



YEAR 10 RE

CORE VOCABULARY



1. ORIGINS & MEANING



Creation ex nihilo: Creation out of nothing. Before God created the universe, nothing existed. Only God can create out of nothing.



Evolution: The process of mutation and natural selection which leads to changes in species over time to suit particular environments (Charles Darwin).



Imago Dei: In the image of God. The belief that human beings are uniquely a reflection of God's personhood. Unlike the other animals, human beings are rational, free and moral.



Inspiration: "God breathed." The belief that the Spirit of God guides an individual to act or write what is good and true.



Omnipotence: The belief that God is all-powerful.



Revelation: The ways in which God makes himself known to human beings. Christians believe that God does this finally and fully in the person of Jesus Christ.



Stewardship: The duty to care for creation responsibly, as stewards rather than consumers, and to protect it for future generations.



Transcendence: Existing outside of space and time; God exists in a way that makes him nothing like anything else that exists, above and beyond creation.



2. SCIENCE & CREATION



1. Big Bang: The idea that the universe originated in an explosion of light, matter and energy that created time and space. (Fr. Georges Lemaître 1933).



2. Category mistake: The reading of one literary form in the Bible as though it were another literary form.



3. Creationism: A literalist understanding of the origins of the cosmos and human beings, as described in Genesis 1–2.



4. First Cause: The reality that caused everything to exist.



5. Fundamentalist: Someone who tends to read all the different books on the Bible in the same literal way.



6. Humanism: An approach which excludes notions of God from moral decisions, instead focusing on the importance of human beings.



7. 'Steady state' theory of the cosmos: Galaxies form every now and then out of created matter and in which there is neither beginning nor end to reality.



8. Sanctity of life: Human life is a gift from God and belongs to God alone.



9. Utilitarianism: A measure of morality based on levels of happiness.



3. GOOD & EVIL



1. Conscience: Human reason making moral decisions. The knowledge we have of what is right and wrong and the God-given compulsion within all human beings to do what is right and to avoid what is evil.



2. Evil: The absence of good and the impulse to seek our own desires at the expense of the good of others which often results in suffering.



3. Free-will: The decision making part of a person's mind is called the will. A will is free if a person is able to choose right from wrong without being controlled by other forces.



4. Goodness: The quality of being like God: seeking the well-being of others selflessly.



5. Incarnation: "Made flesh." The Christian belief that God became man in the person of Jesus, fully human and fully divine.



6. Natural Law: The moral laws of right and wrong which are universal and not dependent on human laws. The belief in natural law is the belief that the moral law is discoverable by every human being and is the same for all human beings in all places at all times.



7. Privation: The loss or absence of a quality or something that is normally present. Evil is a privation of good.



8. Suffering: Pain or loss which harms human beings. Some suffering is caused by other human beings (often called moral evil); some is not (often called natural evil).



4. THE PROBLEM OF EVIL



1. INCONSISTENT TRIAD: God is omnipotent, omnibenevolent, yet evil and suffering exists.



2. MORAL EVIL: Evil and suffering caused by humans.



3. NATURAL EVIL: Evil and suffering caused by events that have nothing to do with humans. E.g. natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods.



4. ORIGINAL SIN: Sin brought into the world by the disobedience of Adam and Eve (The Fall).



5. PILGRIMAGE: A journey to a sacred place to express devotion and belief.



6. THEODICIES: Arguments as to why God allows the existence of evil.



7. THE HOLY TRINITY: The belief that God's nature is three in one – Father, Son and Holy Spirit.



5. CHRISTIAN RESPONSES



1. LOURDES: A Christian pilgrimage site in France where the Blessed Virgin Mary appeared to Bernadette.



2. ROSARY: A form of prayer and devotion using a string of prayer beads to count the number of prayers being said.



3. DUALISM: The idea that there are two radically separate realities and that the physical world which changes and decays is inferior to the spiritual.



4. PRAYER: Communicating with God in praise, thanksgiving, confession or petition.



5. COMPASSION: Showing love and care to those who suffer.



6. CHARITY: Practical action to help others in need.



7. HOPE: Trust in God's promises despite suffering.



8. GRACE: God's free gift of help and salvation.



6. KEY WORDS



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KEY WORDS



Creation
God's making of the universe.



Stewardship
Caring for God's creation.



Incarnation
God becoming human.



Free Will
Freedom to choose.



Conscience
Knowing right from wrong.



Sanctity of Life
Every human life is sacred.



"God saw all that he had made, and it was very good."
(Genesis 1:31)





YEAR 11 RE

— CORE VOCABULARY —



1. LIFE & DEATH



1. **Assisted Suicide** – Help to end life to relieve suffering.



2. **Death** – The end of physical life.



3. **Euthanasia** – Ending life to relieve suffering.



4. **Eternal Life** – Life in heaven after death.



5. **Heaven** – Eternal life with God.



6. **Hell** – Eternal separation from God.



7. **Judgement** – God decides our eternal destiny.



8. **Magisterium** – Teaching authority of the Church.



9. **Resurrection** – Jesus rising from the dead.



10. **Soul** – The spiritual part of a human being.



2. LIFE AND DEATH



1. **Extempore Prayer** – Spoken, unplanned prayer.



2. **Faure's Requiem** – Prayer for the dead focused on eternal rest.



3. **Formulaic Prayer** – Set prayers with fixed words.



4. **Funeral Rite** – Catholic ceremony honouring the deceased.



5. **Hospices** – Care for the terminally ill.



6. **Paschal Candle** – Symbol of Christ as light of the world.



7. **Palliative Care** – End of life care for the sick.



8. **Particular Judgement** – God judges each person right after death.



9. **Final Judgement** – God judges all people at the end of time.



10. **Purgatory** – Temporary purification before heaven.



3. SIN AND FORGIVENESS



1. **Absolutism** – Belief some actions are always right or wrong.



2. **Eucharist** – Sacred meal where bread and wine become the body and blood of Jesus.



3. **Evangelisation** – Sharing the Gospel and life of Jesus.



4. **Forgiveness** – Pardoning someone for their wrongs.



5. **Punishment** – Consequences of a wrong decision.



6. **Relativism** – Belief there is no fixed right or wrong.



7. **Salvation** – Eternal life through Jesus' death and resurrection.



8. **Sin** – Acting against God's will.



4. SIN AND FORGIVENESS



1. **Capital Punishment** – The legal killing of someone as punishment for a serious crime.



2. **Deterrence** – To discourage crime.



3. **Retribution** – Punishment for wrongdoing.



4. **Rehabilitation** – To help offenders change and lead good lives.



5. **Justice** – Fairness for victims and society.



6. **Mercy** – Showing compassion while punishing.



7. **Responsibility** – Accepting consequences of actions.



5. THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS



1. **Baptism** – Welcomes a person into the Church.



2. **Eucharist (Holy Communion)** – Receive the body and blood of Christ.



3. **Confirmation** – Strengthens faith with the Holy Spirit.



4. **Reconciliation (Confession)** – Confess sins and receive forgiveness.



5. **Anointing of the Sick** – Healing for the sick and elderly.



6. **Holy Orders** – Ordains men as deacons, priests or bishops.



7. **Matrimony** – Sacrament of Christian marriage.

6. ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY



1. **Viaticum** – The holy communion received during the sacrament of the sick.



2. **Eschatology** – Study of the end times and final destiny.



3. **Sarcophagus** – A stone coffin, often used by early Christians.



4. **Ordinary Magisterium** – Ongoing teachings by bishops in union with the Pope.



5. **Extraordinary Magisterium** – Solemn teachings by the Pope or an Ecumenical Council.



6. **Apostolic Succession** – The passing on of authority from the Apostles to bishops.



7. **Second Vatican Council** – An example of a general council where leaders of the Church addressed the relationship between the modern world and the church (1962 to 1965).



8. **Laity** – All Catholics who are not ordained clergy or in religious life.



"I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die."
(John 11:25)

