CHAPTER 1:

CREATION AND COVENANT

Knowledge organiser

Key vocabulary	
the Fall	The story in Genesis 3 when humans commit the first sin and fall away from God's grace.
original sin	The state of sin in which all humans are born, meaning they inherit the consequences of Adam and Eve's first sin.
concupiscence	The natural temptation to sin that all humans have, following the Fall.
Sinai covenant	The covenant Moses made with God at Mount Sinai, and when he was given the Ten Commandments as part of the Law.
the Decalogue	The ten 'words' or sayings of God that guided the Jewish people to live as God wanted; also called the Ten Commandments.
freedom	The power or right a person has to act, speak or think as they want; being able to choose their own destiny, independent of influence from anyone or anything else.
responsibility	Having control or power over something, which leads to a duty or moral obligation to behave correctly.
conscience	An intuitive knowledge of right and wrong, which leads to an instinctive desire to do right and to avoid wrong.
baptism	The Sacrament of Initiation that welcomes new members into the Catholic Church and washes a person clean of the original sin all humans inherit following the first sin by Adam and Eve.

OPTIONS	
Ethical	Christians believe it is important to show love of neighbour , which Jesus taught is the greatest commandment and which he illustrated through the story of The Good Samaritan . Pope Francis' encyclical <i>Fratelli Tutti</i> also reminds Christians that all people are connected to each other just like a family.
Artistic expression	Artists have depicted the moment of Moses receiving the Ten Commandments because it is such an important part of the Christian faith. David Courlander's Moses Delivering His Ten Commandments shows Moses coming down from the mountain holding two stone tablets, surrounded by the Jewish people. The icon Moses Receiving the Law shows Moses receiving the commandments from God at the top of Mount Sinai.
Lived religion	Conscientious objectors do not participate in certain actions or processes because of their personal beliefs. Sophie Scholl refused to participate in the activities of the Nazi Party and, through the White Rose movement, spoke out against the Nazi regime.

The Fall and human sin

The story of the Fall in Genesis 3 helps Christians to understand why there is sin in the world.

- God gives humans the freedom to choose between right and wrong. In the story of the Fall, Adam and Eve use this free will to disobey God and commit sin.
- When Adam and Eve sin, they **spoil their relationship** with God, with each other and with nature.
- Catholics believe all humans are marked with original sin from Adam and Eve's sin. This means humans are more tempted to sin.
- Catholics believe that the story of the Fall is figurative: it uses metaphors to explain why we have sin in the world.
- The story of the Fall emphasises God's goodness:
 God shows people how to avoid sin and promises that evil will be overcome.

Sin

Christians believe a sin is an act against the will of God or when someone goes against what their conscience tells them is right.

- Personal sin is the sin we have chosen to do ourselves.
- Original sin is the state that all humans are born into, inheriting the consequences of Adam and Eve's sin.



Covenants and God's commands

Covenants are **agreements between two or more people**. God made covenants with humanity.

- In the **Sinai covenant**, **God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses**. These commandments **teach humans how to love God and others**.
- Jesus taught humans that the greatest commandment is to love God with all your heart, soul and mind, and to love your neighbour as yourself.
- By keeping God's commands, Christians express their love for God and stay committed to the covenant.



Conscience

Catholics believe that conscience is **God's law written on their heart**, and that God guides people through their conscience to **do good and avoid evil**.

Catholics believe that:

- People have an **intuitive knowledge of right and wrong** because they are created *imago Dei*.
- They need to **inform their conscience** (for example by reading the Bible and praying) so that they grow in faith and keep God's word at the centre of their lives.
- They should always **obey their conscience**, but it must be well informed.

Baptism

- Baptism is a Sacrament of Initiation that welcomes a person into the Church.
- Baptism cleanses a person of their original sin and personal sins.
- The idea of **water washing away sin** is found in Numbers in the Old Testament.
- In the New Testament, John the Baptist baptised Jesus and others.
 Jesus then instructed his disciples to baptise all new Christians.



- Most Catholics are baptised as babies or young children (infant baptism).
- **St Augustine** taught that infant baptism is important to ensure that a person is **cleansed of original sin** and able to live a Christian life as soon as possible.
- Some Christians believe that baptism should only be celebrated by people who are old enough to decide to be baptised (**believers' baptism**).
- They say that Jesus himself was baptised as an adult, and that the promises made in baptism are
 personal and life-changing, so people should be old enough to understand how important they are.