KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Yr 7 Prophecy and Promise

Key Vocabulary	
Revelation:	This is how God shows Himself to people, making Himself known through things like the Bible, teachings, and the world around us.
Dei Verbum:	A key document from the Catholic Church that explains how important the Bible and sacred tradition are for understanding God's message.
Scripture:	The holy writings found in the Bible, which tell about God's relationship with people and provide teachings for living a good life.
Tradition:	The passing down of beliefs and teachings in the Church through generations, helping Catholics keep their faith alive and connected to the past.
Magisterium	The teaching authority of the Church, made up of the Pope and bishops, who interpret the Bible and tradition to guide Catholics.
Canon:	The official list of books that are part of the Bible, chosen to be a complete and true record of God's message.
Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek	The original languages in which different parts of the Bible were written. These languages help us understand the Bible as it was first written.
Liturgy of the Word:	The part of the Mass where readings from the Bible are shared, helping Catholics hear God's word and learn from it.

The Bible

The Bible is a sacred book for Christians that contains teachings, stories, and guidelines on how to live. It is divided into two main sections: the **Old Testament** and the **New Testament**. The Old Testament focuses on the history, laws, and prophecies of the Jewish people, such as the creation story, the Ten Commandments, and the teachings of prophets like Isaiah. The New Testament shares the life and teachings of Jesus, the work of his followers, and the early Christian Church. Christians believe the Bible is inspired by God, meaning God guided its human writers. It is a source of wisdom, hope, and strength for Christians around the world.

Revelation

Revelation is how God reveals, or shows, Himself to people. Christians believe God reveals His love, guidance, and plan for humanity through different ways. In the Old Testament, God's revelations come through nature, the stories of the prophets, and the covenants with figures like Abraham and Moses. In the New Testament, Jesus is seen as the ultimate revelation of God, showing people God's love, mercy, and way of life. Christians believe that through Jesus' words and actions, they can understand God's nature more fully, guiding them in their relationship with God and each other..

Other World Religions

Different religions have their own sacred texts that guide followers in faith and daily life. For example, in **Islam**, the Qur'an is considered the word of God, revealed to the prophet Muhammad, and teaches Muslims about faith, prayer, and how to treat others. In **Hinduism**, the Vedas are ancient texts that contain hymns, rituals, and spiritual teachings, while the Bhagavad Gita is a conversation about duty, life, and faith. **Judaism** has the Tanakh, which includes the Torah, a central set of teachings and stories similar to parts of the Old Testament. Each sacred text provides unique insights and rules that shape the beliefs and practices of its followers.

The Bible in Worship

The Bible plays a central role in Catholic worship, guiding prayers, teachings, and reflections. During **Mass**, readings from the Bible are shared, including passages from both the Old and New Testaments, followed by a Gospel reading about Jesus' life and teachings. These readings are carefully chosen to connect with each other and with the themes of the liturgical calendar. The **Liturgy of the Word**, the first part of the Mass, is dedicated to these readings and helps the congregation hear and reflect on God's message. Catholics also use the Bible for personal prayer and reflection, often reading passages that encourage them to live out values like love, forgiveness, and compassion in their daily lives.



The Magisterium

The Magisterium is the teaching authority of the Catholic Church, which includes the Pope and bishops. The role of the Magisterium is to help Catholics understand the Bible and teachings passed down through tradition. By interpreting and explaining these teachings, the Magisterium ensures that God's message is clearly understood by Catholics in today's world. For example, the Magisterium might explain how to live out Jesus' teachings on loving others or how to address modern issues like caring for the environment in a way that reflects Christian values.

Types of Writing in the Bible

The Bible includes many types of writing, each meant to communicate God's message in a different way. Some parts are **historical** and tell stories of people and events, like the lives of Abraham, Moses, and King David. Other parts are **poetry**, found especially in the Psalms, where prayers, emotions, and worship are expressed beautifully. There are **laws** like the Ten Commandments and other rules in the Old Testament that show how God's people should live. **Prophecies** share messages from prophets like Isaiah and Jeremiah, who were chosen by God to guide and warn people. Finally, the **Gospels** in the New Testament tell about Jesus' life, his miracles, and his teachings, which are central to the Christian faith.

MAKING LINKS TO CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING

Value of Ambition	The Bible inspires **ambition** by encouraging believers to pursue goodness and justice, as seen in verses like Micah 6:8, which calls people to "act justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God," motivating them to make a meaningful impact in the world.

