Knowledge organiser: Year 7 Unit 5: To the ends of the earth

Topics	
Catholic beliefs about the holy Spirit	
The role of the Holy Spirit in Luke's Gospel	
Acts of the apostles-Pentecost	
Pentecost depicted in art	
The Church	
The sacrament of confirmation	
The gifts and fruits of the Holy Spirit	
Spirit led charismatic movements	

Key words	**Holy Spirit-** The third person of the trinity who Christians believe inspires people. The Holy Spirit is the third person of the trinity and is fully God. **Pentecost:** A Christian festival celebrating when the Holy Spirit came to the apostles; it is regarded as the birth of the Church **Ruah:** The Hebrew word for 'breath or wind'. It also means spirit. **People of God:** One of the names of the Church, emphasising the whole community of believers, united by their belief in God as the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. **Body of Christ:** One of the names of the Church, emphasising the community of all those who are members of Christ's body through Baptism, with Jesus as their head, working together like one body **Temple of the Holy Spirit;** One of the names of the Church emphasizing the community of all those who are led by God's spirit in their lives, given to them through the sacraments **Confirmation:** The sacrament of initiation that completes Baptism and strengthens a person faith. Through confirmation we are sealed with the Holy Spirit and become a full/mature member of the Church. **Fruits of the Spirit**: The behaviours and attitudes that are show by a person who is filled with the Holy Spirit, such as love, joy and kindness.
Teacher assessed work	Written Essay
Stretch and challenge	**Read the following paragraphs from the Catechism of the Catholic Church** • CCC 685 & 692: Believing in the Holy Spirit & The Paraclete. • CCC 1285 & 1831: The Sacrament of Confirmation & Gifts of the Holy Spirit. • CCC 1832: The 12 Fruits of the Holy Spirit. **Read Lumen Gentium (Dogmatic Constitution on the Church) on the official Vatican webist to analyse Chapter 1, Section 7 on the *Body of Christ*.** Explore the official website for the CELEBRATE Festival to research modern Catholic Charismatic family events and community initiatives in England and Wales. Why the Holy Spirit Isn't Just a "Force"- Watch the Bible project video on the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit is the third Person of the Holy Trinity (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit).

We (Catholics) profess belief in the Holy Spirit through the Nicene Creed recited at Mass.
"I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son, who with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified, who has spoken through the prophets."

- "The Lord" – The Holy Spirit is fully God, equal in dignity and power to God the Father and God the Son (Jesus).
- We believe that the Holy Spirit, along with the Father and Son are fully God.
  The Nicene creed professed belief that the Holy Spirit is adored and glorified along with the Father and Son
- "The Giver of Life" – The Holy Spirit gives spiritual life through Baptism and brings God's creation to life.
- "Spoken through the Prophets" – Long before Pentecost, the Holy Spirit inspired Old Testament prophets (like Isaiah and Jeremiah) to share God's message.
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Symbols of the Holy Spirit;

- **Water:** Spiritual rebirth in Baptism.
- **Fire & Wind:** Energy, power, and transformation.
- **Dove:** Peace and the presence of God.
- **Anointing / Seal:** Spiritual mark and dedication to God.
- **Cloud & Light:** Hidden yet revealed glory of God.
- **Hand / Finger:** God's active work written on believers' hearts.

Luke's Gospel

Luke's Gospel is often referred to as the 'Gospel of the Holy Spirit'.

The author is believed to be Luke, a Gentile Christian, physician, and travelling companion of St. Paul.
Modern scholarship agrees the author was a highly educated, Gentile-Christian writer fluent in refined Greek.

The author writes as a historian and theologian, gathering eyewitness accounts and oral traditions to compose an orderly, structured narrative.

Luke presents the Holy Spirit as an active person in Jesus' life and mission—from His conception in Mary's womb to His baptism, His teaching, and His resurrection.

Luke's Gospel focuses heavily on salvation being open to all people—Jew and Gentile alike. His Gospel gives distinct priority to outcasts, the poor, women, tax collectors, and sinners.

In Luke 4:18–19, Jesus explicitly states that the Holy Spirit was given to Him to "bring good news to the poor" and reach out to outcasts.

Acts of the apostles-Pentecost

Biblical scholars widely agree that Luke's Gospel and Acts were written by the same author
It is often called *Luke-Acts*- to show the continuation of God's plan from Israel to Jesus, and ultimately to the universal Church.

- Both books share identical Greek vocabulary, writing styles, and theological themes.
- Luke's Gospel ends with Jesus promising the Holy Spirit in Jerusalem, and Acts immediately picks up at that exact moment in Jerusalem.

Pentecost

- In acts chapter 2, the Holy Spirit came to the Apostles like a rushing wind with tongues of fire, empowering them to preach in different languages.
- Pentecost is recognized as the birth of the Church. It inspired the Apostles to preach beyond Jerusalem to Gentiles (non-Jews).
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Artistic expressions of Pentecost

Pentecost is interpreted differently across cultures to show its global relevance:

- **Jesus Mafa:** Highlights the story within an African context.
- **Adao Watanabe:** Uses Japanese stencil art and distinct line work.
- **He Qi:** Employs colourful, modern Chinese imagery to represent divine light.

The Church

The Church grew from a small flock- Jesus and his 12 disciples- to a universal, worldwide Church guided by the Holy Spirit.
Jesus sent his Holy Spirit to work throughout the worldwide Church and guide it to holiness.

Different titles to describe the Church
The People of God: The Church is the community of believers called together across the world.
The Body of Christ: The Church is the physical presence of Christ on earth today, where each member plays a unique role.
The Temple of the Holy Spirit: The understanding that the Holy Spirit lives within the Church community and individual believers. It helps the Church to grow and guides it to holiness

Through Sacraments like Baptism and Confirmation, the Holy Spirit gives spiritual gifts, virtues, and fruits to every believer so they can carry out God's work.

The Spirit inspires Catholics to actively care for the poor, stand up for justice, and carry the Gospel message out into the world.

Modern Catholic movements (such as *Celebrate*) and local parish projects show how the Spirit empowers Christians to live out their faith through active service, worship, and community outreach.

Confirmation

-Confirmation is one of the three Sacraments of Christian Initiation (along with Baptism and the Eucharist).
-It completes and strengthens the grace first received at Baptism, sealing the believer with the gift of the Holy Spirit.
-It marks the candidate taking personal responsibility for their faith and becoming a fully mature member of the Catholic Church.

Confirmation was instituted by Jesus- He promised to send the Holy Spirit as an Advocate and Helper to His followers in the Gospels.
It also traces its origins directly back to **Pentecost** , when the Holy Spirit descended upon the Apostles, empowering them to witness to Christ

Candidates receive the **7 Gifts of the Holy Spirit** (Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Piety, and Fear of the Lord) to guide their choices.

The **Fruits of the Holy Spirit** are the **good qualities, habits, and attitudes** that grow in a person's life when they let the Holy Spirit guide them . The CATHOLIC Church teaches there are 12: "charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control, chastity."