

Study Skills Revision Booklet

Summer Assessment Week 2026

Year 10

Name:

Form:

Top Tips:

1. Remember the revision cycle: **Prepare - Retrieve - Apply**. All three parts are needed to make your revision effective!
2. When planning your revision, focus on the areas you find difficult.
3. Don't spend too long on one topic. Short and regular sessions are the most effective (aim for 20-30 minutes before having a break)



Curiosity



Empathy



Integrity



Positivity



Reflection



Resilience

Year 10 Assessment Week Revision Overview

- This booklet is designed to give an overview of all the topics you have covered this year in your subjects in order to help you start your revision.
- The booklet also gives you a list of recommend resources to use for each subject to help you revise.
- It also includes **some of the core knowledge needed for some subjects. Please note, this is only a starting point for you revision. You must use the overview to find further resources to help with your revision.**
- It also contains some blank pages to help you prepare for your revision.

Effective Revision Methods

Effective Revision is a cycle. This cycle needs to be repeated continuously for core knowledge to ensure it gets stuck in our long-term memory.

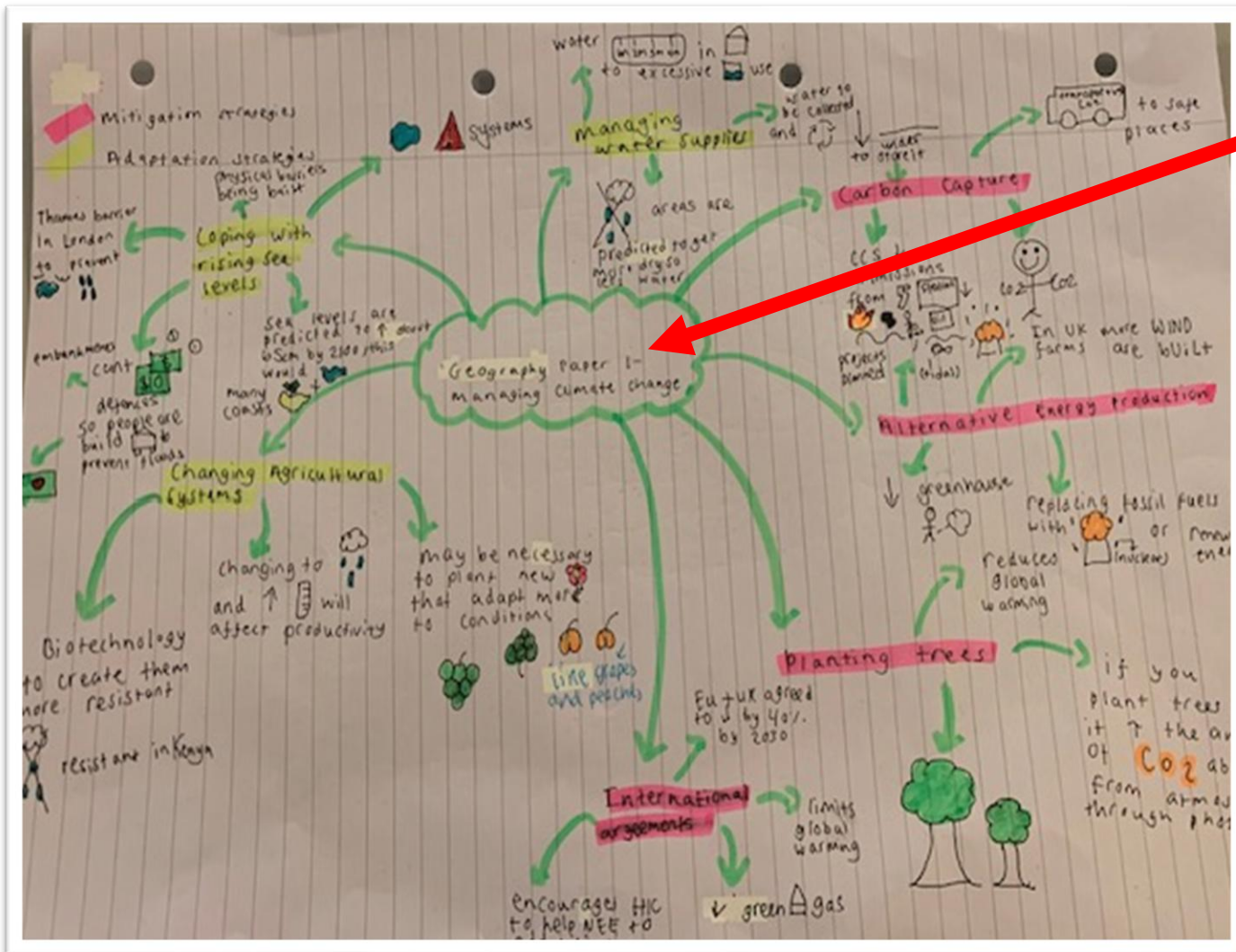
- 1) **Prepare:** Making flashcards and revision mind maps
- 2) **Retrieve:** Using look, cover, write, check, or getting someone else to test you at home
- 3) **Apply:** Applying the knowledge correctly to practice questions

Part 1) Prepare: First, you need to break down the important information into your own words. Making revision material is an important part of revising. When you make your own resource, you are aiming to reduce larger amounts of content from a revision guide or knowledge organiser so that you can remember it.

Part 2) Retrieve: This step is about checking your knowledge. Here you need to work out what is sticking in your brain and what you are struggling to remember so that you can go back over it

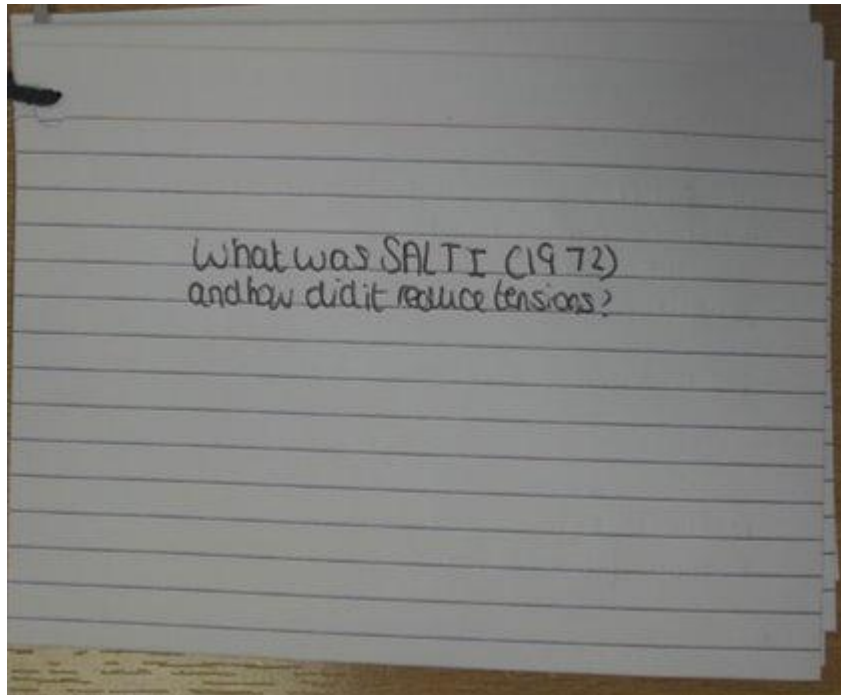
Part 3) Apply: Attempt your questions FROM MEMORY, do not copy from your notes - it is important for you to find out what you can remember

Example Mind Map



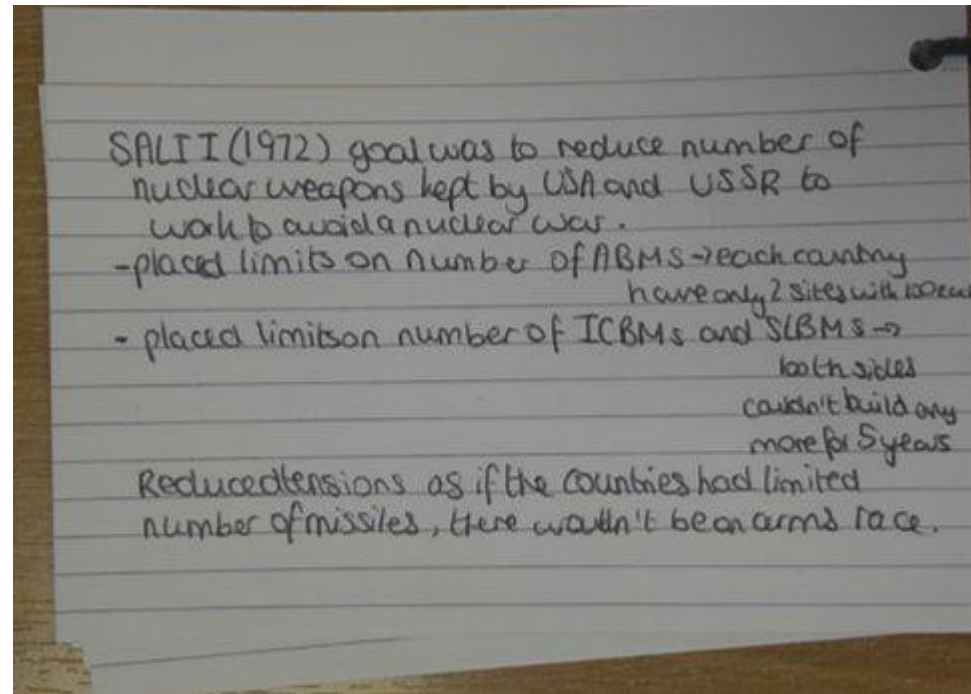
- Main topic is in the centre
- Key information is broken up into different sections
- Use of images as visual cues to help remember certain points
- Colour coding for different sections

Example Flash Card



Front of the flashcard

- Has a key question



Back of the flashcard

- Has a number of short responses, with the key detail, which answer the question

Date	Subject	Topic revised	Time spent	What you did

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- The booklet also gives you a list of recommend resources to use for each subject to help you revise.

Year 10			
Subject	Exam Board	Topics	Resources
Art	AQA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portraiture - Accurate Shape/Proportion • Composition ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/art-and-design/gcse/art-and-design-8201-8206/subject-content/fine-art • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qEv9g_N4aSE
Biology	Edexcel Paper 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 9 - Ecosystems and Material Cycles • Topic 1 - Key concepts in Biology • Topic 8-Exchange and Transport in Animals • Topic 6-Plant Structures and their Functions • Topic 7-Animal Co-ordination, Control and Homeostasis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision guide • BBC Bitesize https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zcq2j6f • GCSE POD • Exercise books • Physics and Maths tutor-see below • https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/biology-revision/gcse-edexcel/
Business	Eduqas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 1 Business activity • Topic 2 Influences on business • Topic 3 Business operations • Topic 4 Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge organisers • Exercise books/folders • BBC Bitesize https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zbqrgwx • Blended Learning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Activity https://d3kp6tphcrvm0s.cloudfront.net/eb121-22_8-1 • Influences on business https://d3kp6tphcrvm0s.cloudfront.net/eb121-22_8-2

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business operations https://d3kp6tphcrvm0s.cloudfront.net/eb121-22_8-3 • Finance https://d3kp6tphcrvm0s.cloudfront.net/eb121-22_8-4
BTEC Digital Information Technology	Pearson	<p>Learning Aim A - Modern technologies</p> <p>Learning Aim B - Cybersecurity</p> <p>Learning Aim C - The wider implications of digital systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1 Modern Technologies • A2 Impact of modern technology • B1 Threats to data • B2 Prevention and management of threats to data • C1 Responsible use • C2 Legal and Ethical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pearson Revision Guide • Knowledge organiser booklet • Student book - class VLE page • Know it all ninja https://www.knowitallninja.com/login/ • BTEC DIT revision videos https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL04uZ7242_M5C7q2Xry39ZSe3hOb3etQQ
Chemistry	Edexcel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C0 - Formulas, Equations and Hazards • C1 - Key Concepts in Chemistry • C2 - States of Matter and Mixtures • C3 - Chemical Changes • C4 - Extracting Metals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision guides • BBC Bitesize https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zy984j6 • GCSE POD • Knowledge Organizers on the VLE Class Page • Revision Checklists given to you by your class teacher

		<p>and Equilibria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C5 - Separate Chemistry 1 • C6 - Groups in the Periodic Table 	
Computer Science	OCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.1 Systems architecture • 1.2 Memory and storage • 1.3 Networks and Protocols • 1.4 Network security • 1.5 Systems software • 1.6 Impacts of digital technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge organisers • Folders/exercise books • https://www.teach-ict.com/v/GCSE_Computing/OCR_J277/OCR_J277_home.html • https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zmtchbk • https://student.craigndave.org/j277

Drama		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop an understanding of how to complete the written examination. • To develop a wider appreciation for basic theatrical terminology and elements. • To develop an understanding of the play Missing Dan Nolan and to be able to explore appropriate acting and design techniques. • To be able to think and write critically about a live performance using drama terminology accurately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OCR Past Papers https://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/gcse/drama-j316-from-2016/assessment/ • Missing Dan Nolan Summary https://www.dramaandtheatre.co.uk/practical/article/play-for-study-missing-dan-nolan • BBC news article about the case http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/2069533.stm • Knee High Theatre company https://www.kneehigh.co.uk/ • Frantic Assembly Theatre Company https://www.franticassembly.co.uk/ • Daniel Nolan News story. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JbqjC6tb2f4 • Costume Design https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cLW45yeCoNA • Stage anatomy, theatre design. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ju6Q_0jXFE0 • Lighting Design basics https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UN18kSmSNdk • CGP OCR GCSE Drama Revision Guide https://www.cgpbooks.co.uk/secondary-books/gcse/drama/dmr41-gcse-drama-revision-guide • Key Theatre terms
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			<p>https://www.theatrecrafts.com/pages/home/topics/beginners/glossary/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staging Revision tasks. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z4wnmfr/revision/1
English	Edexcel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Frankenstein' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → close text analysis (7a) → language and structure devices → PEEL Conflict Poetry Anthology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Comparing texts → Language and structure analysis → P EE EE L Unseen Poetry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Comparing texts → Language and structure analysis → P EE EE L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red exercise book Copy of text York Notes GCSE workbook https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/frankenstein/ Red exercise book Copy of poetry anthology Ms Austin annotation videos (VLE course page) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cY1gNTYb8jY Red exercise book https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkdx46f/articles/zwbr6rd#zcr4h4j
Food	WJEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culinary terms Large and small Equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WJEC Hospitality and Catering books Hospitality establishments Knowledge organiser booklet on Satchel

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of establishments • Food service • Communication and ICT • Food safety act • Types of diets • Job roles • Planning a menu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://getrevising.co.uk/ • https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/groups/cd5exmm663et • https://www.wjec.co.uk/qualifications/hospitality-and-catering-level-1-2/#tab_keydocuments • https://www.itv.com/watch/the-savoy/2a7996 • https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b006t1k5 <p>Revision booklet</p>
French	AQA *new specification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme 1 People and Lifestyle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Unit 1:</u> Identity and relationships with others - <u>Unit 2:</u> Healthy Living and lifestyle • Theme 2 Popular Culture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Unit 4:</u> Free time activities - <u>Unit 5:</u> Customs, festivals and celebrations - <u>Unit 6:</u> Celebrity culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise book • Purple grammar book • KO's in exercise books • DIP tasks and DIP improvement tasks • BBC Bitesize GCSE French <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.linguascope.com <p>Username: yardleys</p> <p>Password: redbat11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.languagenut.com <p>(login details glued into back of exercise book)</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme 3 Communication and the World around us <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Unit 8</u>: Media and technology - <u>Unit 9</u>: the Environment and where people live 		
Sports Science	OCR Cambridge National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R180 Reducing the risk of injury 	R180 - . Topic Area 1 - Extrinsic and intrinsic injuries Topic Area 2 - Warm up and cool down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mind maps for revision • Yardleys' Knowledge Organiser • Exercise book notes • OCR Sport R180 past papers • The everlearner website - https://pages.theeverlearner.com/hubfs/2024-revision/2024-mock-exams/summer-mock-papers/national-mock-exam-2024-cnat-r180.pdf • Youtube - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MfAHxBFvf0c • Textbooks

		<p>Tenses revision - present, perfect, near future, imperfect, conditional</p>	
Geography	AQA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper 1: Natural hazards The living world Physical Landscapes inthe UK - Rivers & Coasts • Paper 2: Urban Issues & Challenges - Lagos & Birmingham • Paper 3: Unseen fieldwork skills Physical Fieldwork - Carding Mill Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green and red exercise books • CGP Revision Guide • Reading Books - Glossary - Geography Keywords • Place Specific Detail Overview Sheets • https://www.internetgeography.net/ • https://timeforgeography.co.uk/
History	OCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper 1: Elizabeth - Elizabeth and government, Catholics, Daily Lives, Popular Culture, Wider World • Migrants to Britain - The reasons for Migration, the experiences of migrants in Britain, the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise book • BBC Bitesize • https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2mn2p3/revision/1 - Migrants • https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwynhv4 - Elizabeth

		contributions of Migrants to Britain	
iMedia	OCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The media Industry • Factors influencing product design • Pre production planning Distribution considerations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge organiser booklet • https://studyimedia.co.uk/ • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdRbDnSeQXg&list=PL3KFKOfmI1eChW_uH89bZRIeQyOWh7ONn

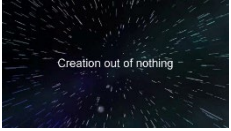



<p>Maths:</p> <p>Founda tion</p>	<p>OCR</p>	<p>OCR: Paper 1 (Non-Calc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angles in Triangles • BIDMAS • Draw a Bearing • Drawing Column Vectors • Factorise a Quadratic • Fractions - 4 Rules • Hourly Pay • Improper Fractions • Maps & Scales • Metric Units • Mixed Numbers • Money Problems • Percent Shaded • Percentage Increase • Pictogram • Powers & Roots • Reading a Bar Chart • Scatter Graphs • Simple Interest • SOH CAH TOA • Solving one step equations • Time Problems • Volume of Prisms 	<p>OCR: Paper 2 (Calculator)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Proportion • Drawing a non-Linear Graph • Effective Calculator • Expand two Brackets • FDP Equivalence • Form & Solve • Fraction of an Amount • Function Machine • Ingredients Problem • LCM • Linear Sequence • MMR • Percentage of an Amount • Powers & Roots • Probability Line • Probability Tree • Shaded Area • Sharing in a Ratio • Solving Linear Equation • Speed • Surface Area • Transformations • Types of Numbers 	<p>OCR: Paper 3 (Calculator)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding Fractions • Area of a Trapezium • Bounds • Circumference • Form & Solve • Fraction to Percentage • Inequality Symbols • Names of Shapes • Percentage of an Amount • Pie Chart • Reading a Bar Chart • Relative Frequency • Similarity • Simplify a Ratio • Simplifying Expressions • SOH CAH TOA • Standard Form • Venn 	<p>https://corbettmaths.com/contents/</p> <p>https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/gcse.php</p>
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<p>Maths: Higher</p>	<p>AQA</p>	<p>AQA: Paper 1 (Non-Calc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completing the Square • Dividing decimals • Dividing fractions • Exact Value Trig • Expanding Brackets • Form & Solve equations • Simultaneous equations • Median & Quartiles • Perpendicular Lines • Prime Factors • Type of numbers(Prime and square) • Probability • Pythagoras • Ratio • Recurring Dec • Solve inequality • Square numbers • Standard Form • Surds • Venn diagram • Volume of 3D shapes 	<p>AQA: Paper 2 (Calculator)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algebraic Proof • Trigonometry • Box Plot • Compound Interest • Cosine and sine rule • Decimal to Fraction • Plan and Elevations • Estimation • Functions f(x) etc • Histogram • Maps & Scale • Percentages • Pie Chart • Quadratic Graph • Proportionality • Pythagoras • Ratio • Relative frequency • Solving equations • Speed & Time • Transformations • Volume & Surface Area • y-intercept 	<p>AQA: Paper 3 (Calc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding Algebraic Fractions • Bounds • Circle Theorems • Vectors • Compound Interest • Estimate of the Mean • Expanding brackets • sequences including quadratics • Rearranging formula • Gradients of Lines • Graph Transformations • Identities • Int / Ext Angles • Iteration • Trigonometry • Reciprocal • Reverse Percentages • Similarity • Ratio • Volume of 3D shapes 	<p>https://corbettmaths.com/contents/</p> <p>https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/gcse.php</p>
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Photography	AQA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basics of Photography -Depth of Field, Rule of Thirds, Macro Photography • Photographer Responses - Andrius Aleksandravičius & MariaPuentes • 'Little Planets' using skyline photography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/art-and-design/gcse/art-and-design-8201-8206/subject-content/photography • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q86fIAaV_gU
Physics	Edexcel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper 1, which are topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •P1&2 - Motion and Forces •P3 - Energy •P4 - Waves •P5 - Light and EM Spectrum •P6 - Radioactivity •P7 - Astronomy • This is the content covered in year 9 and before Xmas this year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision guide • BBC Bitesize https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zqpshv4 • GCSE POD • Resources will be on the VLE including knowledge organisers and revision powerpoints.
RE	AQA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian Beliefs • Christian Practices • Islam Beliefs • Islam Practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flashcards made from homework set • VLE - https://www.yardleys-vle.com/course/view.php?id=4583 (link sent out through message) • KO • Quote booklet • AQA website past papers online • Exercise books

Spanish	AQA *new specification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme 1 People and Lifestyle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Unit 1</u>: Identity and relationships with others - <u>Unit 2</u>: Healthy Living and lifestyle • Theme 2 Popular Culture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Unit 4</u>: Free time activities - <u>Unit 5</u>: Customs, festivals and celebrations - <u>Unit 6</u>: Celebrity culture • Theme 3 Communication and the World around us <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Unit 8</u>: Media and technology - <u>Unit 9</u>: the Environment and where people live <p>Tenses revision - present, perfect, preterite, near future, imperfect, conditional, subjunctive*</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise book • Purple Grammar book (tenses and complex structure) • K.Os in exercise books • DIP tasks and improvement tasks • BBC Bitesize GCSE Spanish • www.linguascope.com Username: yardleys Password: redbat11 • www.languagenut.com (login details glued into back of exercise books)
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Statistics: Higher	Edexcel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of Data• Population & Sampling• Sampling Methods• Planning & Collecting Data• Tabulation• Averages• Cumulative Frequency & Box Plots• Histograms• Scatter Graphs & Correlation• Spearman's Rank• PMCC• Moving Averages & trend Lines• Probability• Probability Trees• Venn Diagrams• Index Numbers• Binomial Distribution• Normal Distribution• Standardised Scores• Quality Assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• https://corbettmaths.com/contents/• https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/gcse.php
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<p><u>Creation</u></p> 	<p><u>Creation</u></p> 	<p><u>The Trinity</u></p> 	<p><u>The Holy Spirit</u></p> 
<p>Christians believe that God created the world out of nothing (ex nihilo.) Some take the story of <i>Genesis</i> (first book in the Bible) literally - God created in six literal days (144 hours,) others say it is a metaphor and a day = a longer period of time. <i>Genesis</i> states, "In the beginning he created the heavens and the Earth." (Bible) This line influences Christians to see God as omnipotent (omnipotent) and benevolent (all-loving) and to look after the planet (stewardship) since he created the planet for humanity.</p>	<p>When the Earth was being created by God the Father, the Holy Spirit (which is another way of seeing God) watched over creation. In <i>Genesis</i> it states, "And the Spirit of God was hovering over the surface of the waters." (Bible) This line influences Christians to see God in three forms (Trinity) as a Father, as a Son and as a Holy Spirit and to read the Bible to make sense of the three distinct aspects of God.</p>	<p>Christians see the Trinity as three distinct persons of God, but they are all God - so it is a monotheist religion (one God in three forms.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God the Father: created the Earth and loves his creation. Judges us at the end of time. - God the Son: God in human form. Taught parables and performed miracles. Died to save mankind from sin. - God the Holy Spirit: an immanent guide who supports Christians. Also appeared to the disciples on the day of Pentecost after Jesus had ascended. "They were filled with the Holy Spirit." (Bible) 	<p>The Holy Spirit was present at different times throughout the Bible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During creation 'The Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.' (Bible) - During the immaculate conception of Jesus, "She was found to be pregnant through the Holy Spirit." (Bible) - At Jesus' baptism in the form of a dove, anointed Jesus with power, "At that moment heaven was opened, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and alighting on him." (Bible) - Pentecost appearing to the disciples, "They were filled with the Holy Spirit." (Bible) <p>Christians are influenced to ask for guidance from the Holy Spirit and pray to the Holy Spirit as a powerful force in their lives.</p>





<u>The Incarnation</u> 	<u>Jesus' Baptism</u> 	<u>The Last Supper</u> 	<u>The Crucifixion</u> 
<p>Christians believe God was incarnated (made man) to take away the sins of the world. The Bible says that he was born to a virgin called Mary in a stable due to a lack of room in the inn. John I calls him "the Word" since he came to speak the words of God through parables, e.g. the Good Samaritan. John says, "In the beginning was the Word." (Bible)</p> <p>Christians call Jesus' sacrifice 'atonement' since he is making up for human sin (all the way from Adam and Eve,) he is also called the 'Lamb of God' since he is seen as a human sacrifice. Christians are influenced to celebrate Christmas as a festival to celebrate the incarnation of Jesus and they read the Bible, including Jesus' parables to learn moral lessons, since God was made man in order to spread the Good News to humanity.</p>	<p>Christians believe that Jesus was baptised by John the Baptists (his cousin.) John feels he is not worthy to baptise Jesus, but Jesus says it is the right thing to do. John states, 'Baptise you with water but the one who comes after me with baptised you will the Holy Spirit and fire.' (Bible) Jesus is baptised not because he is sinful, but to set an example of how to lead a sinless life like him and as a sign he will start his mission to go out to spread the words of God to humanity. At the baptism, the Father is heard saying, "This is my Son with whom I am well pleased" and the Holy Spirit is present as a dove. This influences Christians to also be baptised to purify themselves from sin and to please the Father. They are also encouraged to act as a 'sheep' leading a sin-free life dedicated to helping others.</p>	<p>Jesus lived in the Roman Empire, but the Roman leaders saw him as a threat to their power for claiming to be 'King of the Jews.' He was officially killed for treason. He also angered the Jewish authorities (Sadducees and Pharisees) for claiming to be the Son of God - Jews do not believe in a Trinity - they call it blasphemy (false belief about God.) Jesus had a Last Supper before he died where he handed out bread and wine, representing his body and blood that he would sacrifice. He told his disciples to "Take this in remembrance of me" and to "love one another, as I have loved you." (Bible) He said one of his disciples would betray him (go behind his back.) This disciple was Judas who told the Romans where Jesus was in exchange for two bags of silver. Christians are influenced by the Last Supper to take the Eucharist (bread and wine) to remember him, to live by their faith and obey God and to love one another as Jesus commanded.</p>	<p>Upon Jesus' arrest, his disciple Peter cut off the ear of a Roman, but Jesus said, "Put your sword back in its place." (Bible) Jesus was arrested, tried and crucified on a cross by the Romans as a punishment. However, Christians call this day Good Friday, as through his death they believe the sins of the world were transferred onto him (atonement) allowing individuals to be sin-free and have a better chance of being allowed into heaven. This saving from sin is known as salvation. Despite his physical and mental pain, Jesus forgave all of humanity on the cross, "Forgive them Father for they know not what they do." (Bible) Christians are influenced by the crucifixion to forgive those who have wronged them and to accept suffering in their own lives - if Jesus overcame his suffering, then they can too.</p>

<u>The Resurrection</u> 	<u>The Ascension</u> 	<u>Judgement at Death</u>  <p data-bbox="1420 197 1592 245"> <small>"But when the Son of Man comes in His glory... All the nations will be gathered before Him; and He will separate them from one another, as the shepherd separates the sheep from the goats." Matthew 25:31-32.</small> </p>	<u>Life after Death</u> 
<p>After Jesus died, the Bible states that he was seen again, he had risen from the dead. This is known as the resurrection. He was seen by his mother Mary and the disciples (his followers.) He was seen for 40 days after his death. Some people think it was a physical resurrection of his body as he was said to have eaten, others say it was a spiritual resurrection as he was said to have walked through walls. Christians are influenced by the resurrection to see Jesus as omnipotent as he overcame death and they believe him when he said he really was the Son of God - he was not lying about being God in human form. Christians say, "I believe in the resurrection of the body and life everlasting" (Apostle's Creed) to emphasis their belief that Jesus was risen after his death.</p>	<p>Christians believe that Jesus was risen and was seen for 40 days after his resurrection but then decided that it was time to return to his Father in heaven. His return to heaven is known as the ascension. It is written that he ascended from the Mount of Olives surrounded by his disciples whom he blessed. Two angels took him up into the clouds and he is said to be "Seated at the right hand of the Father." (Bible) Christians are influenced by the ascension to believe that Jesus now lives in heaven with his Father and feel a sense of joy that Jesus had fulfilled his mission on Earth, so was able to return to heaven.</p>	<p>Christians believe that God will judge us at death but differ about when this will happen. Some say it will happen immediately, but others say it will happen at the end of the world, after Jesus has returned to the Earth (the Second Coming.) All Christians believe in the resurrection - they will rise to heaven after death but differ about who enters heaven. Very strict Christians say only those who believed in Jesus will enter heaven, since Jesus said, "I am the way the truth and the life, no one comes to the Father except through me." (Bible) Whereas other Christians say that if you are a good person then Jesus will allow you to enter heaven. This difference is known as salvation through grace (salvation as a free gift for Christian believers) vs salvation through good work (salvation due to helping others.)</p>	<p>Entering heaven or hell depends on the behaviour of the person. Heaven is a reward, described as a peaceful place with no pain or suffering; where God will "Wipe every tear from their eyes." (Bible) Whereas hell is a punishment for wrongdoers, "Weeping and gnashing of teeth." (Bible) Some Christians see it as a place of eternally burning flames and torment, whereas others see it as a darkness without the light of God. Roman Catholics discuss a third place called purgatory; a place where the soul waits until it is cleansed enough to enter heaven. Christians are influenced by the prospect of an afterlife to do good works, like a 'sheep' in the parable of the Sheep and Goats, giving food and drink to the poor and to act like a 'Good Samaritan' and help their neighbour. They would also repent (apologize for their sin) to have a clean soul, ready for heaven.</p>


Christian Practices Revision




<p><u>Worship</u></p> 	<p><u>Prayer</u></p> 	<p><u>Baptism</u></p> 	<p><u>The Eucharist</u></p> 
<p>Worship involves showing religious devotion towards God. This can be done through prayers, singing, taking the Eucharist etc.</p> <p>Liturgical (Orthodox/Roman Catholic) is organised and repetitive. Involving traditional prayers such as the Lord's prayer, "Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name." (Bible)</p> <p>Non-liturgical (Methodists/Baptists) is less structured as the order changes.</p> <p>Informal (Quakers) has no order. It is charismatic (spirit filled.)</p>	<p>Prayer involves communication with God. Examples include confession, adoration and praise. The Lord's Prayer is a type of traditional prayer involving confession, "Forgive us our sins" and adoration - "Hallowed be thy name." (Bible)</p> <p>Prayer can include supplication (asking for things for oneself) or intercession (asking on behalf of another person.) It can be carried out individually at home or communally in mass.</p>	<p>Christians are baptised to follow the example of Jesus who was baptised by his cousin John in the River Jordan. Some Christians (Roman Catholic) allow for infant and adult baptism. They see holy water as a cleansing symbol to wash away sin, but also as a method of joining the Church. The priest says, "I baptise you in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit."</p> <p>Baptist Christians reject infant baptism and only hold adult baptism in a baptismal pool. Quakers reject baptism altogether.</p> <p>Jesus instructed his followers to "Make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit." (Bible)</p>	<p>Christians practice the Eucharist to remember Jesus' Last Supper when he said, "This is my body, take this in remembrance of me." (Bible)</p> <p>They take bread and wine as symbols of his body and blood and remember his sacrifice on the cross. Roman Catholics and Orthodox celebrate the body and blood as transubstantiation (becoming literal body and blood,) whereas Protestants tend to see them as symbols (consubstantiation.) Quakers reject the practice altogether.</p>





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<p><u>Ways of Practicing the Eucharist</u></p> 	<p><u>Pilgrimage</u></p> 	<p><u>Holy Week/Easter</u></p> 	<p><u>Christmas</u></p> 
<p>In Orthodox Christianity the Eucharist is mixed and received on a spoon. Bread and wine is even given to infants to participate. In Roman Catholicism and Protestant Churches it is held in the hands and transferred to the mouth or directly given into the mouth. Orthodox and Roman Catholic celebrate it as literally Jesus' body and blood whereas Protestants celebrate it as symbolically Jesus' body and blood.</p>	<p>Iona is in Scotland. It is a place of peace where there is said to be a 'thin veil' between the spiritual and physical world. Lourdes is in France. Bernadette is said to have seen Mary (Jesus' mother) and there is spring water, believed by some to be holy water that cures ailments. This could happen if, "Nothing is impossible with God." (Bible)</p>	<p>Holy week refers to the last week in Jesus' life. The Bible states Jesus was resurrected from the dead, so Christians eat eggs as a symbol of new life. They perform passion plays re-enacting Jesus' crucifixion and resurrection and light a Paschal candle in a dark church to remember Jesus as a light leaving the dark tomb. Jesus said, "I am the resurrection and the life." (Bible)</p>	<p>Christmas is celebrated to remember Jesus' incarnation (become human flesh.) Children perform nativity plays and gifts are given to remember that Jesus was born as a gift in the world - i.e. born to atone for sin. The Bible teaches that it was a miracle birth, "She was found to be pregnant through the Holy Spirit." (Bible)</p>

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<p><u>Evangelism</u></p> 	<p><u>Missionaries and Church Growth</u></p> 	<p><u>Persecution and Responses</u></p> 	<p><u>Work Locally and Overseas (global charity work)</u></p> 
<p>Evangelism is the practice of spreading the Gospel through preaching and personal witness. Christians can do this by going door to door, preaching in a public place, e.g. Birmingham city centre or handing out Bibles and discussing Christian teachings. Christians can do this in their local community or abroad. Alpha course is an example of a UK organisation that practices evangelism in workplaces and prisons. Jesus said, "I am the way the truth and the life, no one comes to the Father except through me." (Bible)</p>	<p>Some people specifically go abroad to evangelise, and these people are known as missionaries. They try to spread the Gospel globally even in dangerous areas like North Korea to save souls from sin and encourage all people to believe that Jesus is their saviour/the Son of God. Examples include Kenneth Bae and Allen Chau. They travel because Jesus said, "Go and make disciples of all nations." (The Great Commission), So they see it as their duty to convert people to Christianity to save them from sin. Cfan (Christ for all Nations) is an example of an organisation that practice missionary work, particularly in Africa. Missionary work leads to a growth of Christianity in China, Africa and Asia, whereas numbers are declining in much of Europe.</p>	<p>Persecution involves unfair and harsh treatment. Christians might be persecuted by non-Christians for their beliefs in Jesus, e.g. Pastor Baber George was a persecuted Christian and sought asylum in Thailand after suffering persecution in Pakistan. He was helped by the Barnabus Fund who paid for his ticket to escape. But CSW (Christian Solidarity Worldwide) also document cases, provide advice to persecuted people and lobby governments.) Jesus taught, "Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." (Bible) Also, during the Troubles in Northern Ireland Protestant persecuted Roman Catholics and vice versa. Corrymeela are an organisation that try to reconcile this division since the main aim of the Worldwide Church is to reconcile God with man and man with man. Jesus taught, "Love one another as I have loved you." (Bible)</p>	<p>Local work is in one's own country, e.g. Oasis Project (provide internet cafes), Street Pastors (deal with anti-social behaviour) and the Trussell Trust (hand out food boxes at Christmas.) The Bible teaches, "Faith without action is dead." (Bible)</p> <p>Global work is overseas - global (all around the world.) Cafod (encourage Fairtrade,) Christian Aid provide emergency relief when natural disasters strike and Tearfund (provide emergency medical supplies in warzones.) They do this because Jesus taught the Parable of the Good Samaritan and to "Love your neighbour as yourself." (Bible)</p>

<p><u>Oneness of God and supremacy of God's will</u></p> 	<p><u>Key beliefs of Sunni and Shia Islam</u></p> 	<p><u>Nature of God</u></p> 	<p><u>Angels</u></p> 
<p>A fundamental belief in Islam is Tawhid (Oneness of God). "He is God the One, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was he begotten." [Quran] Tawhid means you should only worship One God, God has no equals or offspring and no images can ever describe God. Muslims believe in the supremacy of God's will: Gods will is above all else. Things only happen if God wants them to. Therefore, Muslims need to live according to God's will. Muslims are influenced to say the Shahadah and avoid idol worship to show their belief in Tawhid. "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his messenger." (Qur'an) Muslims are influenced to pray to one God alone and visit the Ka'ba since this is a house dedicated to Allah.</p>	<p><u>Six articles of faith (Sunni Muslims)</u> 1) Tawhid - belief in One God. 2) Angels - angels who pass the message of God to Prophets. 3) Holy Books - Quran is the highest authority. 4) Prophets - respect all prophets. 5) Day of Judgement - everyone will be judged once they die. 6) Supremacy of God's will - nothing happens unless God wants it.</p> <p><u>Five roots of Usul ad-Din (Shia Islam)</u> 1) Tawhid 2) Prophethood - respecting all Prophets 3) Adalat - God judging everyone in a fair and just way 4) Imamate - respect 12 Imams in Muhammad's bloodline - Ali, Hassan, Husayn... 5) Resurrection - everyone will resurrect and be judged by God.</p>	<p>There are 99 names of God in the Quran/Hadith that best describes God's characteristics. Transcendent - God created the universe; he is beyond us (outside of it). Immanent - God is present everyone and is within all things. "He is with you wherever you are." [Quran] He begot no one nor was he begotten." [Quran] Omnipotent - all powerful creator. Merciful - shows compassion and mercy to his creation and forgives us. Fair and just - judge all people equally regardless of gender, race, age etc. Beneficent - God is all loving. Muslims are influenced to read about the 99 names of Allah in the Qur'an, pray Salat and avoid idolatry.</p>	<p>Angels' nature - sinless, spiritual beings, no free will, serve and praise God. "Each person has angels before him and behind, watching over him by God's command." [Quran] Jibr'il - delivered the Quran to Muhammad. Mika'il - Angel of mercy, responsible for sending rain, thunder and lightning, brings nourishment to earth, rewards people who do good deeds. Israfil - blows the trumpet on the Last Day Izrail - Angel of Death Muslims are influenced to read the Qur'an since it was given to Muhammad through the angel Jibr'il and to perform good deeds, read the Qur'an and pray Salah, knowing that angels record their deeds. "God made angels with two, three, four pairs of wings." (Qur'an)</p>

<p><u>Predestination and Life after death</u></p> 	<p><u>Prophethood and Adam</u></p> 	<p><u>Prophet Ibrahim</u></p> 	<p><u>Prophet Muhammad and the Imamate</u></p> 
<p>Predestination - God determines everything that will happen in the universe. Shia Muslims believe people have free will to make their own choices and the Book of Decree changes according to their actions, "God does not change the condition of a person unless they change what is in themselves." (Qur'an) Whereas Sunni's say due to God's omnipotence the Book of Decree doesn't change. "Only what God has decreed will happen to us." [Quran] Muslims believe in Akhirah where God will judge them and send them to Heaven (Jannah) or Hell (Jahannam). Hell - "Scorching winds and scalding fires." [Quran] Muslims might be influenced to say inshallah to signal their belief in God's supremacy and to see their misfortunes as a test, believing that God has put them through this test for his own reason. They perform the Five Pillars to avoid Jahannam and be rewarded with Jannah. Jannah is described as "Gardens beneath which rivers flow." (Qur'an)</p>	<p>Prophethood refers to when someone is a prophet (messenger of God's word) - "Every community is sent a messenger..." [Quran] Prophets are role models to help Muslims understand how to follow God. <u>Adam:</u> Considered father of humans. God created Adam as the first human being who was given knowledge over everything and passed down the knowledge to his descendants. "He was taught the names of all things." (Qur'an). His story also emphasises on the important of repentance. "He first created man from clay..." [Quran] Muslims are influenced by Adam to repent for their sins believing that God will forgive them as he forgave Adam, and to learn how to look after themselves and their families; as Adam did when baking bread.</p>	<p>Ibrahim is a good role model as he always had faith and showed obedience to God during times of Shirk (idol worshipping). Ibrahim is important because: -He refused to worship idols and preached about Tawhid. -He rebuilt the Kabbah with his son. -He was willing to sacrifice his son to God. -He was not tempted by Shaytan to go on the wrong path. "God took Abraham as a friend." [Quran] Muslims remember Prophet Ibrahim through performing Hajj, Qurbani for Eid ul Adha and no images of God. Muslims are influenced by Ibrahim to avoid idol worship, and they eat meat on Eid ul-Adha in remembrance of his obedience.</p>	<p>Muhammad received the revelation of Islam from God (Laylat al Qadr) which is recorded in the Quran. "...he is the God's Messenger and the seal of the prophets." [Quran 33:40] Night Journey - Angel Jibril took Muhammad to Heaven to speak to other prophets and God and agreed on prayers 5 times a day. Hijrah - Muhammad conquered Makkah after fleeing persecution to Medina. He firmly established Islam as a religion. Imamate (Shia beliefs) - according to Shia teachings, they can maintain and interpret Islamic teachings without fault (infallible). "Obey those who are in authority." (Qur'an) Muslims are influenced to read the Qur'an since is seen as the Kalam Allah, given to Muhammad on Laylat al Qadr and they attend Hajj in Mecca, knowing that Muhammad rededicated it to Allah after winning in battle against his enemies.</p>

Exam practice

1. Explain two **beliefs** in Islam about prophets. (4 marks)

P:	E:
P:	E:

2. Explain two **ways** belief in predestination influences Muslims everyday lives. (4 marks)

P:	E:
P:	E:

3. Explain two different **teachings** in Islam about Tawhid. (6 marks)

P:	E:
P:	E:
Q: ()	

12 Mark Practice Questions:

"Ibrahim is the perfect role model for Muslims."

"Belief in angels has more impact on the life of Muslims than belief in prophethood."





"Muslims have no proof that an afterlife exists."





"For a Muslim, believing that Allah is one is the most important belief about his nature."

"Predestination cannot exist if humans have freewill."

Success Criteria:

- Write **12-mark questions** as three lengthy paragraphs - agree, disagree and opinion paragraph.
- Include points, explanations, examples and quotes.
- Link your ideas back to the question.
- Embed your quotes, in the Qur'an/Hadith it teaches, " _____ "...

<p><u>The Five Pillars, the Ten Obligatory Acts and Shahadah..</u></p> 	<p><u>Salah (Prayer)</u></p> 	<p><u>Sawm (Fasting)</u></p> 	<p><u>Zakah</u></p> 
<p><u>Sunni:</u> Five pillars of Islam: Shahadah, Salah, Zakat, Sawm and Hajj. They are the central practices and seen as the key to living a perfect Muslim life. The Shahadah: "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah." (Qur'an) It is a Muslims declaration of faith.</p> <p><u>Shia:</u> Ten obligatory Acts include the five pillars and Khums (20% tax), Jihad (struggle to maintain the faith and defend Islam), Amr-bil-Maruf (encourage others to do good), Nahi Anil Munkar (discourage others from doing bad), Tawallah (showing love for people who follow God) and Tabarra (not associating with the enemies of God). Shia Muslims add 'and Ali is the friend of God' to the Shahadah.'</p>	<p>Muslims perform wudu before prayer to be spiritually clean; men and women pray separately in a mosque with a male imam leading the prayer. Jummah prayer is held midday every Friday. The Qur'an says, "hurry towards the reminder of God and leave off your trading." (Qur'an)</p> <p>Prayers are made of several rak'ahs: set sequences of actions and recitations. "Your Lord says, 'Call on Me and I will respond to you." (Qur'an)</p> <p><u>Sunni:</u> Prays five times a day (Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib, Isa). Prostrate on the floor using a prayer mat.</p> <p><u>Shia:</u> Prays three times a day (combine both Zuhr and Asr, and Maghrib and Isa). Prostrate forehead onto a piece of clay to remember Karbala.</p>	<p>Ramadan is where Muslims do not eat, drink, smoke or have sex after sunrise and before sunset. Ramadan is the month of fasting, studying the Quran, giving to charity, and trying to please Allah to spiritually connect. It remembers the Night of Power where Angel Jibr'il revealed the Quran to Prophet Muhammad on one of the odd-numbered dates on the last 10 days of Ramadan. "The Night of Glory is better than a thousand months." (Qur'an)</p> <p>"Any one of you who is present in that month should fast." (Qur'an)</p> <p><u>Sunni:</u> Sunnis break their fast at sunset, once the sun is no longer visible, but there is still light in the sky.</p> <p><u>Shia:</u> For Shias they wait to break after it gets completely dark. Both stay up late on Laylat al Qadr, recite the Qur'an and repent, believing angels to be present on the Earth.</p>	<p>Zakah requires Muslims to give 2.5% of their savings to charity every year. Muslims believe that by giving Zakah it helps them to purify their souls, by removing selfishness and greed. "Alms are meant only for the poor, the needy..." (Qur'an)</p> <p>In addition to Zakah, Muslims are encouraged to give their money and time to charities (Sadaqah).</p> <p><u>Shia:</u> In addition to Zakah, Shias give Khums (20% of their savings), half of which goes to Shia leaders and the other half to charity.</p> <p>Zakah strengthens the ummah (Muslim community,) encourages a good attitude towards money and brings people closer to God spiritually. Zakah/zakat means that which purifies.</p>

<p><u>Hajj</u></p> 	<p><u>Jihad</u></p> 	<p><u>Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha</u></p> 	<p><u>Festival of Ashura</u></p> 
<p>Hajj is an annual pilgrimage that takes place in Makkah. Every Muslim is expected to perform Hajj once in their lifetime. Hajj remembers the actions of Prophet Ibrahim and his family such as: Hajira's search for water and Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his own son. Hajj takes place over 5 days, pilgrims travel from Makkah to Mina, Arafat, Muzdalifah and back to Makkah. Muslims need to be in a state of Ihram to perform Hajj. Pilgrims end their Hajj by sacrificing an animal to celebrate Eid-ul-Adha. "Pilgrimage to the House is a duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it." (Qur'an)</p> <p>Shia Muslims also visit the Shrine of Husayn in Iraq as an additional pilgrimage. "Obey those of you in authority." (Qur'an)</p>	<p>Jihad refers to the struggle against evil. It requires Muslims to strive to improve themselves and the societies they live in, in a way that would please God.</p> <p>Greater jihad is the inward, personal struggle to live according to the teachings of Islam e.g. waking up for fajr, avoiding temptation. "...this is My path, leading straight, so follow it, and do not follow other ways." (Qur'an)</p> <p>Lesser jihad is the outward, collective struggle to defend Islam from threat. Holy wars must follow a criterion and can never be used to justify terrorist attacks.</p>	<p>Eid-ul-Fitr: is a Muslim festival that celebrates the end of Ramadan. Muslims celebrate by performing Eid prayer, giving Zakah, exchanging gifts etc. It allows Muslims to give thanks to Allah for helping them through Ramadan, give thanks to Muhammad and for God's revelation of the Quran. "Anyone of you who is present that month should fast." (Qur'an)</p> <p>Eid-ul-Adha: festival that celebrates Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son to God and marks the end of Hajj. Muslims celebrate by performing Qurbani (slaughtering a lamb and giving it to the poor). It shows the importance of obeying God and strengthens a Muslim's faith during and after Hajj. It reminds Muslims of Ibrahim's obedience. "And who is better in faith than those who 'fully' submit themselves to Allah?... Allah chose Abraham as a close friend." (Qur'an)</p>	<p>The Day of Ashura is an important Shia festival that remembers the death of Husayn at the battle of Karbala where he and his followers were slaughtered by Yazid's army. Many Shia Muslims observe Ashura by taking part in mourning rituals like flagellation, recreating the battle scene, fasting, prayer, pilgrimage and donating blood. It reminds them of the Imamate and to "Obey those of you who are in authority." (Qur'an)</p> <p>Ashura is also observed by some Sunni Muslims, for whom the festival is known as the Day of Atonement where they also remember the day Israelites were freed from slavery in Egypt. However, for Sunni Muslims it is not as important or solemn an occasion as for Shia Muslims.</p>

Exam practice

1. Explain two different **understandings** of Jihad in Islam. (4 marks)

P:	E:
P:	E:

2. Explain two **reasons** Muslims go on Hajj. (4 marks)

P:	E:
P:	E:

3. Explain two different **teachings** about Zakat in Islam. (6 marks)

P:	E:
P:	E:
Q: ()	

12 Mark Practice Questions

"Eid al Adha is the most important festival for Muslims"

"The Shahadah is the most important pillar of Islam."

"Muslims can never lead their lives as well as Muhammad did."

"Sawm is the best way to show devotion to Allah."

"Only through prayer (salah) can Muslims truly understand God."

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- Include points, explanations, examples and quotes.
- Link your ideas back to the question.
- Embed your quotes, in the Qur'an/Hadith it teaches, " _____ " ...

