Candidates should have considered the beliefs of Catholics, Christians and non-Christians on the following:

Crime and Punishment:
✓ I can explain the difference between crime and sin; their relationship to morality, with reference to absolutist and relativistic approaches to the morality of actions.
✓ I can explain the different rationales given for criminal penalties: retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation and a critical evaluation of the justifiability of each.
✓ I can explain Christian teachings about forgiveness, including interpretations of teachings: Matthew 18:21-22, Matthew 6:14-15, with reference to the tension between forgiveness and punishment.
✓ I can explain the development of Catholic teaching on capital punishment with reference to St Augustine, Letter 134(4) & 153(3) to Macedonius and Pope John Paul II, Evangelium Vitae 56.
✓ I can give arguments for and against Capital punishment within Christianity, with reference to Genesis 9:6, Exodus 21:24 and Matthew 5:38 and non-religious view.

Beliefs: Redemption:
✓ I can explain the meaning and significance of the term “salvation” for Catholics and the role of grace and human freedom in redemption. How do Catholics believe the life, death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus saves them?
✓ I can explain the compatibility of a belief in Hell and a belief in the unconditional love of God and the universal nature of God’s mercy.

Sources: Church:
✓ I can explain the nature of the Church as one, holy, catholic and apostolic and Mary as a model of the Church.
✓ I can explain the meanings and significance of different understandings of the Church as the ‘Body of Christ’ and the meaning of the claim “outside the Church there is no salvation” with reference to the Catechism of the Catholic Church 846-848.

Forms: Buildings:
✓ I can explain how the sacred objects within a Church represent Catholic beliefs about salvation with particular reference to the altar and the font.
✓ I can explain how the orientation of Catholic churches and their architectural features facilitate Catholic worship and reflection on the mystery of salvation.

Practices: Sacraments:
✓ I can explain the Catholic belief in the sacramental nature of the whole of reality and its connection to the seven sacraments: their names, meanings and effects; the meaning and significance of sacraments for a Catholic understanding of salvation.
✓ I can explain the meaning and significance of the Eucharist as “the source and summit” of Christian life and the role it plays in Catholic understanding of salvation.

Practices: Mission and Evangelisation in Britain and elsewhere:
✓ I can explain Catholic teaching on the imperative to evangelise and the forms this should take, with reference to Pope Francis’ Evangelii Gaudium 15, 48-49, 197-198, 264-265.
✓ I can explain how Catholic beliefs about the relationship between faith and salvation influence attitudes to mission and evangelisation locally, nationally and globally.
✓ I can explain how Evangelising in Britain presents benefits and challenges. Results of the 2011 census compared to the 2001 census, show an increase in diverse religious and non-religious beliefs and practices (including those of Christianity; Buddhism; Hinduism; Islam; Judaism; Sikhism; Humanism and Atheism), whilst also showing that over half of those who responded considered themselves Christian.
✓ I can explain how U.K. laws, festivals and traditions are rooted in the Christian tradition. However, festivals, beliefs and cultures of other religious and non-religious traditions are also recognised and celebrated.

There should be a consideration of the ways in which these beliefs might affect and influence the practice of Catholics today.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Absolutism</strong></th>
<th>The belief that there are certain actions that are always right and wrong. The belief that moral laws exist eternally and are not just human inventions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eucharist</strong></td>
<td>Meaning “thanksgiving”. The name Catholics use to describe the rite where the bread and wine become the body and blood of Jesus and is received by the people. Also the name for the real presence of Jesus in the Sacrament of Holy Communion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evangelisation</strong></td>
<td>Literally means spreading the &quot;good news&quot; which we translate as Gospel. The sharing of the Gospel and life of Jesus with others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forgiveness</strong></td>
<td>The act of pardoning someone for the offences they have caused you. Overlooking a person’s faults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Punishment</strong></td>
<td>The consequences of a wrong decision and a penalty imposed by a person in authority on the person who has committed wrongdoing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relativism</strong></td>
<td>The belief that there is no moral law and that rules that govern what is right and wrong are human inventions and change from place to place and age to age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salvation</strong></td>
<td>The belief that through Jesus’ death and resurrection humanity has achieved the possibility of life forever with God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sin</strong></td>
<td>Acting against the will or laws of God.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Crime and Punishment:**

The most difficult decisions to make are often moral decisions. Morality is your sense of right and wrong and moral decisions are based on right or wrong actions. E.g. deciding whether or not to steal is a moral decision.

There are two types of moral decision making:

1. **Absolute morality...**
   - Someone who has absolute morals always follows the rules.
   - These rules may have been set by themselves, their parents or the law.
   - A person with absolute morals will always make the same decision and doesn’t consider the situation.
   - In religion both Roman Catholics and Jews have absolute morals. E.g. stealing is wrong, you shouldn’t take other people’s possessions - the law says so.
   - Therefore with absolute morals even if you were a homeless and hungry person, you would not steal food to survive.

2. **Relative morality...**
   - Someone who has relative morals will consider the situation.
   - These rules are often determined by culture, religion and society.
   - Therefore with relative morals even if you were a homeless and hungry person, you might steal food to survive.

---

Crime and Punishment Word Web:

- **Key word: Crime**
  - Definition: An act against the law.
  - Example: Murder is a crime in the UK and a person who murders could face life imprisonment.

- **Key word: Punishment**
  - Definition: The consequences of a wrong decision imposed by authority such as a teacher or a judge.
  - Example: The death penalty or community service.

- **Key word: Sin**
  - Definition: An act that goes against the will or laws of God.
  - Example: Some sins like murder or stealing are crimes. However, actions like adultery or selfishness are sins.

- **Key word: Absolutism**
  - Definition: The idea that certain actions/beliefs are absolutely right or absolutely wrong.
  - Example: If you think stealing is wrong then you would think it was wrong in every situation.

- **Key word: Relativism**
  - Definition: The idea that certain actions/beliefs can be adapted to fit the situation.
  - Example: Stealing may be a crime but it may be acceptable if you steal to feed a starving child.

- **Key word: Capital Punishment**
  - Definition: The death penalty for an offence.
  - Example: In the USA many states have the death penalty for crimes such as the murder of a police officer. It is a form of retribution and deterrence.
2. Relative morality...

- Someone with relative morals will consider the situation before they make a decision.
- This means that sometimes rules are broken but in that situation it seemed the best thing to do.
- In religion Buddhism and The Church of England both have relative morals. E.g. these people still see stealing as wrong but if they were homeless and hungry may say their only option was to steal food.

Factors that may influence our decision making...

- Parents
- School
- The Law
- Your conscience
- Friends
- TV / media
- Role models

Religious people are affected by all of the above but may also be influenced by other factors in their decision making, for example...

- Holy books - e.g. the Bible or Qur’an. These are seen as the word of God and how God would want people to act.
- Religious leaders - e.g. the Pope in the Roman Catholic Church. These people have been specially trained and are often seen as gifted by God.
- Tradition - this is where people act based on what has been previously done. Religious people see tradition as extremely important and many customs go back for many centuries. Judaism pays special attention to tradition.

Both the religious and non-religious influences on people’s decision making are not fool proof.

- E.g. Holy books were written a long time ago and often don’t mention modern day problems, sometimes parents do not set a good example to their children.
- Therefore it is important we get our moral influences from a number of different sources.

Aims of punishment:

Deterrence= punishments put people off committing crime-
1. Knowing they will be punished will make a criminal think twice before breaking the law.
2. Punishments can’t be too harsh to deter people, they must be proportionate to the crime.
3. Seeing criminals being punished puts other people off committing the same crime.

Retribution= making the criminal pay for what they have done-
1. For Christians, punishments should be motivated by justice not by revenge.
3. People feel that it is fair and just that criminals ‘get what they deserve’.

Rehabilitation= helping criminals reform, through education counselling and training, so they don’t re-offend-
1. Means that criminals are less likely to commit crime again and helps them to become productive members of society.
2. Can be seen as being too soft on criminals.
3. Studies have found that societal factors like poverty and poor parenting mean that people are more likely to turn to crime, unless these are addressed then people will continue to offend.
4. Rehabilitation is the aim that is most in line with Christian ideas on forgiveness.
Christian teachings about forgiveness:

- Forgiveness is at the heart of the Gospel message.
- Jesus' example and teaching shows Christians that they should treat others with compassion, love, mercy and forgiveness.
- In the Parable of the Unmerciful Servant, Peter asked Jesus 'How many times shall I forgive my brother or sister who sins against me - up to 7 times?' Jesus answered, 'I tell you, not 7 times, but 77 times.' By saying this, Jesus made it clear that there is no limit to forgiveness.
- The importance of forgiveness is emphasised in the Lord's Prayer: ‘forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us’. This implies that Christians are not open to God's forgiveness unless they show forgiveness to others.
- In Matthew's gospel, Jesus said 'For if you forgive other people when they sin against you, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if you do not forgive others their sins, your Father will not forgive your sins'.
- Jesus forgave the woman caught in adultery telling her to 'go and sin no more.' Christians can learn from Jesus' example of forgiveness in their own life.
- The Parable of the Prodigal Son is one of Jesus' best known stories where the father forgives his son and welcomes him back even though he had done wrong.
- Jesus showed forgiveness in the last moments of his life as he was being put to death. While he was on the cross he said, 'Father, forgive them for they do not know what they are doing.'

Forgiveness vs Punishment:

- Christians can believe in forgiveness but still believe in punishment- this is because Jesus spoke about justice as well as forgiveness.
- Jesus spoke about God's punishment for wrong-doers in the next life.
- On Judgement Day, God will judge all humans according to how they have behaved- If they have behaved justly they will be rewarded in heaven.
- It is up to God to judge people and he will forgive those who are truly sorry for what they have done and want to change.
- Many Christians believe that punishment and forgiveness can go together- the main role of punishment is to help the person involved reform.
- Christians also need to look at the motives and reasons for crime.
- Christians should be actively involved in trying to create a better and fairer society where people don’t feel the need to turn to crime.

Justice- Fairness in the way people are treated.
## Catholics views on Capital Punishment:
- Traditionally the Catholic Church has allowed, but not encouraged capital punishment.
- The Catechism of the Catholic Church states: *'Assuming that the guilty party's identity and responsibility have been fully determined, the traditional teaching of the Church does not exclude recourse to the death penalty.'*
- St Augustine emphasises the need to seek other punishments first: *'There is no space to reform character except in this life.'*
- St Augustine also recognises that the ending of a life in revenge for the loss of another one isn’t good: *'...we would prefer to have them set free than to have the sufferings of our brothers avenged by shedding their blood.'*
- Pope St John Paul II in his *Evangelium Vitae* suggested that capital punishment should be avoided unless it is the only way to defend society from the offender.
- Pope Francis has stated that he is against the death penalty, saying that it is no longer justifiable and there is also the possibility that the wrong person could be killed.

## Capital Punishment Statistics:
- In the USA, African-Americans from 42% of death row inmates but only 12% of the population.
- Poverty, childhood abuse and neglect and mental illness have all been proven to have an impact on whether someone commits a crime.
- In the USA jail for a year costs $58,351; the lethal injection costs $1,300.
- Since 1973, 123 death row inmates have been released having been proven to be innocent.
- 47% of prisoners leaving prison reoffend within a year.
- Texas, where there have been 239 executions, has a higher murder rate than other states where there have been no executions.

## Religious/ non-religious views on Capital Punishment

### Capital Punishment:
- Otherwise known as the death penalty- is punishment that takes the life of the criminal.
- Some people think it is a good form of punishment because it deters people from murdering others and takes a life for a life.
- Other people disagree with Capital Punishment because evidence shows it does not deter, and innocent people can be killed for crimes they did not commit.

### Christian Arguments for Capital Punishment:
- **Jesus** never taught the death penalty was wrong.
- The *Old Testament* teaches that the death penalty should be used for some crimes.
- Gen 9:6: *'He who sheds a person’s blood, shall have his blood shed, for in the image of God humans were made.'*
- Ex 21:24: *'Life for life, eye for eye.'*
- Some Christians would argue that the death penalty upholds the commandment *'thou shalt not kill'* by showing the seriousness of murder as a crime.
- **St Paul** teaches that Christians should accept and obey the laws of their country, which might include the death penalty.
- The Catholic Church has not cancelled its statements that capital punishment can be used by the state.
- Some crimes are so dreadful that the most extreme form of punishment is justified.

### Christian Arguments against Capital Punishment:
- **Jesus** came to save (reform) sinners, but you cannot reform a dead person.
- **Ten Commandments** *'Thou shalt not kill'*
- **Jesus** said that revenge is wrong.
- **Matt 5:38**: *'You have heard that it was said, 'Eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.' But I tell you, do not resist an evil person. If anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to them the other cheek also.'*
- Christianity teaches that all life is sacred and that humans are made in God's image. Only God has the right to give and take away life.
- The overall message of Christianity is love and forgiveness, so capital punishment goes against this.
- A risk the wrong person might be executed.
- Killing a murderer is still killing and ‘two wrongs don’t make a right.’
- We should value the lives of all- human rights are important- governments should defend all their people.
Non-religious arguments in favour of capital punishment

1. Murderers and terrorists are a great threat to society and the best way to protect society from them is to take away their lives so they cannot re-offend. One thing is certain: no executed person will ever kill again.

2. The families of those killed need justice and retribution (revenge).

3. If people know they will lose their life if they murder someone, it will act as a deterrent and there will be fewer murders.

4. Human life is the most important thing there is and the value of human life can only be shown by giving those who take human life the worst possible punishment, which is the death penalty.

5. It would surely cost a lot more money to keep murderers in prison serving a life sentence than it would to execute them.

6. Public opinion wants executions (55% of Britons in 2009).

Non-religious arguments against capital punishment

1. No court system can be sure that the correct verdict is always given. People have been convicted for offences which it is later proved they did not commit. Such innocent people can be released and compensated if they have been given life imprisonment, but not if they have been executed.

2. Execution is a violation of the right to life as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

3. It is a cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment, whether by the hangman’s rope, the firing squad, poison gas, lethal injection, stoning or the electric chair.

4. Capital punishment does not deter crime. The statistics of countries with the death penalty and those without the death penalty show that, if anything, those countries which do not use the death penalty have a lower murder rate.

5. Many murderers do not expect to get caught and so do not think about the punishment.

6. Human life is the most important thing there is so no one has the right to take it. Executing murderers demonstrates that society does not regard human life as sacred.

7. If someone is put to death, they have no chance to change their life or to contribute positively to society.
Redemption:

**Meaning and Significance of Salvation for Roman Catholics:**

- **Salvation:** the belief that through Jesus’ death and resurrection humanity has achieved the possibility of life forever with God.
  - Christians believe that human sinfulness means that they had rejected God no longer had a perfect relationship with him.
  - **BUT** God loves humans so provided a way for human sins to be 'paid for' so that the relationship between humans and God could be repaired and humans can hope to spend eternity (heaven) with God after death.
  - Christians believe that God did this by becoming human (*links* INCARNATION) as Jesus, and then die on the cross (*links*suffering + sacrifice).
- Roman Catholics believe that they require salvation.
- Salvation is the belief that through Jesus’ death and resurrection humanity can achieve the possibility of life forever with God.
- Without salvation humans are unable to overcome the problem of sin which means they may not achieve eternal life.

**Why Catholics need Salvation and how they achieve it:**

1. Roman Catholics believe that God created the world perfectly as shown in the book of Genesis. However this perfect relationship was destroyed through the actions of Adam and Eve. Humans require God's grace (love and mercy) to repair the damage.

2. The Magisterium (through the Catechism) teaches that humanity can be saved through the life, death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus: “by your cross and resurrection, you have set us free”

3. Roman Catholics believe that God took human form in the person of Jesus. This is called the Incarnation which literally means ‘made flesh’. God took this form so that he could help repair the damage created by sin and rebuild the relationship with humanity.

4. Jesus showed God’s love for humanity through his actions. Jesus cared for the poor, healed the sick and forgave sinners. These actions inspired others to follow his example and live good and holy lives. Jesus’ teaching in the Sermon on the Mount taught his followers how they too could show the love of God.

5. The most important way in which Jesus provided salvation for humans was through his death on the cross. Catholics believe that Jesus’ death was a sacrifice. Just like the Jewish people sacrificed a lamb in the Passover so that they could escape slavery in Egypt, Jesus became a sacrifice so that humanity could escape from sin. Jesus was referred to as the "lamb of God that takes away the sins of the world”.

6. Another way in which Jesus gave salvation was the resurrection. This is the belief that following his death Jesus rose from the dead. This event confirmed that Jesus was the Son of God and was omnipotent (all-powerful). Catholics believe that if they accept Jesus then they will also be resurrected and given salvation.

7. 40 days after his resurrection Jesus is said to have ascended to heaven. This event was witnessed by his disciples. This event provides salvation because Jesus has repaired the relationship and reopened heaven for everyone.

**Grace, what it is and how it works with freewill and salvation for Catholics:**

**Grace**= the love and mercy shown by God because God wants people to have it, not because they have done anything to deserve or earn it **BUT** because it is a free and underserved gift from God.

- If Christians repent of their sins- they are truly sorry for them, then they will be children of God and have a desire to do good.

I of B= Grace is received today through receiving the sacraments (see sacraments notes) as it is an encounter with God.
Salvation brought by Jesus comes to the world today through the sacraments of baptism, confirmation, reconciliation and the Eucharist. As a result of receiving the sacraments, Catholics should try harder to live a Christian life. All Christians are called to a life of holiness, so they should try to live up to the teachings of Jesus.

The importance of grace, freewill and salvation for Catholics:
- Salvation from sin is important because without it, a person's sin will stop them from having a relationship with God and ultimately might mean hell or purgatory after death.
- The salvation of humankind was the purpose of Jesus’ life, death and resurrection.
- Jesus is the saviour of the world for Christians- Christians believe they do not deserve it but it is given freely by God and it is up to humans how they respond as God created humans with freewill.
- They can choose to accept what Jesus has done or reject it- God wants everyone to have a relationship with Him, BUT it cannot be forced.

I of B= Salvation is important for Catholics because it explains why the sacraments of baptism, reconciliation, confirmation, healing and the Eucharist are at the heart of Catholic life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From the life of Jesus we learn:</th>
<th>From the death of Jesus we learn:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ That God is a loving father.</td>
<td>✓ The idea of sacrifice- Jesus replaced the OT practice of sacrifice to atone for sins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Love is at the heart of the Gospel message.</td>
<td>✓ The animal was seen as taking the blame for something it didn’t do and thus freeing the person from sins they had committed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ God has a special place for the poor and needy- ‘The first shall be last and the last shall be first.’</td>
<td>✓ Jesus’ total obedience to God was so powerful that it made up for the sins of human beings in a way that other sacrifices could not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Jesus showed God’s care by forgiving sins and healing the sick.</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From the resurrection of Jesus we learn:</th>
<th>From the ascension of Jesus we learn:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Catholics believe Jesus overcoming death proves he was the Son of God. Only God can conquer death.</td>
<td>✓ Jesus’ mission on earth was complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ The resurrection demonstrates that Jesus is their saviour.</td>
<td>✓ He had completed everything God the Father had intended him to do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Jesus returns to heaven to prepare a place for his followers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Jesus’ ascension prepared the way for the Holy Spirit to come to earth, as he had promised at the Last Supper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **The Last Supper:** Jesus had dinner with his disciples and told them that after he died, the Holy Spirit would come to them. He gave them bread to represent his body and wine to represent his blood, which is why bread and wine are consecrated (made holy) at Mass today.

2. **The Arrest:** Jesus went to the garden of Gethsemane to pray. Jesus felt sad because he knew he was going to die. He was arrested there after Judas (his disciple) told the authorities where to find him.

   Christians today call the hours Jesus spent in Gethsemane as the 'agony in the garden.'

3. **The trial:** Jesus was tried by the Sanhedrin (the Jewish authorities). He was found guilty of blasphemy (pretending to be like God). The punishment for this was death. He was then sentenced to death by the Roman authorities. The governor, Pontius Pilate, sentenced Jesus to be whipped and crucified.

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**The Paschal Mystery**

4. **The crucifixion:** Roman soldiers mocked and beat Jesus before crucifying him.

   Christians commemorate Jesus’ crucifixion and death on Good Friday. It is treated as a day of mourning for his death. Christians believe that Jesus’ death ultimately had good consequences for humanity. It was all part of God’s plan.

5. **The Resurrection:** After Jesus died on the cross, his body was buried, but he rose from the dead 3 days later. It is the central belief of Christianity.

   Jesus’ ability to overcome death proved he was the Son of God and had a divine nature.

   It confirms the belief of the Trinity and an omnipotent God.

   It also shows that Jesus is saviour. By forgiving their sins, Jesus congrant the gift of eternal life with God.

6. **The Ascension:** Jesus was taken up into heaven 40 days after his resurrection. This was witnessed by the disciples.

   Catholics believe this proves Jesus’ mission on earth was successful. He completed God the Father’s task and so returned to heaven. The ascension opened the way for the Holy Spirit to energise Christians everywhere, as Jesus had promised at the Last Supper.

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**Hell and the concept of a loving God:**

- God does not send anyone to hell.
- Humans have free will and must choose how to spend their life.
- If a person chooses to do evil then they will be far from God no matter how much God wants them to come to him.
- God's love is unconditional and universal but he cannot force it upon us, we have to accept it.
- Hell is not a punishment but a consequence of choosing to go against God.
- We choose our eternal destination by our choices in life.
- The concept of free will means that God can only offer salvation; it is up to the individual to accept that offer.

**I of B:**

- Jesus also gave clear ways in which people can receive salvation and grace (God’s love and mercy). The 7 sacraments baptism, reconciliation, Holy Communion (Eucharist), confirmation, marriage, holy orders and the anointing of the sick are all ways in which people can achieve salvation.
- For example, when Catholics are baptised their original sin is washed away and when they receive the bread and wine in the Eucharist they share in Jesus’ death and resurrection.
The Beatitudes: Matthew 5:3-12

He said:

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

Matthew 5:14-15 14 "You are the light of the world. A town built on a hill cannot be hidden. 15 Neither do people light a lamp and put it under a bowl. Instead they put it on its stand, and it gives light to everyone in the house. 16 In the same way, let your light shine before others, that they may see your good deeds and glorify your Father in heaven.

The Sermon on the Mount is the longest recorded sermon by Jesus - 3 chapters long.

The Ten Commandments: Exodus 20:1-17

And God spoke all these words:
1. I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery.
2. You shall have no other gods before me.
3. You shall not make for yourself an image in the form of anything in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the waters below. 4. You shall not bow down to them or worship them...
5. You shall not misuse the name of the LORD your God.
6. Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy.
7. Honour your father and your mother.
8. You shall not murder.
9. You shall not commit adultery.
10. You shall not steal.
11. You shall not give false testimony against your neighbour.
12. You shall not covet what is your neighbour's.

St. Matthew wrote his Gospel for the Jewish people. The Jews knew their history and grew up learning and living by the Commandments given to Moses by God. Matthew portrays these teachings of Jesus presented on the side of a Mountain. Jesus is shown to be the new Moses giving a new Law.

Matthew 5:17 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 5:21-22 You have heard that it was said, "You shall not murder, and anyone who murders will be subject to judgment." 22 But I tell you that anyone who is angry with a brother or sister will be subject to judgment.

Matthew 5:27-28 "You have heard that it was said, 'You shall not commit adultery.' 28 But I tell you that anyone who looks at a woman lustfully has already committed adultery with her in his heart.

Matthew 5:38-39 "You have heard that it was said, 'Eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.' 39 But I tell you, do not resist an evil person. If anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to them the other cheek also.

Matthew 5:43-44 "You have heard that it was said, 'Love your neighbour and hate your enemy.' 44 But I tell you, love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you.

Matthew 6:9-15 "This, then, is how you should pray:

"Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. 11 Give us today our daily bread. 12 And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. 13 And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one." 14 For if you forgive others when they sin against you, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. 15 But if you do not forgive others their sins, your Father will not forgive your sins.

Matthew 7:1 "Do not judge, or you too will be judged.

Mt 18:21-22 Then Peter came and said to him, "Lord, if my brother sins against me, how often should I forgive? As many as seven times?" 22 Jesus said to him, "Not seven times, but, I tell you, seventy times seven times."

In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus attempts to change people's attitude toward Moses' Law from external obedience (that is, "I haven't killed anyone today") to internal obedience (that is, "I have forgiven everyone today").
The Church: the people of God:
- The Church is an important idea to Catholics.
- In Greek, ecclesia is the word for church.
- It means 'assembly', or 'gathering together' the assembly of God’s people.
- The Church is the people of God gathered together.
- The word church with a small 'c' is used to refer to the building where Christians go to pray.
- With a big 'C' it means to community of everyone who is a member of the Church-all believers gathered together.

Mary as the model of the Church:
- This means that during her life she modelled what it means to be Catholic.
- She does this in 3 ways:
  - Discipleship
  - Faith
  - Charity

Mary is the greatest example of Discipleship:
- Mary spent her whole life dedicated to Jesus.
- When Mary was told that she would be the mother of Christ (Annunciation) she accepted it willingly.
- She shows Christians how they should serve God.

Mary is a model of faith:
- Mary had total faith in God and her son, Jesus.
- She did not question God when she was told she would have God’s son, even though a virgin.
- She didn’t desert her son at his death.

Mary is a model of charity:
- She gave her whole life to God and showed kindness and compassion.
- At the wedding at Cana she asks her son to help replace the wine- Jesus listened and performed his first miracle as a result.
- This is why Catholics pray to Mary- they believe she will pray to Jesus for them and he will listen.

Why is Mary important to Catholics today?:
- Mary was chosen to be the human mother of God the Son, Jesus Christ, and so she is often described as Mary, Mother of God.
- Without Mary, there would be no Jesus, no Incarnation and therefore no salvation.
- Mary is often called ‘Our Lady’ by Catholics- a special title given to no one else, showing how special she is.
- All Catholic churches have a statue to Mary and give special devotion to her- they ask her to intercede on their behalf.

The Church is catholic:
- St Ignatius of Antioch used this word meaning ‘universal’ or ‘whole’ to describe the Church.
- The Church has the task of reaching out to the whole world with the message of Jesus.
- The Church is for everyone.

The Church is apostolic:
- Jesus founded the Church and gave his authority to his apostles- the 12 men he called to follow him.
- He gave St Peter, the leader of the apostles, a special authority to act as his representative on earth.
- Peter was the first pope.
- The faith Catholics have been passed down from the first apostles, through the pope and bishops to the present day.

The Church is holy:
- Jesus is the source of all holiness- Jesus makes the Church holy and the Church makes people holy through its teaching, prayer, worship and good works.
- Each member of the Church has been called to holiness- this means through baptism, a Catholic has been freed from original sin, filled with God’s grace, and become a member of the People of God.
- ‘Holy’ doesn’t mean that there are no sinners- Catholics recognise they are weak and can sin. They are taught to ask for forgiveness and try again.

The Church is One:
- The Church is one for 3 reasons:
  1. Because of its source, which is the Holy Trinity- Father, Son and Holy Spirit
  2. Because of its founder, Jesus, who came to reconcile and unite all mankind through his death on the cross, taking away their sins.
  3. Because of its ‘soul’, the Holy Spirit, who lives in the soul of Catholics and unites them into one group or ‘communion’ of believers, and who guides the Church.
- In the Church’s ‘oneness’ there is diversity.

The Nature of the Church: the ‘four marks’ of the Church:
- At the Council of Nicea and Constantinople in the C4th CE, Church leaders agreed upon a single statement of faith called the Nicene Creed.
- It identifies four marks, or distinguishing qualities of the Church:
  - One
  - Holy
  - Catholic
  - Apostolic
The Church

The Church as the body of Christ:
- The New Testament describes the Church as 'the body of Christ' especially by St Paul (1 Corinthians 12:27).
- Catholics believe that the work of Christ on earth did not end with the Ascension.
- As Catholics consider themselves to be the physical form of Jesus on earth (the Body of Christ), they must continue with his physical work, ministering help and teaching.
- This also shows that Jesus is still active in the world- his work didn't end with his death, but it continues in those that follow and believe in him.
- Christ continues his work and shows love of God through members of the Church- it continues the work that Jesus started off making the world holy.
- The Church offers a way of continuing what Jesus started- Christians are the physical body of Jesus as he is no longer physically present in the world.
- Catholics believe that baptism unites Christians with Christ to become part of this body.

Why the Church as the body of Christ is important for Catholics:
- Individual Catholics can continue Jesus' work in different ways and yet be united- each person, just like each part of the body, has a different function and is used for the good of the whole body.
- The Church remains a unity because its entire people are working together as the body of Christ.
- The Mass (Eucharist) is so important for Catholics because the bread and wine transformed as the body and blood of Jesus 'feed' the community or Church.
- As they share the body and blood in communion, Catholics believe that they are given strength to be the followers of Christ in the world.
- This also reaffirms their unity and gives them a sense of identity.
- Catholics believe that Christ is fully present in the Eucharist- this is known as the Real Presence.
- This means that at Mass the bread and wine, while keeping the appearance of bread and wine, are actually transformed (transubstantiation) into the body, blood, soul and divinity of Christ.

What does 'Outside the Church there is no salvation' mean?
- This is a very old phrase and comes from the writings of early Christian thinkers.
- It expresses the belief that only Catholics will go to heaven- this can still be found in the CCC today.
- The Church is not saying that if you are Catholic you will go to Hell.
- The Church teaches that everyone is saved through Jesus Christ's death and resurrection- whether they know it or not.
- The most certain way to receive salvation is to be a baptised and practicing member of the Catholic Church as stated in the CCC. However, they also teach that the Church of Christ is wider than the Catholic Church so people who are not Catholics can be saved by God's power.
- The Church also teaches that people who have not heard the Gospel of Jesus but have lived good lives can be saved because it is not their fault that they are not Christians- 'anonymous Christians'.
- So the Catholic Church still believes that the most certain route to salvation is to be a baptised and practicing Catholic, but other good people outside of the Church can be saved too.
Buildings:

A Catholic church is the place of worship where Catholics gather as a community to celebrate their faith.

Traditionally, churches face towards the East. For the first Christians, it was customary to pray facing toward the Holy Land, where Jesus was born, lived, died and rose again. Also the sun rises in the east and is a reminder of the resurrection of Jesus bringing new life.

It is also common for churches to be cruciform (cross shaped). This is to signify the importance of the death of Jesus that achieved salvation.

Churches are often very tall with domes or vaulted ceilings. This creates a space which is pointing up showing a connection with God and heaven.

Towers and steeples represent prayer and worship rising up to heaven, a sign of what takes place inside the building.

Very often stained glass is used in churches. They usually display stories from the Bible or lives of the saints.

Modern church buildings tend to be simpler in design. Some churches are circular in design with the altar in the middle. This signifies the oneness of the worshippers and that they are all sharing in the sacrificial meal at the altar. It can also stand for the eternity of God.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature and how it represents Catholic beliefs about salvation</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The altar - A table structure usually made out of stone. The main action of the Mass, the Eucharist, takes place at the altar. The priest blesses bread and wine here. The &quot;Altar&quot; reminds Christians of the sacrifice and death of Jesus on the cross. Jesus offers salvation and redemption from sin. The altar is also a table, reminding Catholics that they are sharing in a fellowship meal, as they recall the meal Jesus shared with his disciples at the Last Supper. For Catholics, the Sacrament of the Eucharist or Mass is one of the most important sacraments.</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lectern - It is from here that the priest, deacon or reader reads. The readings and the Gospel are read from here. Catholics believe that at mass they are nourished and fed by listening to the word of God. At services, they will read from a lectionary.</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Baptismal Font - This is a big stone bowl filled with water where baptism takes place. Baptism is the first sacrament by which a person becomes a Christian. This is an important feature as it is where a child has their original sin washed away. It makes a child part of the Church which means they can now achieve Salvation that Jesus secured though his death and resurrection.</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>The tabernacle - A tabernacle is a safe-like place in which the consecrated host (body of Christ) are kept. It is stored here so that it can be taken to the sick and those who are unable to come to church. It is also a focus for private prayer and devotion. Catholics will genuflect (go down on one knee), towards the tabernacle in honour of the presence of Jesus. The tabernacle is often behind the altar, but in some modern churches it is sometimes placed in a side chapel so that people can pray in private. A sanctuary lamp (red candle) is found nearby, which reminds Catholics of the presence of God in the tabernacle.</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Crucifix - In Catholic churches there is always a crucifix, a cross with an image of the crucified Christ on it. It is usually on or near the altar. It serves as a reminder of the suffering and death of Jesus. Catholics believe that the death of Jesus was the price he paid for their salvation. Catholics, like all Christians, believe that Jesus died for them to forgive their sins and give them eternal life.</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Organ - music is played during different parts of the Mass to praise and thank God for our salvation</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Candles - these are lit by members of the congregation to dedicate their prayers to particular people.</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pews - these are the seats which face the altar and the tabernacle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statues - these are used as a prayer focus so people can deepen their relationship with God.</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stained Glass Windows - the windows contain images of Jesus and important saints to remind people</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holy Pictures - these are usually the stations of the cross. They outline the Passion of Jesus (his arrest and crucifixion)</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bible - this is placed on the altar and contains the word of God from which the Priest will read.</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chalice - this will be sued during the Eucharist and contains the wine which the Priests transforms into the blood of Jesus.</td>
<td>11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Sacristy Door – this is the doorway to the room where the priest prepares for the Mass.
What is a sacrament?:
- A sacrament is 'an outward sign of inward grace, ordained by God, by which grace is given to the soul'.
- Catholics believe that while Jesus was on earth, everything he said and did was a visible sign of God's love.
- When Jesus returned to heaven, Christians believe that he left the Church to be his body, and the way to 'see', 'hear' and 'touch' him is through the sacraments.

The sacramental nature of reality:
- Catholics believe that the whole of creation shows the presence of God. This means that God's presence and love are all around us every day. This means they see every natural and human thing as a way for God to communicate with us.
- Through the sacraments, Catholics experience God's forgiving, healing, strengthening power in a special way.
- This helps them to build their relationship with God.

The seven sacraments:
- Sacraments of initiation:
  - Baptism
  - Confirmation
  - Eucharist
- Sacraments of healing:
  - Confession
  - Anointing the sick
- Sacraments of communion:
  - Matrimony
  - Holy Orders

Holy Orders:
- In holy orders, men are ordained as priests, deacons, or bishops.
- Priests serve as spiritual leaders of the church communities.
- Deacons serve to remind us of our baptismal call to help others.
- Bishops carry on the teachings of the apostles.
- Sacramental signs are the laying of hands and for a priest anointing with oil by a bishop.

Matrimony:
- A baptised man and woman are united.
- Marriage needs the consent of the couple, as expressed in the marriage vows (promises).
- The couple and their wedding rings are sacramental signs.

The importance of the sacraments to Catholics:
- Catholics believe that God's grace is at work in the sacraments.
- Sacraments are 'signs' through which God acts.
- Catholics believe that God gives grace to people through ordinary things. Eg bread and wine in the Eucharist and water in baptism.
- Sacraments are a meeting point with God. Each one builds up an individual's relationship with God in a different way.

Baptism:
- Baptism is the point at which Catholics enter the Church.
- At the service of baptism, water is poured over the baby's head while the priest says 'I baptise you in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.'
- The person being baptised becomes part of God's family.
- Baptism takes the original sin (humans inherited from Adam and Eve) and gives new birth in the Holy Spirit.

Eucharist:
- Jesus asked his disciples to re-enact the last supper after his death.
- When Catholics come together at Mass they take bread and wine in memory of Jesus's sacrifice.
- Catholics believe that when the bread and wine become consecrated (blessed) they are transformed into the body and blood of Jesus (transubstantiation).
- By receiving his body and blood they are nourished spiritually.

Anointing of the sick:
- It unites the sick persons suffering with that of Jesus and brings forgiveness of sins.
- They are anointed with oil (strength) and receive the laying-on of hands from the priest.
- Historically it was only given to those close to death but more recently the Church has encouraged it for illness which is serious but not life-threatening.

Confession:
- By confessing and expressing sorrow for their sins, Catholics experience God's forgiveness and healing through absolution (forgiveness) by the priest.
- The relationship with God and the Church is made whole again.
- Signs = confession of sins and absolution from priest.

Confirmation:
- Confirmation completes the sacrament of Baptism.
- This confirms the promises made by parents/godparents when they were baptised - it is a sign that a person is mature enough to make the decision to be a Christian on their own.
- Confirmation gives the strength to follow Jesus and to become involved in the mission of the Church.
- Signs = laying of hands by Bishop and anointing with oil.
The importance of the Mass for Catholics:

- The Mass or Eucharist is the service where Catholics gather to recall the Last Supper, when Jesus took bread and wine and asked his disciples to remember him when they did the same.
- Jesus said “This is my body, take eat and eat it. Do this in memory of me” and “This is my blood, the blood of the new covenant”.
- Catholics believe the Eucharist was the new promise or agreement that God made with all people.

- The word ‘Eucharist’ means ‘thanksgiving’ and for Catholics, it is the most regularly celebrated sacrament.
- A sacrament is a way in which a person can receive God’s grace (mercy).
- The Eucharist (Mass) is celebrated every day of the year except Good Friday and Easter Saturday.
- Catholics should attend Mass on Sunday and as often as they can as it is a way of showing thanks to Jesus as he brought salvation through his death and resurrection.

  - Mass is said to be ‘the source and summit of the Christian life’, because it unites Christians with God.
  - Catholics believe they become closer to God because they receive Jesus in communion.
  - By eating the bread and drinking the wine they become one with Jesus.
  - The Mass re-enacts the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross, so it is the highest form of prayer that a believer can make.

- By receiving the Eucharist in communion Christ’s Body and Blood spiritually feeds the believer.
- It makes individual Catholics part of the body of Jesus or the Church
- Roman Catholics believe that Jesus is present in the Mass.
- They believe in transubstantiation which means the consecrated (blessed) bread and wine, become Jesus’ body and blood.
- Furthermore, Jesus is present in the readings, since Jesus is the word of God and the readings, especially the gospel outline his teachings.
- In addition Jesus is present in the believers gathered together and in the person of the priest (Catholics believe that Christ works through the ministry of the priesthood to transform the bread and wine into his body and blood).
**Mission and Evangelisation:**

**Catholic teaching on evangelisation:**
- Evangelisation literally means spreading the 'Gospel'.
- The word Gospel means 'good news'.
- This means Catholics have been given the responsibility to share the Gospel and the teachings of Jesus with others.
- They have a duty to bring people the message of Jesus so they can be saved by his death and resurrection.
- Jesus sent his apostles out into the world on a mission to “make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit” (Matthew 28:19–20).
- All Christians are called to continue this work of announcing the gospel to all people. Christians are expected to spread the gospel message locally, nationally and globally.

**Evangelii Gaudium**
- In 2013 Pope Francis wrote a letter to the world on the theme of the Church's mission of evangelisation in the modern world.
- It is called Evangelii Gaudium, which in Latin means 'The joy of the gospel'.
- Pope Francis says the way to share the gospel is to show love and care for the weak, vulnerable and poor. He wants “a Church which is poor and for the poor”, and for the Church to have a special love and care for “above all the poor and the sick, those who are usually despised and overlooked”
- The Pope says:
  - Catholics must care for ‘the homeless, the addicted, refugees, indigenous peoples, the elderly who are increasingly isolated and abandoned, and many others.’
  - Parishes should be welcoming places, ready to greet new people and receive them into the community.
  - Catholics should be outward looking; this means they should look for new ways to spread the gospel message such as new technology, the internet or offering more opportunities for young people.

**How do Catholics Evangelise locally, nationally and globally:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locally</th>
<th>Nationally</th>
<th>Globally</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This basic message of God's love is passed on by the parish (celebration of the Mass, sacraments, Bible study, charitable work, social events, parish retreats and outreach events)</td>
<td>Working for the SVP which is a charity that has many shops and groups throughout the UK. It focuses on caring for the poor and the sick.</td>
<td>Working for charities such as CAFOD which help in some of the poorest countries in the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also the parish can engage with other Christian churches, other faith communities.</td>
<td>Working for Catholic newspapers and magazines. There are national Catholic newspapers such as the Catholic Herald and The Tablet which share news about the Catholic Church in the UK and how</td>
<td>Using modern technology to spread the message to the world. For example, Pope Francis has his own twitter account which he can use to communicate with the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Catholics might choose a career like teaching, medicine or caring which demonstrates Christ's love for the world.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Catholics can attend national and international conferences. Young Catholics are invited to attend 'World Youth Day' which happens every three years in different parts of the world. Recent conferences were held in Sydney, Brazil and Poland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They might work as a catechist, sharing their faith with other people. A catechist is someone who works in the parish preparing people to receive the sacraments.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Working as a Catholic Missionary. These are Catholic men and women who travel to areas of the world to spread the message of Christianity. They help to set up Catholic churches, schools and hospitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being married and raising children to follow Jesus is one of the ways</td>
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</table>
Catholics live out the Gospel.

- Receiving the sacrament of Holy Orders and becoming a priest and a Bishop. A priest and Bishop can then spread the Gospel in their local area.

Catholic community lives out its faith.

**Benefits and challenges of evangelising in Britain:**
- The UK is a multi-faith society- people of different religions and no religion all live along- side each other.
- The 2011 census shows that there has been a change in religious belief- there has been an increase in religious diversity and those with non-religious beliefs and practices.
- Over half of those who responded considered themselves Christian.
- Britain is now a place with increasingly diverse pattern of religious and non-religious beliefs and practices.
- This diversity brings benefits and challenges.

**The Catholic Church's view:**
- The Church teaches that people of other faiths should be respected and Catholics should be sensitive to those who have no beliefs yet seek to do good.
- Less people are familiar with the Bible and teachings of Jesus also less people attend church regularly so it might be difficult to reach people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater tolerance and understanding of the beliefs of others.</td>
<td>It is not always easy to be open and understanding towards the views of others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varied and rich cultural life from experiencing the religions and traditions of others.</td>
<td>Tensions can exist between different faith groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better understanding of different viewpoints.</td>
<td>Some people's beliefs and values may be ignored.</td>
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<tr>
<td>New ways of living and enjoying life.</td>
<td>How can Christians spread the gospel if people aren't interested in it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conversion- there can be issues where one group of religious believers try to convert another, to their faith, which could cause conflict.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interfaith marriages- when two people from different religions get married. This could cause conflict between families with different beliefs and values.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raising children- within interfaith marriages both parents might want their children raised within their own faiths. This could lead to confusion and arguments.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Interfaith dialogue:**
- They must recognise the common features between faiths.
- Respect differences.
- Listen to each other.
- Learn to live and work in unity.
- Share common values such as respect, tolerance, charity and non-violence.
How does Christianity influence UK laws, festivals and traditions?

Background:
- Christianity was introduced to the UK by the Romans almost 2000 years ago.
- This means that it is deeply embedded in many of the laws, festivals and traditions in the UK.
- The Church of England is the 'established' religion in England - this means it has links to the government and other official bodies eg judiciary (the court system).
- Monarchs are the Supreme Governor of the Church of England as well as being the Head of State - this is because of King Henry VIII breaking away from the Catholic Church and the authority of the Pope and making himself the head of the Church of England.

Traditions:
- Many of our customs and ways of life have their foundation in Christianity - for example:
  - 'Keep the Sabbath day holy' - traditionally Christians go to church on a Sunday and it was regarded as a 'day of rest'. As a result the hours shop can trade on a Sunday are restricted.
  - In the UK court of law - witnesses giving evidence are asked to swear they are telling the truth often on the Bible. (Although if they are from different religions they can swear on their holy book OR if they are no religion they can make a 'witness affirmation' where they swear without any reference to a holy book.)
  - Christian hymns and reading are often made at public events eg. The National Service of Remembrance held each year.
  - Lots of people mark important life events, like marriage in a church, even if they are not religious.

Laws:
- The Church of England has a direct role in shaping UK law - the House of Lords is made up of unelected members of two types: Lords Temporal (appointed by the Monarch) and Lords Spiritual (26 of the most senior Church of England bishops).
- For laws to be passed they must be approved by the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
- Meetings of both houses of parliament open with Christian prayers.
- Many of the laws reflect Christian teachings eg. Ten Commandments 'Do not steal' and 'Do not kill'

Festivals:
- The Christian calendar influences UK public holidays: Christmas and Easter are widely celebrated in the UK.
- School holidays fall over these periods and many businesses will close.
- St Valentine's Day is also celebrated - although it is more a secular festival now and no longer considered important for religious reasons.
- People from other religious traditions may take time of work or school to celebrate their own festivals eg. Muslims may take the day off for Eid al- Fitr where people celebrate the end of fasting during the month of Ramadan. The biggest celebration of this kind takes place in Small Heath Park. Birmingham- 75,000 Muslims come together to celebrate.
- There are also many non-religious festivals celebrated in the UK eg. Bonfire Night celebrates the Gunpowder Plot.
- Also the Notting Hill Carnival that happens each Summer in London celebrates the diversity of culture in modern Britain.
- There is also World Humanist Day (June) and Human Rights Day (December).

The Role of Religion in Education:
- All pupils must, by law, be taught religious education and all schools must provide a daily act of worship.