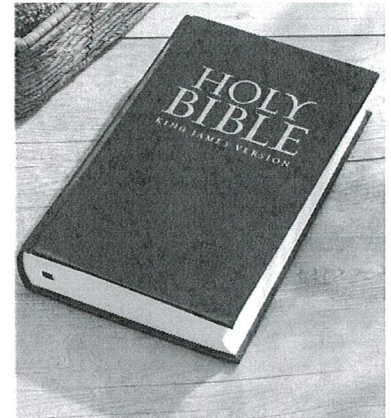


## Year 8 RS - Jesus

In *Jesus: The Evidence*, A.N. Wilson explores what we know about the life of Jesus and how much of his story might have changed over time. Wilson looks at the Bible, especially the Gospels, to see how much evidence there is for what we believe about Jesus. He explains that while Jesus likely lived and taught in 1st-century Palestine, many parts of the stories about him might come from the beliefs of his followers rather than from hard facts.



Wilson's first point is about the Gospels, which are the main sources of Jesus' life story in the Bible (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John). These books were written decades after Jesus died, by people who hadn't met him personally. Wilson suggests that because these writers weren't eyewitnesses, they might have heard different versions of Jesus' story, and some parts may have been changed to help spread the new Christian religion. For example, the Gospels don't always agree on details: the story of Jesus' birth is told differently in Matthew and Luke, and some events are included in one Gospel but not the others. This makes Wilson think that parts of Jesus' story might be symbolic rather than exact history.

Wilson also talks about Paul, an early Christian leader who wrote many letters that are in the New Testament. Paul never met Jesus in person but had a big influence on how people thought about him. Paul's letters focus a lot on Jesus' death and resurrection, and on Jesus as the Son of God, rather than on what Jesus taught during his life. Wilson believes that Paul helped shape Christianity by focusing on ideas like salvation and sin, which weren't necessarily the main focus of Jesus' own teachings. This means that the Christian beliefs we know today may be partly based on Paul's ideas rather than only on Jesus' words.

One of the biggest questions Wilson explores is about the resurrection, which is central to Christian belief. The Gospels say that Jesus came back to life after he was crucified, but Wilson points out that the accounts of the resurrection are all a bit different. For example, each Gospel describes different people seeing Jesus after his death and in different places. Wilson thinks these differences might show that the resurrection stories were added to support the new Christian belief that Jesus was divine.

Finally, Wilson compares Jesus' story to other religious traditions from the ancient world. He notes that some older religions also had stories of gods who were born in special ways, performed miracles, and rose from the dead. This makes him wonder if the people who followed Jesus added similar ideas to his story over time to make it more powerful.

Overall, Wilson's book doesn't deny that Jesus was a real person, but it asks people to think about how his story was shaped by the beliefs of his followers. He suggests that the Jesus worshipped today may be a mix of historical facts and later interpretations. For young readers, *Jesus: The Evidence* encourages thinking critically about how stories can change over time and how different people can have different perspectives on the same events.

**Home Learning - Read and use the information to answer the questions below. You will be tested on these in the next lesson.**

**Write in full sentences:**

1. What is A.N. Wilson's main goal in *Jesus: The Evidence*?
2. Why does Wilson question the accuracy of the Gospels?
3. How do the Gospels differ in their stories of Jesus' life?
4. Who was Paul, and why is he important in Wilson's argument?
5. What part of Jesus' life does Paul focus on most in his letters?
6. What does Wilson suggest about the resurrection stories in the Gospels?
7. Why does Wilson compare Jesus' story to older religious myths?
8. Does Wilson deny that Jesus was a real person?
9. How does Wilson think Jesus' story changed over time?
10. What does Wilson's book encourage readers, especially young ones, to consider?

Name:

Class:

**Task:** In DT, New and emerging technologies have a huge impact on manufacturing systems. All products are created through a series of systems. Read the following information and answer the questions below.

## Low and Emerging Technologies

These can be split into 3 headings

**INPUT** – All materials, tools and equipment needed to make the product.

**PROCESS** – All the work needed to make the product, measurements, cutting, joining.

**OUTPUT** – The end product.

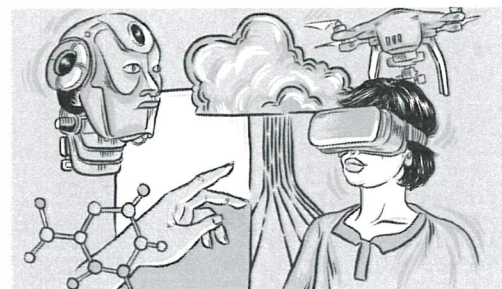
Over the years manufacturing processes have developed to be quicker and more cost effective and more recently, better for the environment. Automation has made jobs previously done by humans quicker and more complex.

Advantages:

- Robots can work quicker than humans and therefore cost less money.
- Robots can do tasks too dangerous for humans.
- A robot can be more accurate and consistent when doing the same task repeatedly.

Disadvantages:

- Mechanisation is expensive; the initial cost of robots is high.
- Humans can make decisions and solve problems.
- Fewer jobs for humans can have an effect on the local economy.



Examples of automation through new technology:

- Computer Aided Design and Manufacture enables really accurate work to be produced.
- Computerised stock control can automatically find, deliver and reorder materials as they are needed. Materials coming in and out of a factory can be tagged or bar coded to allow stock control to be really accurate and stop loss and wastage.
- Communication systems can allow people and machines to communicate instantly around the world. The use of smart phone and tablet has enabled contact between all layers of the manufacturing sector for constant communication.

Manufacturing to maximise efficiency:

**FMS** (Flexible manufacturing systems) are factories where a series of machines can be put together to make a product. Automated systems deliver and process each step from input to output. Although this system is expensive it is fairly easy to reconfigure each time a new product is produced.

**JIT** (Just in time) is a form of manufacturing known as Lean Manufacturing. It minimises the amount of resources used by cutting down on waste, storage and materials. Materials are ordered as they're needed rather than expensive storage and having money tied up in materials that aren't then used.

We are all consumers and we are encouraged to like owning 'stuff,' whether it's the latest phone, a takeaway meal or the new trainers we are told we should be able to have it now.

## Market Pull / Technology Push

**Market Pull** is the design and manufacture of products which satisfy a need in the market and consumer demand. This might be from the influence of a celebrity or a sports person on the clothes you choose.

**Technology push** (sometimes called Market Push) is what designers and manufacturers can provide which can inspire a new product or improve an old one. A great example of this is a mobile phone. Things that make a product more desirable would be to improve its function, the way it looks or make it cheaper.

## Consumerism

As consumers we are unwittingly influenced by fashion, celebrity and marketing. With the growing use of social media entrepreneurs are taking advantage of this way of advertising to start new businesses:

**Virtual marketing** – popup advertising, spam emails and virtual retailing are all ways of selling you products without you setting foot in a shop.

**Crowdfunding** - people are encouraged to invest in the development of products or services which they think are a good idea to help it be produced. They receive a percentage of the profits if it is successful.

**Cooperatives** - are groups of people who share their investment and develop products together, they can share profits (and losses) when it goes into production.

This sort of innovation is making a change in our spending habits. Where once we would go to shops in towns we can now buy virtually anything online. This has affected the amount of shops on our high streets and the number of jobs available to us. Not having to pay the overheads of shops and staff saves company's money.

The development of new ideas in our consumer society means that we have never before had the choice and availability of new products and this is having an impact on all parts of society:

- Products specifically made for the old or disabled – such as mobile phones with large numbers.
- Products to help the developing world become more affordable – water filters and pumps.
- More availability of products for specific groups – vegetarian food, clothing adapted for religious groups.
- Respect for consumers political, religious and cultural beliefs has meant more availability of products from fashion to food which may encourage some people and discourage others.

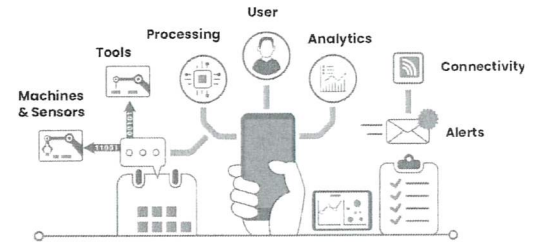
## Environmental footprint

How far has your product travelled?

Does the company do anything to offset its emissions like plant trees or put filter systems in place? (Different rules apply to different countries regarding what it can put into the atmosphere and help combat global warming).

Ethical issues are becoming more and more important to us – the consumer. We are becoming more likely to ask whether the products we're buying are harming the environment or unfairly treating people. Fair trade is a principle where everyone in the chain or manufacturing is offered fair wages and good working conditions:

- Farmers are paid a fair price for the raw materials.
- Factory workers are paid a living wage.
- Workers conditions are monitored and kept safe.
- Use of safety equipment like goggles and guards is encouraged.
- Toxic chemicals which could harm staff are changed.
- The use of sweat shops and child labour is banned.



Examples to bring up in your exam:

- Dyson have developed a vacuum cleaner which has interchangeable parts which are easy to repair.
- Fair trade fabrics are used in many high street stores. Particular cotton products.
- The use of fake fur is much more common than real fur due to consumer pressure to stop killing animals.
- More factories are being built in this country as it becomes cost effective to make products locally and transport them less distance than transporting them from Asia.

## Fad Products

We are probably all a little guilty of loving fad products. They are introduced to the market and sell rapidly for a short period of time. (Think fidget spinners, loom band and virtual pets!) Fads have a rapid rise in sales followed by a small time period of development and improvement and then a rapid fall in sales. An entrepreneur spotting a product at the beginning of a fad can make a fortune very quickly.

We live in a time of rapid change and consumerism. Changes in technology mean that products are adapting and improving all the time and people generally want to very latest version. Resources on our planet are not never ending (infinite) and eventually they will run out (finite) unless we develop better ways of sustaining them.

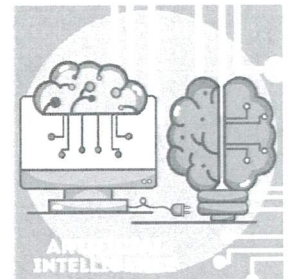
No products are expected to last forever and become obsolete quicker than others. Toothbrushes, for example, are disposable this is called planned obsolescence. Mobile phone and fashion are expected to become obsolete but could be designed to last and have less impact on the environment.

Consumers can be encouraged to help the environment by:

- Buying fewer products.
- Mending your existing products and recycling where possible.
- Being aware of the environmental footprint of your product and choosing the least damaging.

Factories can be encouraged to help the environment by:

- Improving energy ratings of their products and their manufacturing techniques.
- Avoid using chemicals which are bad for the environment eg. CFC's going into the atmosphere or polluting dyes going into the water harming wildlife.
- Avoid wasting materials.
- Make products that can be recycled.
- Design products with easy to change spare parts to discourage waste.



## INPUT

Q1: What is the role of Computerised stock control in manufacturing?

Q2: Why is the initial cost of robots considered a disadvantage in automation?

## PROCESS

Q3: How has automation impacted the manufacturing process?

Q4: What is Flexible Manufacturing Systems (FMS) and how does it work?

Q5: What are the benefits of Just in Time (JIT) manufacturing?

## OUTPUT

Q6: How does automation affect the local economy?

Q7: What is Market Pull in product design and manufacture?

Q8: What are some ethical considerations that consumers are increasingly concerned about?

## IMPACT

Q9: How does consumerism influence the availability and development of new products?

Q10: How can factories reduce their environmental footprint?