectarianism is \_\_\_\_\_. There has been examples of sectarianism in many places in the world such as in \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1970s between \_\_\_\_\_ and Protestants or between Jews and Muslims in the Middle East.
2. The consequences of sectarianism can be hatred, violence and fear. Sectarianism can happen when people are ignorant about other people's beliefs or it can even be handed down from one generation to the next.
3. Ecumenism is \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
It is about Christians learning to respect and understand each other.
4. An example of ecumenism is \_\_\_\_\_. It is in France and was set up by \_\_\_\_\_. He wanted a community where people from all different Christian backgrounds could come together and work, talk and pray. Young people from all over the world go and visit. It is run by \_\_\_\_\_ from all the different \_\_\_\_\_ churches and everyone helps with the jobs that need to be done like cooking and cleaning. There are small group discussions about \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ times a day the whole community come together to pray. There is special \_\_\_\_\_ which is like chanting. This means everyone can sing the songs together even if they don't speak the same language. Br. Roger was killed in 2005 but the great work he started there continues to this day.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is communication and understanding between different major world religions. It is very important in today's world where people from all different religions live and work side by side. It can prevent \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a group who works for interfaith dialogue. They often hold events where leaders from different churches such as Rabbis (Jewish leaders), Priests (Christian leaders) and Imams (Muslim leaders) come together to discuss important topics such as climate change and share ideas.

## Religious belief and practice

### Chapter reference

- Chapter 12: Life's Big Questions

### Changes to Catholic religious practices over the last century

1. Previously, people had religious objects in their homes such as the Sacred Heart and holy pictures. This is not common today.
2. Prayer at home was encouraged and families often prayed together in the mornings and evenings, saying prayers such as the Rosary and the Angelus.
3. Most people did not eat meat on Fridays and fasted from the night before until they went to receive communion.
4. School centered around religion. Prayers were said throughout the day and students were tested on their religious knowledge.
5. Every Saturday people went to confession and they went to mass every Sunday. Very few people celebrate the sacrament of reconciliation today.
6. Mass attendance has dropped significantly. Four reasons for this are the church has less influence on people's lives, people have more freedom to choose whether to go to mass or not, Sunday is no longer seen as a day of rest and the media has opened up people to new ideas and opinions.
7. There were many church events that people went to such as Benediction and the Corpus Christi festival. These are no longer as common.
8. Before Vatican II, mass was said in Latin, the priest had his back to the people and laypeople were not involved in the parish.
9. Vocations have fallen. A vocation is a calling to serve God.
10. However, research has shown that people continue to believe in God and pray regularly. They still turn to religion at the most important moments of life such as birth and death.

## The Kingdom of God

### Chapter reference

- Chapter 1: The Five Major World Religions
  - Chapter 15: The Life of Jesus Christ and the Development of the Bible
  - Chapter 28: Caring for the Earth
1. The Kingdom of God is not a place but a way of life.
  2. Jesus preached about the Kingdom of God to the people using parables, miracles and table fellowship.
  3. The Kingdom of God can be found where people show truth, love, peace and justice.
  4. The way Jesus lived his life helping others, loving them and forgiving them is an example of what the Kingdom of God is like.
  5. A parable is a story, told by Jesus, that is based on earth with a message about the Kingdom of God.
  6. A miracle is an amazing event performed by Jesus to show the power of God.
  7. Jesus used table fellowship to show people that the Kingdom of God was for everyone. He ate meals with sinners and outcasts as everyone is treated equally in the Kingdom of God.
  8. Being a disciple means following the call of Jesus. Jesus called twelve apostles to leave their lives and follow him.
  9. Jesus used the beatitudes to show people how to behave if they wanted to be part of the Kingdom of God. This was called the Sermon on the Mount. The Beatitudes described good ways of behaving towards God and other people. The most important message of the beatitudes is to love God and to love your neighbour as yourself.
  10. A vocation is a calling to serve God. People can live out a vocation in different ways. For example, people with a vocation may become a priest or nun, do charity work, help out in their local church and/or take part in the sacraments.
  11. A mission is an important goal we work hard to achieve. Followers of God have a mission to stand up for what is right and work at living out Jesus' message.

## Stewardship

### Chapter reference

- Chapter 20: Synthesis: Meaning, Purpose and Relationships
  - Chapter 28: Caring for the Earth
1. **Stewardship** means being responsible for and looking after all of God's creations. This includes animals, plants, humans and the environment.
  2. **Judaism** – Jews believe God created the earth and everything on it as their sacred text tells them. God told man to watch over his creation and then he rested on the Sabbath day. This day of rest became the Jewish Sabbath. Every seven years, it is the Sabbath year and Jewish farmers let their land rest.
  3. **Christianity** – Christians also believe in the Book of Genesis which tells them God created the earth and everything on it. Elements like water play an important role in Christian worship.
  4. **A group working for stewardship** – A Rocha is an international Christian organization. Inspired by God's love, A Rocha carries out scientific research, environmental education and community-based conservation projects. It has five core commitments: Christian, conservation, community, cross-cultural and cooperation.
  5. **Christian leadership** – Pope Francis is passionate about stewardship. He has encouraged all Christians to participate in the stewardship initiative during the celebration of the World Day of Prayer for the Care of Creation in September 2019. He was the first Pope to talk about stewardship and wrote an encyclical in 2013 that directly addressed climate change, care for the environment and sustainable development.
  6. **Islam** – About 500 verses in the Quran deal with the natural world. This sacred text tells them they are viceroys (ruling on behalf of a leader) of the earth. Green is their most blessed colour as it symbolizes nature and life.
  7. **Buddhism** – Buddhists believe all life is precious and connected. They must show compassion for all living things. They work hard to live in harmony with their body, nature and other people.
  8. **Hinduism** – Hinduism has Gods connected to the earth, sky and water and Hindus see these things as sacred. They have particular respect for trees and rivers.