Topics	
The Bible as a library of books written in different languages and with different literary forms	
Different translations of the Bible	
The Old Testament and its importance for Catholics	
Bible (scripture) as the word of God	
Scripture and tradition	
Magisterium	
The Mass and liturgy of the word	
Prayer that makes use of scripture- Ignatian prayer	
Artistic expressions of scripture: Book of Kells	
The role of the Bible and Ten commandments in civic life	

Knowledge organiser: Year 7 Unit 2: Prophecy and promise

Key words	Revelation: The way God shows himself to humans. Catholics believe God is most clearly revealed through Jesus. Scripture: The holy book(s) of a religion; in Christianity it is the Bible. Cannon of scripture: The books accepted as sacred scripture by the Catholic Church Old Testament : The books of the first half of the Bible showing the creation of the world and God's relationship with the Israelites. New Testament: The books of the second half of the Bible which tell the story of Jesus and the establishment of the early Church. Tenakh:, The Jewish holy book. Inspiration: From the Latin 'inspirato', which means 'God-breathed'. God influenced the writers of the Bible to write what is good and true. Holy Spirit: The third person of the Trinity, who Christians believe guides and inspires people. Magisterium: From the Latin term magister, meaning teacher or master. The teaching authority of the Catholic Church, made up of the Pope and Bishops. Tradition: Also known as Apostolic Tradition. Actions and teachings from the original apostles passed on from one generation of bishops to the next. Dei Verbum: The Latin phrase for 'Word of God'; also a document from the Second Vatican Council explaining how Jesus is the Word of God. Liturgy of the word: The part of Mass where Catholics are taught God's Word from the Bible
Teacher assessed work	Written essay
Stretch and challenge	Watch this video to develop your understanding of St Paul's letters: Pauline Letters How do Scripture, Tradition, and reason work together to help the Catholic Church address contemporary issues and stay close to her mission? The History of the Church in 5 Moments Develop your understanding of the Magisterium: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2uV3gHSbUwY Read the following paragraphs direct from the CCC which explain the relationship between scripture, tradition and the magisterium.

The Bible	**How is God's message revealed to Catholics?**			**How is scripture used in by Catholics today in worship/daily life?**
	Scripture	**Tradition**	**Magisterium**	
The Bible is like a library of books as it is made up of many smaller books. It has around 40 different authors, with their own backgrounds and literary forms. The Tanakh (the Jewish Bible) and the Old Testament share many of the same books, however Jews and Christians arrange and interpret them differently. The old Testament is important for Catholics because it contains the beginning of God's revelation which unfolds his plan for humanity. It contains covenants and prophecies which Jesus fulfilled in the Ne Testament. Catholics believe the Bible's writers were inspired by the Holy Spirit, so the true author of the Bible is God. The Bible is read in translation, which means that it is not usually read today in the original languages it was written in (Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek), as most people do not speak these languages now. Different translations can have implications for how we read ad understand the text.	**The Bible is also known as sacred scripture. Christians believe it is how God reveals information that will aid humanity's salvation.** -Together, the Old Testament and New Testament explain the history of salvation. -The Old Testament reveals prophecies about Jesus and key information about God's plan for salvation. -In the New Testament, the prophecies and promises in the Old Testament are fulfilled through Jesus. -The Catechism teaches that the Old Testament has 'intrinsic value', meaning that it is essential and valuable in its own right. - Catholics believe scripture is without error, which means that through it God speaks to humans and gives them key messages about salvation	**Dei Verbum 9 teaches that sacred tradition is just as important to Catholics as sacred scripture. Both are seen as the Word of God.** -Tradition comes from the words and actions of the apostles, who were given the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. This gave them authority to teach the faith. -Some of these teachings were written down, but many were passed on through word through generations. -Tradition is alive, therefore as the Church grows and changes, so does tradition. it reflects the belief that Jesus is continually present in the Church and therefore it is the true word of God. -Tradition has developed teachings on the sanctity of life, the sacraments, the Creeds and the Mass.	**The magisterium is the teaching authority of the Catholic Church, which has been given to the Pope and the bishops so they can faithfully and authoritatively teach Catholics how to follow the Word of God**. -The authority was given to St Peter and the apostles who founded the early Church and started sacred tradition. -This authority is passed down to every Pope and the bishops, who use it to teach the Word of God. -The magisterium has the authority to interpret scripture and tradition, which enables Catholics to have a stronger relationship with God and the Church.	The Catholic Church uses scripture as the foundation of Mass. In the **Liturgy of the Word**, Catholics hear Bible readings that help them to feel closer to God and to understand what God expects of them. Catholics use scripture in prayer, for example **Ignatian prayer.** In **Ignatian prayer,** the Gospels are used to help stimulate the believer's imagination through imagining scenes from the Gospel stories and allowing them to be present right now. Through the act of contemplation in Ignatian prayer, the Holy Spirit makes present a mystery of Jesus' life in a way that is meaningful for the believer now/in the present.