Knowledge organiser: Year 9 unit 4- Desert to Garden

Topics	
What was the temple in Jerusalem? What was Herod's temple?	
Who was the High Priest? The Day of Atonement	
The New Covenant	
The Mystery of Redemption	
Jesus as the Lamb of God	
What is capital punishment? How does it link to redemption?	
What is peaceful resistance? Can peaceful resistance ever be effective?	
Assessment	

Key words	**Sinai covenant**- the covenant established between God and the Israelites on Mount Sinai **Temple**- the Jewish building for religious worship **Sanctuary**- a place of great holiness **Holy of holies**- the most sacred part of the Temple, which originally housed the Ark of the Covenant **Day of atonement**- a solemn day of repentance and fasting for Jews, also known as Yom Kippur **High Priest**- the chief priest of the Jewish religion before the destruction of the sacred temple **Mystery of Redemption**- the truth of how God redeems humanity through Jesus' sacrifice, which can never be fully understood **Grace**- a gift of love freely given by God to humankind **Redemption**- in the Old Testament, the act of saving a person from sin or suffering, or clearing a debt; in the New Testament the belief that Jesus paid a ransom to free humans from sin by dying on the cross **Atonement**- the act of making amends for sins or wrongdoing **Salvation**- the process of being saved from sin and returning to God through God's grace **Reparation**- the act of making right a wrong by helping to repair something and restoring it to its original condition **Sanctification**- the act of making holy
Teacher assessed pieces of work	Essay
Stretch and challenge	Research examples of when the death penalty has not been an effective form of justice. For example, instances on wrongful conviction

What was the temple and how does it link to Jesus' sacrifice?	**What is the New Covenant and why is it important for Christians today?**	**What are modern ethical issues that make us reflect on redemption?**
- The Temple was the central place of worship in Judaism in ancient Israel - In Exodus, God commands Moses to make a sanctuary so that God could dwell among the Jewish people. This was originally created to travel with them, and the most previous part was the Ark of the Covenant, in which the commandments God had given would be carried. King Solomon had the first Temple built to replace the tabernacle - The Ark of the Covenant was placed in a room called the Holy of Holies. It was a centre for sacrifice made to God by the people and used for worship - Later, a second temple was built on the same site and over time it was developed - The Day of Atonement is the holiest festival in Judaism and focuses on forgiveness of sins. The High priest would do tasks such as making animal sacrifices - These rituals were part of the Old Covenant, but Jesus brings a New Covenant and a new way to salvation through him	- The covenants of the OT with Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses and David are important events in the story of God's relationship with us. Jesus taught that he had come to 'fulfil' the old Law. - By dying, he ended the need for any other blood sacrifices and his resurrection showed that all sacrifices had been achieve sin had been forgiven and salvation mad possible - For this reason, Jesus is called the New and Everlasting Covenant. Lambs were used in animal sacrifice in ancient Judaism. Describing Jesus as the Lamb of God reflects that he was a perfect and pure sacrifice. - This redemption can be understood in many ways- as an expression of God's grace, as buying back or paying the price of sin, as atonement, as salvation, reparation, and sanctification	- Catholics uphold the need for punishment and believe that when people have done wrong they should be held accountable for their actions - However, the Catholic Church states that punishments should be just and proportional to the seriousness of the crime. Both inadequate and excessive punishment are inconsistent with justice - Pope St John Paul II and Pope Francis have spoken out against capital punishment, affirming the sanctity of life and inherent dignity of all humans - Punishment should focus on rehabilitation and reintegration - During protest, peaceful resistance can be an effective way to bring about change