# Yr 7 Creation and Covenant

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

| ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY | |
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| **GOD** | The all-powerful being who created the world and everything in it. |
| **Revelation** | When God shows or tells people something important that they didn't know before, like a big secret or message from Him. |
| **Literal Sense** | Reading or understanding something exactly as it is written, without thinking there's a hidden meaning. |
| **Literary Form** | The way something is written, like a type of writing. For example, a poem, story, or a letter are different literary forms. |
| **Creation** | The act of making something new. Creation often refers to God making the world. |
| **Creationism** | The belief that God created everything in the world exactly how it says in religious books, like the Bible. |
| **Scientism** | The belief that science is the only way to know or understand anything about the world. |
| **Prayer** | Talking to God, asking for help, giving thanks, or sharing your thoughts and feelings with Him. |

## Biblical Text – The Creation story in Genesis

**Summary of Genesis 1:**
Day 1: God creates light, separating it from darkness. He calls the light "day" and the darkness "night."
Day 2: God creates the sky to separate the waters above from the waters below.
Day 3: God gathers the waters together, allowing dry land to appear. He also creates vegetation, plants, and trees that bear fruit.
Day 4: God creates the sun, moon, and stars to govern the day and night and to mark seasons, days, and years.
Day 5: God creates creatures in the sea and birds in the sky, blessing them to multiply.
Day 6: God creates animals on the land, and finally, humans in His own image. He blesses humans to rule over the earth and its creatures, instructing them to be fruitful and multiply.
Day 7: God rests, having completed the work of creation, and declares the seventh day holy.

## Genesis 1 and 2

In Genesis 1, God creates humans last and both male and female together, but in Genesis 2, God makes man first from dust, then woman from a rib taken from the man. There are differences in how the creation story is told in these two chapters.

## Stewardship

Catholics believe in stewardship, which means taking care of God's creation by protecting the environment and using resources responsibly, as part of their duty to honour God's work and care for the earth. Catholics believe stewardship involves protecting God's creation by reducing waste, recycling, conserving water, and caring for animals. They are also called to support efforts like planting trees, using clean energy, and helping the poor who are most affected by environmental damage.

## Reading the Bible

Reading scripture in its literal sense means understanding its literary form, not just taking it word-for-word, as the Bible contains different types of writing, including symbolic stories like the Creation accounts.
The literal sense of scripture involves recognizing the different ways the Bible communicates, such as using symbolic stories or hymns to express deeper truths about God and life.

## Catholics and Veganism

While Catholic teaching does not require veganism, many Catholics choose to follow a vegan or vegetarian lifestyle as a way to respect God's creation and reduce harm to animals. This choice is often seen as part of caring for the environment, showing compassion for animals, and living out the Church's call to stewardship and responsible use of resources.

## The Bible and Science

Catholics believe that God reveals Himself both through nature and the Bible, and that science and faith can work together to help us understand the universe, like with the Big Bang theory. The Church teaches that the Bible and science do not have to conflict; while the Bible reveals spiritual truths, science explains how the natural world works, such as through the Big Bang and evolution. Catholics believe that the Bible's Creation stories are symbolic and can be understood alongside scientific explanations, showing that faith and science can work together to explore the mysteries of the universe.

## Environmental Ethics

Catholics are called to environmental ethics, which means protecting and caring for the environment as part of their responsibility to be good stewards of God's creation. This includes efforts to reduce pollution, conserve resources, and support sustainable practices. Sr. Dorothy Stang, a Catholic nun, is remembered for her commitment to environmental justice in Brazil. She worked to protect the Amazon rainforest and support indigenous communities, advocating for sustainable land use and fighting against deforestation and exploitation. Her work is a powerful example of living out Catholic values in caring for the environment.

## MAKING LINKS TO CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING

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| **Value of Love** | Love is shown through prayer to connect with God, caring for the environment and animals as acts of stewardship, and understanding that faith and science together reveal God's creation. |
| **Value of Respect** | Respect is shown in caring for the environment and animals as a sign of respect for God's creation. |
| **Common Good** | Respecting and loving God's creation aligns with the Catholic Social Teaching of working for the common good, ensuring that all people and the planet benefit from our responsible and compassionate actions. |

## Prayer

In Catholicism, prayer is a way to talk to God, share feelings, and seek guidance, whether through spoken words, silence, or formal prayers. St. Francis of Assisi, the patron saint of the environment, is known for his love of nature and his prayers celebrating God's creation, inspiring Catholics to care for the environment.

## Careers



🌍 **Environmental Careers**

- **Environmental Scientist** – Studies ecosystems, pollution, and climate change to protect the planet.
- **Conservationist** – Works to preserve nature, wildlife, and natural resources.
- **Sustainability Officer** – Helps organisations reduce waste and use energy responsibly.
- **Ecologist** – Studies how living things interact with their environment.

🔬 **Science and Faith Integration**

- **Science Communicator** – Explains how science and religion can work together to understand the world.
- **Bioethicist** – Explores ethical questions in science, like cloning or genetic engineering, from a moral and sometimes religious perspective.
- **Environmental Educator** – Teaches others about caring for the Earth, often linking science with values like stewardship.

## Homework




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| **Week 1** | Learn Keywords |
| **Week 2** | Create a storyboard of Genesis 1 |
| **Week3** | 10 ways we can fulfil the call to Stewardship |
| **Week 4** | Explain why Catholics should care for the environment |
| **Week 5** | Create a profile on St Francis explaining how he was an inspiration to Pope Francis |
| **Week 6** | Revision for End of Unit test |
| **Week 7** | Research 10 facts about the Bible |

## Enrichment

📖 Read

"Planet Protectors" by Paul Kerensa & Ruth Valerio – A fun, faith-based guide to caring for God's creation (available at Crosby Library).

🎧 Listen

"God's Earth" podcast – Short episodes on how Christians can care for the environment.

📺 Watch

BBC Bitesize RE: Creation and the Environment – Short, engaging videos explaining Christian views on creation and stewardship.

📍 Visit

Crosby Beach – Reflect on God's creation while exploring nature and the "Another Place" sculptures.

👐 Do – Faith in Action

Litter Pick in Your Local Park – A simple way to care for creation and live out stewardship.

