



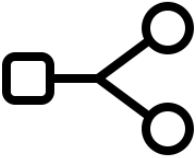




Year 8 Summer 1 – History of Christianity

Task: Using the knowledge organiser and your notes to help you, create a timeline of events from 62CE (St Paul) to the modern day, 2022, (Pope Francis).

<p>Week 1 The Start of Christianity</p> 	<i>Who was Paul?</i>	A missionary who spread the Christian message throughout the Roman Empire in the years after Jesus' death.
	<i>What were Paul's missionary journeys like?</i>	He was beaten, put in prison several times, faced danger on his journeys, was hungry and had no shelter.
	<i>What was the Council of Jerusalem?</i>	It was agreed that Jesus died for all people, including Gentiles. Therefore, non-Jewish people didn't have to follow Jewish rules.
	<i>How did Christianity split from Judaism?</i>	The decision to allow non-Jews to follow Jesus' teachings meant that His followers were no longer a group within Judaism. A new religion had begun as they believed Jesus was the Christ.
<p>Week 2 Persecution</p> 	<i>What happened in 64 CE?</i>	There was a huge fire that broke out in the city of Rome.
	<i>How did Nero treat Christians?</i>	Nero blamed Christians for the fire. He gave orders they should be put to death. Some were set on fire or eaten by wild dogs or lions in arenas.
	<i>What did others think of this?</i>	Many people knew that Christians weren't to blame but they didn't mind them being persecuted. They did not understand their practices and didn't want to upset/anger their Roman gods.
	<i>What is a martyr?</i>	Someone who died for their beliefs. This helped publicise Christianity and it continued to spread.
<p>Week 3 Constantine</p> 	<i>How did Constantine convert to Christianity?</i>	In 312 CE, Constantine's mother was a Christian so he decided to pray to her God for victory in battle. He looked up and saw a bright cross and so his army carried one. His men won and Constantine converted.
	<i>What was the Edict of Milan?</i>	In 313 CE Constantine passed the Edict of Milan which made Christianity legal and allowed Christians to worship freely. They were now offered good jobs and were free from some taxes.
	<i>What was the Arian controversy?</i>	Arius claimed that as God had created Jesus, Jesus must be a lesser being than God. Constantine was worried these ideas would split the Christian Church.
	<i>What was decided at the Council of Nicea?</i>	In 325 CE, bishops met at Nicea and said that Arius' ideas were a heresy. They wrote a creed outlining that Jesus is 'true God' and 'of one substance with the Father'.
<p>Week 4 The Bible</p> 	<i>How is the Bible made up?</i>	In most Bibles, there are 66 books arranged into two sections: 39 in the Old Testament and 27 in the New Testament.
	<i>How was the Bible put together?</i>	The Church agreed on which religious writings would be in the Bible by the end of the 4 th century.
	<i>What are the Gospels?</i>	The Gospels are the four books in the Bible written about Jesus' life and teachings. These were written about 60-70 years after his death.
	<i>Are the Gospels reliable?</i>	Matthew, Mark and Luke contain similar content. Matthew and Luke used Mark when writing their own accounts. Many argue that this means the Gospels aren't reliable as they rely on a small amount of material.
<p>Week 5 The Great Schism</p>	<i>Why is the Bishop of Rome important?</i>	Rome was the most important city of the Empire so the Bishop of Rome was effectively in charge of the whole Church. In 440 CE, the Bishop of Rome at the time, Leo, claimed that Jesus made his disciple Peter the first Bishop and that the authority was passed on.
	<i>What happened in 1054?</i>	The people in the East were not happy being controlled by the Bishop of Rome. They were also not happy with the West changing the wording of the Nicene Creed without consulting them.

	<p><i>What is the Great Schism?</i></p>	<p>The Churches split. The Church in the East became the Eastern Orthodox denomination and were free from the interference of the Bishop of Rome (called the Pope today) in the West. The Church in the West became the Catholic denomination.</p>
<p>Week 6 The Reformation</p> 	<p><i>Who was Martin Luther?</i></p>	<p>A German monk who believed that the Catholic Church had strayed from Biblical teachings.</p>
	<p><i>What was Luther unhappy about?</i></p>	<p>In 1517 Luther nailed a list of 95 theses (complaints) to the door of the church in Wittenberg. He thought the sale of indulgences was wrong and that the Bible had more authority than the Pope.</p>
	<p><i>Who are Protestants?</i></p>	<p>Luther's ideas spread and new churches were built based on his teachings. They became known as Protestants.</p>
<p>Week 7 The Pope</p> 	<p><i>Who is the Pope?</i></p>	<p>The current Pope, Francis (real name Jorge Bergoglio), is from Argentina. He lives in Vatican City in Rome.</p>
	<p><i>How is the Pope elected?</i></p>	<p>A meeting of cardinals come together to discuss who will be the next Pope in secret. After each round of voting, black smoke from the chimney of the Sistine Chapel is given off until a Pope is decided and then the smoke is turned white.</p>
	<p><i>What is Pope Francis like?</i></p>	<p>He is a Jesuit, meaning he lives a simple life fighting for social justice. He is inclusive as he accepts women, Muslims and prisoners in God's message.</p>