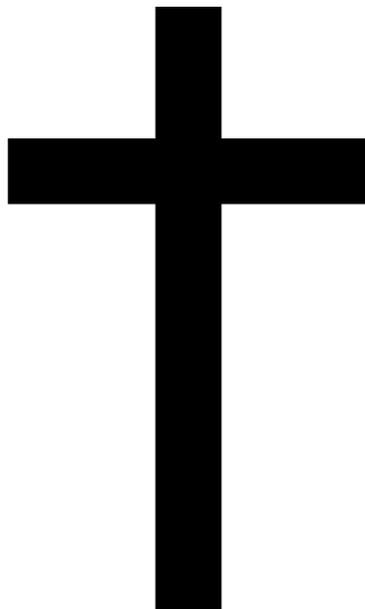
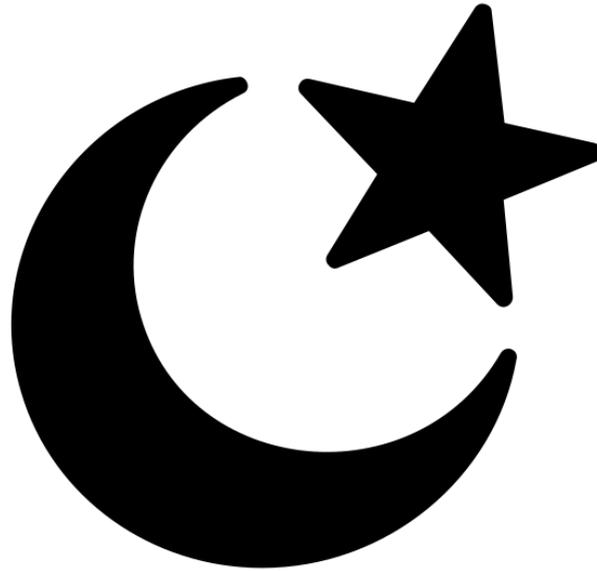


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YEAR TEN – 2022 – ARK ALEXANDRA ACADEMY  
RELIGIOUS STUDIES REVISION GUIDE



## INTRODUCTION

Hello Year Ten! This is a revision guide made just for you!

As a department we have looked at the advice that the AQA exam board has given and put together this guide to help you focus your revision on the topics that will be coming up in your exam. To this end, every topic that will be on your exam is listed in the 'Knowledge Check List' below.

We hope that you will find this guide a useful addition to your revision for your Religious Studies Exams.

## HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This guide **is not** a 'quick fix' for your revision for the exams. As such you should make sure that you are revising using other resources that we have given you in addition to this guide.

This guide **is** a good place to keep track of what you have revised and what you have not revised. It is also a good summary of **key information** and **key terms** that you will need to know for your exam. We have also provided some **religious teachings** for each topic that you will need for the extended writing questions. There are plenty of **practice questions** that you can complete. We encourage you to practice as many as possible and to self-mark using the exam advice at the back of the guide.

We highly recommend that you aim for a minimum of thirty minutes revision everyday between now and your exams so that you can be proud of your results when they are published.

## GOOD LUCK!

The Ark Alexandra Academy Religious Studies Department

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# KNOWLEDGE CHECK LIST

## CHRISTIANITY

### BELIEFS

Topic	Revised Once	Revised Twice
The Nature of God		
God as Omnipotent, Loving and Just		
The Oneness of God and the Trinity		
Different Christian Beliefs about Creation		
The Resurrection and Ascension		
Resurrection and Life After Death		
The Afterlife and Judgement		
Heaven and Hell		
Sin and Salvation		
The Role of Christ in Salvation		

### PRACTICES

Topic	Revised Once	Revised Twice
Worship		
Prayer		
Baptism		
Christian Festivals		
The Place of Mission and Evangelism		
Church Growth		
The Importance of the Worldwide Church		
Christian Persecution		

## ISLAM

### BELIEFS

Topic	Revised Once	Revised Twice
The Oneness of God and the Supremacy of God's Will		
The Nature of God		
Angels		
Prophethood and Adam		
Ibrahim		
Muhammad and the Imamate		
The Holy Books in Islam		

### PRACTICES

Topic	Revised Once	Revised Twice
The Five Pillars, The Ten Obligatory Acts and the Shahadah		
Salah - 'What'		
Salah - 'Where, When, Why'		
Zakah		
Hajj - Origins		
Hajj - Practice		
Jihad		
Id-ul-Fitr & Id-ul-Adha		
Festival of Ashura		

## THEMES

### THEME A – RELATIONSHIPS AND FAMILIES

Topic	Revised Once	Revised Twice
Human Sexuality		
Sexual Relationships Before and Outside Marriage		
Contraception and Family Planning		
Marriage		
Divorce and Remarriage		
The Nature of Families		
The Purpose of Families		
Religious Attitudes to Gender Equality		

### THEME B – RELIGION AND LIFE

Topic	Revised Once	Revised Twice
The Origins of the Universe		
The Value of the World		
The Use and Abuse of the Environment & Pollution		
The Use and Abuse of the Animals		
The Origins of Human Life		
Abortion		
Euthanasia		
Death and the Afterlife		

### THEME D – RELIGION, PEACE AND CONFLICT

Topic	Revised Once	Revised Twice
Introduction to Religion, Peace and Conflict		
Violence, Violent Protest and Terrorism		
Reasons for War		
Nuclear War and Weapons of Mass Destruction		
The Just War		
Holy War and Religion as a Cause of Violence		
Pacifism and Peace-making		
Religious Responses to Victims of War		

### THEME F – RELIGION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Topic	Revised Once	Revised Twice
Social Justice and Human Rights		
Prejudice and Discrimination		
Religious Freedom		
Prejudice and Discrimination - Race		
The Status and Roles of Women		
Teachings about Wealth		
Exploitation of the Poor		
Giving Money to the Poor		

# CHRISTIANITY: BELIEFS

## THE NATURE OF GOD

### Key Information

- Christianity is a **monotheistic** religion.
  - o God is **Creator**. He created the universe.
  - o God is **Sustainer**. He continues to keep the universe existing.
  - o People can have a **relationship** with God through Jesus and prayer.
  - o God is **non-gendered**.
  - o God is worthy of **worship**.
- There are three main **denominations** of Christianity in the UK.
  - o Roman Catholicism
  - o Protestantism
  - o Orthodoxy

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Monotheism</b>	The belief in only one God.
<b>Denomination</b>	A distinct group within the Christian Religion, with its own organisation and traditions.
<b>Holy</b>	Something separate from everything else and deserving of worship.
<b>Catholic</b>	A denomination based in Rome and led by the Pope.
<b>Orthodox</b>	A denomination mainly based in Eastern Europe.
<b>Protestant</b>	A denomination that emerged from Christians who disagreed with Catholicism. They have a greater focus on the authority of the Bible.
<b>God</b>	The Supreme Being.

### Religious Teachings

*'We believe in one God' – The Nicene Creed*

*'God is Spirit' – John 4:24*

### Practice Questions

1. Name two denominations of Christianity. (2)

2. Explain two beliefs about God in Christianity. Refer to religious teachings in your answer.  
(5)

## GOD AS OMNIPOTENT, LOVING AND JUST

### Key Information

- Christians believe that God has the following attributes:
  - Omnipotent
  - Omniscient
  - Omnibenevolent
  - Just
  - Immanent
  - Transcendent
  
- Sometimes two things about God seem to contradict one another. Christians refer to these instances as 'divine mysteries'.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Omnipotent</b>	All-Powerful. Can do anything.
<b>Omniscient</b>	All-Knowing. Knows everything.
<b>Omnibenevolent</b>	All-loving. Loves everyone.
<b>Just</b>	Bringing about what is right and fair. Rewarding the good and punishing the bad.
<b>Immanent</b>	Inside the universe.
<b>Transcendent</b>	Above and beyond the universe.

### Religious Teachings

*'Nothing is impossible with God' – Luke 1:37*

*'God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life' – John 3:16*

### Practice Questions

1. Name two attributes of God. (2)
2. Explain two Christian beliefs about God's attributes. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE ONENESS OF GOD AND THE TRINITY

## Key information

- Christians believe that God exists as three persons in one unity, or Godhead.
  - o God the Father
  - o God the Son
  - o God the Holy Spirit
- Each person of the Trinity is fully God, though each person is distinct from the others. This is a divine mystery.
  - o One way of thinking about this is using the example of H<sup>2</sup>O.
    - H<sup>2</sup>O can either be steam, water or ice. Each of these are different and distinct. Though in each case they are H<sup>2</sup>O.

## Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Trinity	The idea that God exists as three persons in one unity.
God the Father	God the creator, sustainer and the impersonal God.
God the Son	Jesus. God incarnate. Fully God and fully man.
God the Holy Spirit	God in the world as comforter and inspirer.
Person	A distinct aspect of God.
Unity/Godhead	God understood as one in three.

## Religious Teachings

*'We believe in one God... the Father Almighty... the Son... the Holy Spirit' – The Nicene Creed.*

*'In the beginning was the word' - John 1:1*

*'The Spirit of God was hovering over the waters' – Genesis 1:2*

## Practice Questions

1. Name two persons of the Trinity. (2)
2. Explain the Christian belief in the Trinity. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## DIFFERENT CHRISTIAN BELIEFS ABOUT CREATION

### Key Information

- Christians believe that the universe was created by God.
  - o Most Christians believe that God created the universe from nothing (*ex nihilo*).
- Christians believe that all three persons of the Trinity were involved in the creation.
- Christians are either literalist or liberalist in their understanding of the Creation story.
  - o Literalist Christians believe that the universe was created exactly as it is recounted in the Book of Genesis.
  - o Liberalist Christians believe that the universe was created by God, but that elements of the Creation story are metaphorical.
- The Genesis 1 creation story describes God creating the world over six 'days'.  
(Sometimes translated as 'periods of time').
  - o 1 – Light
  - o 2 – Sea and Sky
  - o 3 – Land and Plants
  - o 4 – Birds and Fish
  - o 5 – Mammals
  - o 6 – Human Beings
  - o 7 – Rest

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Creation</b>	The act by which God brought the universe into being.
<b>Logos (The Word)</b>	The name given to Jesus in the opening of John's Gospel. Christians believe that Jesus was present at the creation of the world.
<b>Ex Nihilo</b>	Latin. From Nothing. The name for the belief that God created the universe from nothing.

### Religious Teachings

*'In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty, darkness was over the surface of the deep and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters. And God said, let there be light', and there was light.'* – Genesis 1:1-3

*'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was with God in the beginning. Through him all things were made; without him nothing was made that has been made'* – John 1:1-3

### **Practice Questions**

1. Name two Christian beliefs about Creation.
2. Explain two ways in which belief in creation by God influences Christians today. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION

### Key Information

- Christians believe that after Jesus was crucified and buried, he resurrected from the dead.
  - o Christians believe that Jesus resurrected on Easter Sunday.
  - o Jesus was missing from his tomb when the women went to check on his body.
  - o Jesus appeared to several groups of people after this.
  - o There would be no Christian religion without the Resurrection.
  - o The Resurrection (with a capital) refers to Jesus' resurrection.
  - o The resurrection of the dead (without a capital) refers to the Christian belief in life after death.
- The belief in the Resurrection gives Christians hope for life after death and also demonstrates the victory of good over evil.
- The Ascension is the belief that Jesus went up to heaven forty days after his resurrection.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Resurrection</b>	1. Rising from the dead. 2. Jesus rising from the dead-on Easter Day. An event recorded in all four Gospels and the central belief of Christianity.
<b>Ascension</b>	The event where Jesus went 'up' to heaven.
<b>Heaven</b>	A state of eternal happiness with God.

### Religious Teachings

*'And if Christ has not been raised, our preaching is useless and so is your faith. But Christ has indeed been raised from the dead... For as in Adam all die, so in Christ all will be made alive.'*  
– 1 Corinthians 15:14, 20, 22

*'While he was blessing them, he left them and was taken up to heaven.'* Luke 24:51

*'On the third day he rose again; he ascended into heaven, he is seated at the right hand of the Father, and he will come to judge the living and the dead.'* – Nicene Creed

### Practice Questions

1. Give two reasons why the disciples believed that Jesus was alive after his resurrection. (2)

2. Explain two ways that the belief in the Resurrection influences Christians today. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## RESURRECTION AND LIFE AFTER DEATH

### Key Information

- Christians believe that Jesus' resurrection means that they too will have a life after death.
- There are different views about what the resurrection of the dead will be.
  - o Some Christians believe in a bodily resurrection of the dead.
  - o Other Christians believe that only the soul is resurrected.
  - o Some Christians believe that a person is resurrected soon after death.
  - o Other Christians believe that all people will be resurrected at some point in the future when Jesus returns to judge the world.
- The belief in the resurrection gives Christians comfort that God loves them and they need not fear death.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Resurrection of the Dead</b>	The Christian belief that human beings will be resurrected like Jesus.
<b>Bodily Resurrection</b>	The belief that resurrection will be physical, like Jesus'.
<b>Spiritual Resurrection</b>	The belief that resurrection will be spiritual, that souls will come back but not bodies. Could take place in 'heaven'.
<b>Perishable</b>	Something which can die.

### Religious Teaching

*'So will it be with the resurrection of the dead. The body that is sown is perishable, it is raised imperishable; it is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body. If there is a natural body, there is also a spiritual body. – 1 Corinthians 15:42-44*

*'I believe in... the resurrection of the body and the life everlasting' – The Nicene Creed*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two Christian beliefs about life after death. (2)
2. Explain two ways in which a belief in the resurrection influences Christians today. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE AFTERLIFE AND JUDGEMENT

### Key Information

- Most Christians believe in an afterlife that is dependent on belief in God.
- The afterlife either begins at the moment of death, or after the day of judgement.
- Christians will be judged on both their actions and their faith.
  - o This means that Christians must behave in a way that pleases God to have a good afterlife.
- Christians believe that the Bible gives instructions on how to live following God's commands.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Afterlife	Life after death.
Day of Judgement	A time when the world will end and every soul will be judged by God and either rewarded or punished.
Good	Actions that are in accordance with God's commands.
Evil	Actions that are not in accordance with God's commands.

### Religious Teachings

*'I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'* – John 14:6

*'For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was ill and you looked after me, I was in prison and you came to visit me... Truly I tell you, whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers and sisters of mine, you did for me.'* – Matthew 25:31-36, 40.

### Practice Questions

1. Name two Christian beliefs about life after death. (2)
2. Explain two Christian beliefs about Judgement. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## HEAVEN AND HELL

### Key Information

- Most Christians believe that Judgement will lead either to eternal reward or eternal punishment.
  - Some Christians believe that Heaven is a place of eternal happiness and reward.
  - Some Christians believe that Hell is a place of eternal misery and punishment.
  - Not all Christians believe that Heaven and Hell are physical places. Some believe that they exist outside the universe.
  - Roman Catholic Christians also believe in Purgatory. This is a 'middle place' where souls can be prepared for Heaven.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Heaven	A state of eternal happiness in the presence of God; the place of eternal peace ruled over by God.
Hell	The place of eternal suffering or the state of being without God.
Purgatory	The intermediate state where souls are cleansed in order to enter heaven.
Satan	Name for the Devil – the power and source of evil.

### Religious Teachings

*'Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name...' - The Lord's Prayer*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two Christian beliefs about life after death. (2)
2. Explain two Christian beliefs about what happens after death. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## SIN AND SALVATION

### Key Information

- 'Sin' is a word for any thought or action which goes against God's wishes.
  - o Original Sin is the tendency towards sin which is present in all humans. This is caused by Adam and Eve's actions in Genesis.
- Salvation is being saved from the consequences of Sin.
  - o Salvation can be achieved either through doing good works or through grace.
    - Some Christians believe that doing good in the world can cause God to give them salvation.
    - Other Christians believe that salvation is achieved through Grace, meaning that God gives salvation to all people.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Sin</b>	1. Any action or thought that separates human from God. 2. Behaviour which is against God's laws and wishes or against principles of morality.
<b>Original Sin</b>	An Augustinian Christian doctrine that says that everyone is born with an inbuilt desire to do bad things and disobey God.
<b>Salvation</b>	Saving the soul, deliverance from sin and admission to heaven.
<b>Grace</b>	God's love given without having been earned.

### Religious Teachings

*'In the same way, faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by action, is dead' – James 2:17*

*'For it is by grace you have been saved...'* – Ephesians 2:8

### Practice Question

1. Give two Christian beliefs about sin. (2)
2. Explain two Christian teachings about the means of salvation. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE ROLE OF CHRIST IN SALVATION

### Key Information

- Christians believe that salvation is only made possible through the life and death of Jesus.
- Jesus' resurrection is the proof that God accepted Jesus' death as atonement for the sins of humanity.
  - o This means that Original Sin is countered through Jesus' sacrifice and resurrection.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Forgiveness</b>	Showing grace and mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong.
<b>Atonement</b>	Restoring the relationship between people and God through life, death and resurrection.
<b>Mass</b>	Ceremony, also called Eucharist, in which the sacrifice of Jesus is celebrated using bread and wine.

### Religious Teachings

*'For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.'* – Romans 6:23

*'For since death came through man, the resurrection of the dead also comes through a man. For as in Adam all die, so in Christ all will be made alive.'* – 1 Corinthians 15:21

### Practice Questions

1. Give two reasons why the death and resurrection of Jesus is important to Christians. (2)
2. Explain two Christian Teachings about Salvation. Refer to religious teachings in your answer (5)

## CHRISTIANITY: PRACTICES

### WORSHIP

#### Key Information

- Christians believe that Worship is owed to God.
  - Worship is any act that shows praise, honour or devotion to something.
  - There are many forms that Worship can take.
    - Liturgical
    - Non-liturgical
    - Informal
    - Public
    - Private
  - You will need to be able to define all of the above and give examples.

#### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Worship</b>	Acts of religious praise, honour or devotion.
<b>Liturgical Worship</b>	A church service that follows a set structure or ritual. (e.g. Mass)
<b>Non-liturgical Worship</b>	A service that does not follow a set text or ritual. (e.g. Non-conformist Church services: Baptism/Methodist)
<b>Informal Worship</b>	A type of non-liturgical worship sometimes 'spontaneous' or 'charismatic' in nature.
<b>Private Worship</b>	When a believer praises or honours God on his or her own.

#### Religious Teaching

*'And he took bread, gave thanks and broke it, and gave it to them, saying, "This is my body given for you; do this in remembrance of me.'" – Luke 22:19*

#### Practice Questions

1. Give two ways in which Christians worship. (2)
2. Explain two reasons why Christians worship. Refer to religious teachings in your response. (5)

## PRAYER

### Key Information

- Prayer is communication with God.
  - o Prayer is usually for one of the following reasons.
    - A – Adoration
    - C – Confession
    - A – Asking for Self
    - T – Thanksgiving
    - P – Petition
    - M – Meditation
- Christians use both set prayers and informal prayers depending on the situation in which they find themselves.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Prayer</b>	Communicating with God, either silently or through words of praise, thanksgiving, confession or by asking for help and guidance.
<b>Set Prayer</b>	Prayers that have been written down and said more than once by more than one person, (e.g. The Lord's Prayer)
<b>Informal Prayer</b>	Prayer that is made up by an individual using his or her own words.
<b>Nonconformist</b>	An English Protestant who does not conform to the doctrines or practices of the established Church of England.
<b>Lord's Prayer</b>	The prayer taught by Jesus to his disciples.

### Religious Teachings

*'Bless us, O Lord, and these your gifts., which we are about to receive from your bounty. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.'* – Catholic Grace before meals

*'Our Father in heave, hallowed be your name, your Kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as it is heaven. Give us today our daily bread. Forgive us your sins as we forgive those who sin against us. Lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil. For the Kingdom, the power, and the glory are yours now and forever. Amen. – The Lord's Prayer*

### **Practice Questions**

1. Give two reasons why Christians pray.
2. Explain two different approaches to prayer for Christians. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## BAPTISM

### Key Information

- A sacrament is a holy ritual that allows for a gift of God's grace to be received by human beings. There is always a visible external element, a non-visible internal element and an associated prayer.
- Baptism is the ritual through which people join the Christian church. The use of water is symbolic of the 'washing' away of sin.
  - o Infant baptism is for babies and young children.
  - o Believers' baptism is for people who are old enough to choose to be baptised.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Sacrament</b>	Rites and rituals through which the believer receives a special gift of grace; for Catholics, Anglicans and many Protestants, sacraments are 'outward signs' of 'inward grace'.
<b>Baptism</b>	The ritual through which people become members of the Church; baptism involves the use of water as a symbol of the washing away of sin.
<b>Believers' Baptism</b>	Initiation into the Church, by immersion in water, of people old enough to understand the ceremony/rite and willing to live a Christian life.
<b>Infant Baptism</b>	The ritual through which babies and young children become members of the Church, where promises are taken on their behalf by adults; the infant is freed from sin and introduced to the saving love of God and the support Christian community.

### Religious Teaching

*'Therefore, go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit' – Matthew 28:19*

### Practice Questions

1. Name two types of baptism. (2)
2. Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians practice baptism. Refer to religious teachings in your response. (5)

## CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS

### Key Information

- A festival is a day or period of time in which religious people celebrate.
  - o Christian festivals help believers to remember major events in the religion. Particularly the life, death and resurrection of Jesus.
- Christmas celebrates the incarnation of Jesus.
  - o The festival begins on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December and continues for 12 days. The festival ends with Epiphany (commemorating the visit of the wise men)
- Easter celebrates the resurrection of Jesus.
  - o Celebrations begin during 'Holy Week' (the week prior to Easter Sunday) and finish with the feast of Pentecost. The date of Easter moves each year.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Festival</b>	A day or period of celebration for religious reasons.
<b>Christmas</b>	The day commemorating the Incarnation, the birth of Jesus (25 <sup>th</sup> of December in most Churches); also, the season of 12 days ending with the Epiphany (when Christians remember the visit of the wise men).
<b>Easter</b>	The religious season celebrating the Resurrection of Jesus from the dead; it starts on Easter Day and finishes with the feast of Pentecost.

### Religious Teachings

*'Father, you make this holy night radiant with the splendour of Jesus Christ our light. We welcome him as Lord, the true light of the world. Bring us to eternal joy in the kingdom of heaven, where he lives and reigns with you and the Holy Spirit, one God for ever and ever.'*  
– Opening prayer of the Catholic Midnight Mass at Christmas

*'Christ is risen from the dead, trampling down death by death, and upon those in the tombs bestowing life.'* – Traditional hymn sung by Orthodox Christians at the Easter Divine Liturgy

### Practice Questions

1. Give two ways in which Christians celebrate the festival of Easter. (2)
2. Explain two ways in which Christians celebrate religious festivals. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE PLACE OF MISSION AND EVANGELISM

### Key Information

- Mission is the vocation or calling to spread the Gospel message. This is because the Church has a mission to tell non-Christians that Jesus is the Son of God.
- The process of spreading the Christian faith is called evangelism. This can be done by telling other people or by providing an example of how Christians behave.
  - o Christians believe that Jesus' last instruction to his disciples was to go and spread the Christian religion. This is called The Great Commission.
- One major example of evangelism in Britain is the Alpha. This takes the form of a series of informal meetings where people can learn more about the Christian faith without needing to 'be' Christian.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Mission</b>	The vocation or calling of a religious organization or individual to go out into the world and spread their faith.
<b>The Great Commission</b>	Jesus' instruction to his followers that they should spread his teachings to all the nations of the world.
<b>Missionary</b>	A person sent on a religious mission, especially to promote Christianity in a foreign country through preaching or charitable work.
<b>Evangelism</b>	Spreading the Christian Gospel by public preaching or personal witness.
<b>Alpha</b>	An introduction course for those interested in learning about Christianity.

### Religious Teachings

*"Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you" – Matthew 28:19-20*

*"Faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by action, is dead" – James 2:17*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two ways in which the Church tries to fulfil its mission. (2)
2. Explain two ways in which Evangelism is important to Christians. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## CHURCH GROWTH

### Key Information

- Around one third of the world's population claim to be Christian (this includes people who do not regularly attend Church.)
  - o Christianity is still growing as a religion globally, though it may not seem that way from our perspective in the UK.
  - o According to some groups approximately 80,000 people become Christian each day.
- Christ for All Nations is an example of a organisations that promotes evangelism on a global scale.
  - o The group was founded by Reinhard Bonnke.
  - o Some of their largest rallies have drawn groups as large as 1.6 million people.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Convert</b>	Someone who has decided to become committed to a religion and change his or her religious faith.

### Religious Teachings

See 'The place of Mission and Evangelism'.

### Practice Questions

1. Give two ways in which the Church gets its message to people. (2)
2. Explain two ways that evangelism works on a global scale. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WORLDWIDE CHURCH

### Key Information

- Christians around the globe believe that they have a responsibility to restore people's relationship, not only with God, but also with one another.
  - o This can range from the small scale (friends falling out with one another) to the large scale (nations waring with one another).

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Reconciliation</b>	A sacrament in the catholic Church; also, the restoring of harmony after relationships have broken down.
<b>Persecution</b>	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race, or political or religious beliefs.
<b>Corrymeela Community</b>	A community that seeks to promote harmony and reconciliation between people from different faiths and political leanings.

### Religious Teachings

*“For if, while we were God’s enemies, we were reconciled to him through the death of his Son, how much more, having been reconciled, shall we be saved through his life” – Romans 5:10*

*“All this is from God, who reconciled us to himself through Christ and gave us the ministry of reconciliation: 19 that God was reconciling the world to himself in Christ, not counting people’s sins against them. And he has committed to us the message of reconciliation.” – 2 Corinthians 5:18-19*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two example of how the Church has helped to work towards reconciliation. (2)
2. Explain two different understandings of reconciliation in Christianity. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## CHRISTIAN PERSECUTION

### Key Information

- Christians have faced persecution since the beginning of the religion. In some places around the globe this is still the case.
  - Persecution is sometimes seen to have positive effects. An early Christian thinker, Tertullian, wrote that ‘the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church’. He meant that the persecution of some people can show others how to follow Christ.
  - Most often though Christians want to help those who are being persecuted through prayer, financial support, public campaigning or practical aid.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Martyr	Someone who dies for what they believe in. This often inspires others to follow in their footsteps.

### Religious Teachings

*“Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for there is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are you when people insult you, persecute you and falsely say all kinds of evil against you because of me. Rejoice and be glad, because great is your reward in heaven” – Matthew 5:10-12*

*“If one part [of the Church] suffers, every part suffers with it” – 1 Corinthians 12:26*

*“Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good” – Romans 12:21*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two ways in which Christians support those in countries where it is forbidden to follow Jesus. (2)
2. Explain two different understandings of persecution in Christianity. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## ISLAM: BELIEFS

### THE ONENESS OF GOD AND THE SUPREMACY OF GOD'S WILL

#### Key Information

- Muslims only believe in one God. This means that Islam is a monotheistic religion.
  - o The belief in one God is called Tawhid.
- Muslims believe that God's will is supreme, that things only happen if God wants them to happen.

#### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Muslim</b>	One who has submitted to the Will of God and has accepted Islam
<b>Islam</b>	The name of the religion followed by Muslims; to surrender to the will of God; peace.
<b>Allah</b>	The Arabic name for God.
<b>Tawhid</b>	The Oneness and unity of God.
<b>Monotheistic</b>	A religion that believes there is only one God.
<b>Supremacy</b>	Supreme power or authority; a quality of the Islamic God.

#### Religious Teachings

*"Say, 'he is God the One, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was He begotten. No one is comparable to Him'" – Qur'an 112:1-4*

*"Misfortunes can only happen with God's permission" – Qur'an 64:11*

#### Practice Questions

1. Give two Islamic beliefs about God. (2)
2. Explain two Islamic beliefs about God. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE NATURE OF GOD

### Key Information

- In Islam there are 99 names for God. These names help Muslims to understand what God is like, and what qualities he has.
  - o Some of the most important qualities are listed below in the key terms table.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Immanent</b>	The idea that God is present in and involved with life on earth and in the universe.
<b>Transcendent</b>	The idea that God is beyond and outside life on earth and the universe.
<b>Omnipotent</b>	Almighty, having unlimited power.
<b>Beneficent</b>	Benevolent, all loving, all good.
<b>Merciful</b>	The quality of God that shows compassion or forgiveness to humans, even though he has the power to punish them.
<b>Fairness</b>	The idea that God treats people fairly and impartially without favour or discrimination.
<b>Justice (Adalat)</b>	The idea that God is just and fair and judges human actions, rewarding the good and punishing the bad.

### Religious Teachings

*“The Most Excellent Names belong to God: use them to call on Him” – Qur’an 7:180*

*“This is God your Lord, there is no God but him, the Creator of all things, so worship Him; He is in charge of everything. No vision can take Him in, but He takes in all vision. He is the All Subtle, the All Aware.” – Qur’an 6:102-103*

*“He is with you wherever you are” – Qur’an 57:4*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two qualities of the Islamic God. (2)
2. Explain how God can be both immanent and transcendent. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## ANGELS

### Key Information

- Angels are spiritual beings who serve God.
  - They have different roles and jobs including revealing God’s word; taking care of people; recording a person’s actions and taking souls to God.
- Two of the most important angels in Islam are Jibril and Mika’il.
  - Jibril revealed the Qur’an to Muhammad (pbuh).
  - Mika’il is the angel of mercy who sends rain, thunder and lightening to earth. He also rewards to good and punishes the bad.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Angels</b>	Spiritual beings believed to act as messengers of God.
<b>Day of Judgement</b>	A time when the world will end and every soul will be judged by God, and either rewarded or punished.
<b>Book of Deeds</b>	The book in which angels record the actions of each person. Presented to Allah on the Day of Judgement.
<b>Jibril</b>	The Arabic name for the angel Gabriel, the archangel who brought God’s message to the Prophets.
<b>Mika’il</b>	The Arabic name for Michael, the archangel of mercy who rewards good deeds and provides nourishment to people.

### Religious Teachings

*“Praise be to God, Creator of the heavens and earth, who made angels messengers with two, three, four [pairs of] wings” – Qur’an 35:1*

*“Each person has angels before him and behind, watching over him by God’s command” – Qur’an 13:11*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two different roles that angels have in Islam. (2)
2. Explain two ways in which Angels are important for Muslims. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## PROPHETHOOD AND ADAM

### Key Information

- Muslims believe that certain people are chosen by God to be prophets (messengers of God's word).
  - o This is supported by the Islamic belief in Risalah.
- Muslims believe that Adam is was the first prophet.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Prophet</b>	A person who proclaims the message of God.
<b>Risalah</b>	The belief that prophets are an important channel of communication between God and humans.
<b>Prophethood</b>	When God makes someone a prophet to communicate his message to people.
<b>Iblis</b>	A spiritual being, created from fire, who was thrown out of paradise for refusing to bow to Adam.

### Religious Teachings

*“Every community is sent a messenger, and when their messenger comes, they will be judged justly; they will not be wronged” – Qur’an 10:47*

*“He first created man from clay... then moulded him; He breathed from His Spirit into him; He gave you hearing, sight and minds.” – Qur’an 32:7&9*

*“He taught Adam all the names [of things], then He showed them to the angels and said, ‘Tell me the names of these if you truly [think you can]’. They said, ‘May You be glorified! We have knowledge only of what You have taught us. You are the All Knowing and All Wise” – Qur’an 2:31-32*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two reasons why prophets are important in Islam. (2)
2. Explain the purpose of prophets in Islam. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## IBRAHIM

### Key Information

- Ibrahim is an important prophet in Islam.
  - Ibrahim is considered to be a good role model for Muslims because he:
    - Refused to worship idols and instead preached that there is only one God.
    - Rebuilt the Ka’aba.
    - Was willing to sacrifice his son to God.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Ka’aba</b>	The black, cube-shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah; the holiest place in Islam.
<b>Id-ul-Adha</b>	A Muslim festival that celebrates the prophet Ibrahim’s willingness to sacrifice his son for God.
<b>Hajj</b>	The annual pilgrimage to Makkah that every Muslim should try to make at least once in their life.

### Religious Teachings

*“Who could be better in religion than those who direct themselves wholly to God, do good, and follow the religion of Abraham, who was true in faith? God took Abraham as a friend” – Qur’an 4:125*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two reasons why Ibrahim is important for Muslims. (2)
2. Explain why the Ka’aba is important for Muslims. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## MUHAMMAD AND THE IMAMATE

### Key Information

- Muslims believe that Muhammad is the last and most important prophet in Islam. This is because he received God's final revelation, recorded in the Qur'an.
- Shi'a Muslims believe in the importance of the Imamate, the leadership of the Imams. Shi'a Muslims believe that because the Imams have been appointed by God they are able to interpret the Qur'an without the possibility of error.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Caliph	A person considered to be a political and religious successor to the prophet Muhammad, and a leader of the Sunni Muslim community.
Imam	1. A person who leads communal prayer. 2. In Shi'a Islam, the title given to Ali and his successors.
Imamate	The divine appointment of the Imams.
Seal of the Prophets	A title given to Muhammad. It refers to the fact that no further prophets would come after him.

### Religious Teachings

*"Muhammad is not the father of any one of you men; he is God's Messenger and the seal of the Prophets: God knows everything" – Qur'an 33:40*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two reasons why the Imamate is important to Shi'a Muslims. (2)
2. Explain two reasons that Muhammad is important in Islam. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE HOLY BOOKS IN ISLAM

### Key Information

- Muslims believe that the Qur'an is the most important holy book as it is the unchanged word of God. It is the highest authority on all matters relating to Islam.
- There are other holy books in Islam, though these are either corrupted or lost entirely.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Qur'an</b>	The word of God revealed to Muhammad via the angel Jibril over a period of around twenty-two years.
<b>Torah (Tawrat)</b>	The five books revealed to Moses (Musa) by God. Now somewhat corrupted.
<b>Psalms (Zabur)</b>	A holy book revealed by God to David (Dawud). Now somewhat corrupted.
<b>Gospel (Injil)</b>	A Holy book revealed by God to Jesus (Isa). Now very corrupted.
<b>Scrolls of Abraham</b>	A holy book revealed by God to Abraham (Ibrahim). Now completely lost.

### Religious Teachings

*"This is the Scripture in which there is no doubt, containing guidance for those who are mindful of God" – Qur'an 2:2*

*"We sent Jesus, son of Mary, in their footsteps, to confirm the Torah that had been sent before him: We gave him the Gospel with guidance, light, and confirmation of the Torah already revealed – a guide and lesson for those who take heed of God" – Qur'an 5:46*

### Practice Questions

1. Name two holy books in Islam. (2)
2. Explain two reasons why the Qur'an is important to Muslims. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## ISLAM PRACTICES

### THE FIVE PILLARS, THE TEN OBLIGATORY ACTS AND THE SHAHADAH

#### Key Information

- The Five Pillars are seen as the core duties for Muslims. All other Muslim practices are built on them.
  - Shahadah – Declaration of Faith
  - Salah – Prayer
  - Zakah – Almsgiving
  - Sawm – Fasting
  - Hajj – Pilgrimage to Makkah
- The Ten Obligatory Acts combine the five pillars with additional duties for Twelver Shi'a Muslims. (The Shahadah is included implicitly, though it does not make up one of the ten)
  - Khums – 20% tax (half goes to charitable causes, half to religious leaders).
  - Jihad – The struggle to maintain the faith and defend Islam.
  - Amr-bil-Maruf – Encouraging people to do what is good.
  - Nahi Anil Munkar – Discouraging people from doing what is wrong.
  - Tawallah – Showing love for God and the people who follow him.
  - Tabarra – Not associating with the enemies of God.

#### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>The Five Pillars</b>	The five most important duties for all Muslims: to believe, to pray, to give alms, to fast and go on pilgrimage.
<b>The Ten Obligatory Acts</b>	Ten important duties for Shi'a Muslims, which include the five pillars.
<b>Shahadah</b>	The Muslim declaration of faith.

#### Religious Teachings

*“There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah” – The Shahadah*

*“There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah and Ali is the friend of God”  
– The Shi'a Shahadah*

#### Practice Questions

1. Name two of the Ten Obligatory Acts. (2)
2. Explain two reasons why The Five Pillars are important to Muslims. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## SALAH – ‘WHAT, WHEN?’

### Key Information

- Salah is the duty of Muslims to pray.
  - o Sunni Muslims pray five times a day.
  - o Shi’a Muslims pray three times a day.
- Muslims perform Wudu (ritual washing) before praying to make sure that they are spiritually clean.
- Muslims face in the direction of Makkah (Qibla) when praying.
- Muslims can either pray at home or at the Mosque.
- When Muslims pray in the Mosque, men and women do so separately.
- Prayers in the Mosque are led by an imam.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Salah</b>	Prayer with and in Worship of God, performed under conditions set by the prophet Muhammad.
<b>Wudu</b>	Ritual washing before prayer.
<b>Mihrab</b>	A niche in the wall that indicates the direction of Makkah.
<b>Qibla</b>	The direction of the Ka’aba.
<b>Qibla Wall</b>	The wall in the Mosque that contains the Mihrab.
<b>Fajr</b>	Prayer before sunrise.
<b>Zuhr</b>	Prayer just after midday.
<b>Asr</b>	Prayer in the afternoon.
<b>Maghrib</b>	Prayer just after sunset.
<b>Isha</b>	Prayer at night.

### Religious Teachings

*“You who believe, when you are about to pray, wash your faces and you hands up to the elbows, wipe your heads, wash your feet up to the ankles and, if required, wash you body as a whole.” – Qur’an 5:6*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two actions performed during Wudu. (2)
2. Explain two ways in which a Muslim upholds the duty of Salah. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## SALAH – ‘HOW?’

### Key Information

- Islamic Prayers are made up of a series of rak’ah. These are some of the basic actions:
  - o Standing and reciting the first Surah of the Qur’an.
  - o Bowing and reciting in Arabic “Glory be to my Lord who is the very greatest” three times.
  - o Standing and making a recitation to praise God.
  - o Prostration while reciting “How perfect is my Lord the most high”.
  - o Reciting “God is the greatest while sitting and prostrating.
- On Fridays at midday a special prayer is held at Mosques known as the Jummah prayer. Islamic men are expected to attend the this.
- Prayer is something that unites Muslims all over the world and contributes to the Ummah (global Islamic community).

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Rak’ah	A sequence of movements and recitations.
Recitation	Repeating a passage of text from memory.
Prostration	Kneeling with the forehead, nose, hands, knees and toes touching the floor as a sign of submission to God.
Jummah Prayer	A weekly communal prayer performed after midday on Friday, which includes a sermon.
Adhan	The call to prayer.

### Religious Teachings

*“So woe to those who pray but are heedless of their prayer” – Qur’an 107:4-5*

*“Believers! When the call to prayer is made on the day of congregation, hurry towards the reminder of God and leave off your trading.” – Qur’an 62:9*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two things that happen at Jummah Prayer. (2)
2. Explain two contrasting ways in which prayer is practiced in Islam. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## ZAKAH

### Key Information

- Zakah is the duty to give 2.5% of savings as alms each year.
  - o Muslims believe that performing Zakah allows for the purification of the soul and the removal of selfishness and greed.
- Khums is an additional financial duty for Shi'a Muslims.
- Sadaqah is a term used to refer to charitable actions or payments that are not required as part of a religious duty.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Zakah	Purification of wealth by giving 2.5% of savings each year to the poor.
Sadaqah	Good actions or voluntary payments that are made for charitable reasons.
Khums	A 20% tax paid by Shi'a Muslims on their excess income.

### Religious Teachings

*"They ask you [Prophet] what they should give. Say 'Whatever you give should be for parents, close relatives, orphans, the needy, and travellers. God is well aware of whatever good you do.'" – Qur'an 2:215*

*"Alms are meant only for the poor, the needy, those who administer them, those whose hearts need winning over, to free slaves and help those in debt, for God's cause and for travellers in need." – Qur'an 9:60*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two differences between Zakah and Khums. (2)
2. Explain two ways in which Zakah differs from charity. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## HAJJ – ORIGINS

### Key Information

- Hajj is an annual pilgrimage that takes place in the city of Makkah in Saudi Arabia. Every Muslim is expected to take part in Hajj at least once during their life, if they are able.
- The actions of the Prophet Ibrahim and his family are remembered during Hajj. In particular the rebuilding of the Ka'aba. Though also:
  - o Hajira's running between the hills of Safa and Marwah looking for water.
  - o Ishmael's foot hitting the ground and the discovery of the well of Zamzam.
  - o Ibrahim's casting of stones at the devil.
- Hajj is very significant as it:
  - o Brings a person closer to God.
  - o Shows self-discipline and a dedication to God.
  - o Emphasises equality and unity.
  - o Fulfils a religious obligation.
  - o Produced inner peace.
  - o Reminds Muslims of the good examples set by the prophets.
  - o Leads to a person's sins being forgiven.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Pilgrimage</b>	A journey by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons; an act of worship and devotion.
<b>Hajj</b>	The Annual pilgrimage to Makkah that every Muslim should try to make at least once in their life.
<b>Ka'aba</b>	The black, cube shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah; the holiest place in Islam.
<b>Ihram</b>	A state of sacred purity. Wearing white and avoiding certain impure actions.
<b>Circumambulation</b>	Walking around the Ka'aba in a circle.

### Religious Teachings

*"Pilgrimage to the House is a duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it" – Qur'an 3:97*

### Practice Question

1. Give two reasons why Hajj is significant. (2)

## HAJJ – PRACTICE

### Key Information

- It takes five days to complete Hajj. During this time pilgrims travel from Makkah to Mina, Arafat, Muzdalifah and back to Makkah.
- The actions performed on Hajj reflect the actions of Ibrahim and his family.
- The six most important parts of the Hajj are:
  - o Entering a state of Ihram.
  - o Circumambulation of the Ka’aba.
  - o Walking between the hills of Safa and Marwah.
  - o Standing at Arafat.
  - o Throwing pebbles at the Jamarat in Mina.
  - o Sacrificing an animal as part of Id-ul-Adha.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Hajji	Someone who has completed the Hajj. (Male).
Hajah	Someone who has completed the Hajj. (Female).

### Religious Teachings

*“Safa and Marwa are among the rites of God, so for those who make major or minor pilgrimage to the House it is no offence to circulate between the two.” – Qur’an 2:158*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two important part of Hajj. (2)
2. Explain two reasons why Hajj is important. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## JIHAD

### Key Information

- Jihad is the name given to the struggle against evil. Muslims should aim to improve themselves and the societies in which they live.
  - Greater Jihad refers to the inward struggle against evil. It can take the form of:
    - Observing the five pillars.
    - Studying the Qur'an.
    - Putting God before all other things.
    - Avoiding temptations such as drugs and alcohol.
    - Avoiding negative character traits such as greed and jealousy.
    - Helping and caring for those in need.
  - Lesser Jihad refers to the outward struggle to protect Islam from threat. Sometimes this called for fighting. Fighting for a religious cause is sometimes called Holy War. In Islam Holy War must be:
    - Approved by a fair religious leader.
    - Fought in self-defence in response to a threat.
    - Not used to gain territory or wealth.
    - Not used to convert people to Islam.
    - Fought only after all peaceful methods to resolve the situation have been tried first.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Jihad</b>	A struggle against evil; this may be an inward, personal struggle or an outward, collective struggle.
<b>Greater Jihad</b>	The personal inward struggle of all Muslims to live in line with the teachings of their faith.
<b>Lesser Jihad</b>	The outward struggle to defend one's faith, family and country from threat.
<b>Holy War</b>	Fighting for a religious cause or god, probably controlled by a religious leader.

### Religious Teachings

*"This is My path, leading straight, so follow it, and do not follow other ways: they will lead you away from it – 'This is what He commands you to do, so that you may refrain from wrongdoing'" – Qur'an 6:153*

*“But those who have believed, migrated, and striven for God’s cause, it is they who can look forward to God’s mercy: God is most forgiving and merciful.” – Qur’an 2:218*

**Practice Questions**

1. Give two types of Jihad. (2)
2. Explain two ways in which a belief in Jihad influences Muslims today. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## ID-UL-FITR & ID-UL-ADHA

### Key Information

- Id-ul-Fitr is a Muslim festival which celebrates the end of Ramadan.
  - Special prayers are said.
  - Muslims decorate their homes, wear new clothes, eat special foods (such as Baklava) and exchange cards and presents.
  - Muslims may remember their dead family members.
  - The festival celebrates the end of a month of fasting.
- Id-ul-Adha is a Muslim festival which celebrates Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son and marks the end of Hajj.
  - Special prayers are said.
  - Muslims will visit friends and family, making an effort to ensure that everyone is involved.
  - Some Muslims will buy an animal from a slaughterhouse and share the meat around, though others will just donate money to the poor.
  - The festival helps Muslims to connect with those on Hajj, even if they are not present themselves.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Id-ul-Fitr</b>	A Muslim festival that celebrates the end of Ramadan.
<b>Id-ul-Adha</b>	A Muslim festival that celebrates the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son to God.

### Practice Questions

1. Give two Islamic festivals. (2)
2. Explain two contrasting ways in which Muslims celebrate Id-ul-Adha. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE FESTIVAL OF ASHURA

### Key Information

- The day of Ashura (Day of Remembrance) is an important festival for Shi'a Muslims.
  - o On this day they remember the death of Husayn at the battle of Karbala.
    - This is done by taking part in mourning rituals or processions.
- Sunni Muslims also observe Ashura, though they know it as the Day of Atonement and remember the Israelites being freed from slavery in Egypt.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Day of Ashura	A festival that is important for Shi'a Muslims in particular, who remember the battle of Karbala and the death of Husayn on this day.

### Practice Question

Give two ways in which Shi'a Muslims observe Ashura. (2)

## THEME A – RELATIONSHIPS AND FAMILIES

### HUMAN SEXUALITY

#### Key Information

- In Britain sex before marriage, having children outside of marriage and open homosexual relationships have become more common than they were in the past. The legal age of sexual consent in Britain is sixteen.
- Christianity regards heterosexual relationships as a natural part of God’s plan for humanity.
- There are differing views on homosexual relationships within Christianity.
  - o More traditional Christians tend to oppose them as unnatural as the sexual union cannot lead to procreation.
    - Some Catholic Christians believe that having homosexual urges is not sinful, only acting upon them.
  - o More liberal Christians tend to support all relationships that are loving and committed.

#### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Human Sexuality	How people express themselves as sexual beings.
Heterosexual	To be sexually attracted to members of the opposite sex.
Homosexual	To be sexually attracted to members of the same sex.

#### Religious Teachings

*“This is why a man leaves his father and mother and is united to his wife, and they become one flesh.” – Genesis 2:24*

*“Men who have sex with men” will not inherit the kingdom of God – 1 Corinthians 6:9-10*

#### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious views on human sexuality. (2)
2. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about homosexual relationships. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS BEFORE AND OUTSIDE MARRIAGE

### Key Information

- Both Anglican and Catholic Christians teach that sex before marriage is wrong.
- Almost all religions teach that adultery is wrong.
- While sex before marriage is widely accepted in Britain, most people condemn sex outside of marriage as it involves a betrayal of trust.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Sex Before Marriage</b>	Sex between two single unmarried people.
<b>Adultery</b>	Voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and someone who is not their spouse (husband or wife).
<b>Sex Outside Marriage</b>	Sex between two people where one or both of them is married to someone else; adultery; having an affair.

### Religious Teachings

*“You shall not commit adultery” – Exodus 20:14 – One of the Ten Commandments*

*“Anyone who looks at a woman lustfully has already committed adultery with her in his heart.”  
– Matthew 5:27-28*

### Practice Questions

Give two religious views on sexual relationships outside marriage. (2)

Explain two contrasting religious views on sexual relationships before marriage. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## CONTRACEPTION AND FAMILY PLANNING

### Key Information

- There are three types of contraception:
  - o Artificial (condoms, the pill etc.)
  - o Natural (The rhythm method)
  - o Permanent (Sterilisation)
- In Britain contraception is widely used to prevent unwanted pregnancies, curb global overpopulation, and prevent sexually transmitted diseases.
- Most Christians accept family planning in certain circumstances, though not to avoid having children altogether.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Contraception	The methods used to prevent a pregnancy from taking place.
Family Planning	Controlling how many children couples have and when they have them.

### Religious Teachings

*“Every sexual act should have the possibility of creating new life” – Humanae Vitae 1968 – Roman Catholic Church*

*The Anglican Lambeth Conference approved artificial contraception used “in the light of Christian principles” - 1930*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious beliefs about the use of contraception.
2. Explain two religious beliefs about the use of contraception. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## MARRIAGE

### Key Information

- Christians believe that marriage is a gift from God.
  - o For Catholics it is one of the seven sacraments.
- The purpose of marriage is to provide a stable, secure environment for family life.
- The love between spouses reflects the love of Christ for the Church.
- Some Christians believe that if a couple are committed, faithful and loving then they can cohabit without being married.
  - o Others disagree as it does not reflect God's natural plan for humanity.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Marriage</b>	A legal union between a man and a woman (or in some countries, including the UK, two people of the same sex) as partners in a relationship.
<b>Civil Partnership</b>	Legal union of same-sex couples.
<b>Same-Sex Marriage</b>	Marriage between partners of the same-sex.
<b>Cohabitation</b>	A couple living together and having a sexual relationship without being married to one another.

### Religious Teachings

*"That is why a man leaves his father and Mother and is united to his wife, and they become one flesh" – Genesis 2:24*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious beliefs about cohabitation. (2)
2. Explain two religious beliefs about marriage. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE

### Key Information

- In Britain divorce is allowed after one year if a marriage cannot be saved. Reasons for a divorce may include adultery, domestic abuse, addiction, illness or disability, work or financial pressure, falling out of love, inability to have children etc.
- Christianity tries to balance the importance of wedding vows made before God with compassion for people whose marriage has fallen apart.
- Many Christians would try counselling, prayer and sacraments before resorting to divorce.
- Some Christians believe that divorce may be the lesser of two evils.
- Roman Catholicism teaches that marriage is permanent and cannot be dissolved between two people. Catholics may separate but cannot religiously remarry while the partner is still alive.
  - o The exception is if the marriage is annulled due to not being a true marriage.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Divorce</b>	Legal ending of a marriage.
<b>Remarriage</b>	When someone marries again, after a previous marriage or marriages have come to an end.
<b>Annulment</b>	A Catholic Church ruling that a Marriage was never valid.

### Religious Teachings

*“He answered, ‘Anyone who divorces his wife and marries another woman commits adultery against her. And if she divorces her husband and marries another man, she commits adultery.’” – Mark 10:11-12*

*“If a man divorces his wife for any cause other than unchastity (unfaithfulness) he involves her in adultery” – Matthew 5:32*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious beliefs about divorce. (2)
2. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about remarriage. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE NATURE OF FAMILIES

### Key Information

- Many Christian parents raise their children in the Christian faith. They teach them the difference between right and wrong and pass on what they consider positive character traits.
- Christians are taught to respect and obey their parents.
- Most Christians believe that a man should only have one wife. Bigamy is illegal in the UK.
- Some Christians oppose same-sex parents as this is family unit demonstrated in the Bible.
  - o Other Christians believe that the most important thing for children is to be in a secure and loving family regardless of the gender of their parents.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Family</b>	A group of people who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption.
<b>Nuclear Family</b>	A couple and their children regarded as a basic social unit.
<b>Stepfamily</b>	A family that is formed on the remarriage of a divorced or widowed person and that includes a child or children.
<b>Extended Family</b>	A family that extends beyond just parents and their children by including grandparents and other relatives as well.
<b>Polygamy</b>	The practice or custom of having more than one wife at the same time.
<b>Bigamy</b>	The offence of marrying someone while already being married to another person.
<b>Same-Sex parents</b>	People of the same sex who are raising children together.

### Religious Teachings

*“Love one another” – John 13:34*

*“Honour your father and mother” – Exodus 20:12 – One of the ten commandments.*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious beliefs about the nature of families.

2. Explain two religious beliefs about same-sex parents. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE PURPOSE OF FAMILIES

### Key Information

- For many Christians the purpose of a family is for procreation.
  - o In addition to this, happy healthy families create stability, safety and security for their members and society.
- Many Christians also believe that they should educate their children in the Christian faith.
- Christians look to the relationship between God the Father and God the Son as an indication of the importance of family.
- In Christianity both parents and children have a responsibility to one another.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Procreation	Bringing babies into the world' producing offspring.
Stability	Safety and security; a stable society is one in which people's rights are protected and they are able to live peaceful, productive lives without continuous and rapid change.
Protection of Children	Keeping children safe from harm.
Educating Children in a Faith	Bringing up children according to the religious beliefs of the parents.

### Religious Teachings

*"Husbands, love your wives, just as Christ loved the Church and gave himself up for her" – Ephesians 5:25*

*"Fathers do not embitter your children, or they will become discouraged" – Colossians 3:21*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious beliefs about the purpose of family. (2)
2. Explain two religious beliefs about the purpose of family. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES TO GENDER EQUALITY

### Key Information

- In the past men held more positions of power and had more rights than women.
- The Sex Discrimination Act (1975) made gender discrimination illegal, but examples still exist (e.g. the gender pay gap).
- Christians believe that all people are created equal in the image of God.
- Jesus respected women and welcomed them as disciples.
- Some traditional Christians interpret the Bible literally and believe that a husband should rule over his wife. More liberal Christians tend to believe that men and women are equal.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Gender Equality</b>	Giving people the same rights and opportunities regardless of whether they are male or female.
<b>Gender Prejudice</b>	Unfairly judging someone before the facts are known; holding biased opinions about an individual or group based on their gender.
<b>Sexual Stereotyping</b>	Having a fixed general idea or image of how men and women will behave.
<b>Gender Discrimination</b>	Acting against someone on the basis of their gender; discrimination is usually seen as wrong and may be against the law.

### Religious Teachings

*“There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus.” – Galatians 3:28*

*“To the woman he said, ‘I will make your pains in childbearing very severe; with painful labour you will give birth to children. Your desire will be for your husband, and he will rule over you.’” – Genesis 3:16*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious beliefs about the status of women.
2. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about gender equality. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THEME B – RELIGION AND LIFE

### THE ORIGINS OF THE UNIVERSE

#### Key Information

- The Bible provides an account of the creation of the universe in Genesis 1-2. This account describes how the world was made over the course of six days.
  - Day 1 – Light and Darkness
  - Day 2 – The Sky
  - Day 3 – The Land, Sea, Vegetation and Plants.
  - Day 4 – The Sun, the Moon and stars.
  - Day 5 – Fish and sea creatures, birds.
  - Day 6 – Land animals and humans.
    - Literal Christians believe that the universe was created exactly as it is described in the book of Genesis.
    - Liberal Christians believe that the creation story is metaphorically true and points to God’s power, rather than the literal description of the process of creation.
- The leading scientific explanation of the origin of the universe is currently the Big Bang Theory.
  - The universe began with a tiny dense hot ‘something’.
  - Over approximately 13.8 billion years it expanded (bang) to become to cosmos.
  - It continued to expand and cool.
  - Matter that had been flung everywhere began to form into galaxies, stars and planets.

#### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Universe	All of time and space and its contents; includes planets, stars, galaxies, the contents of intergalactic space, the smallest subatomic particles and all matter and energy.

#### Religious Teachings

*Genesis creation story. “And it was good”.*

#### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious beliefs about the creation of the world. (2)
2. Give two contrasting religious beliefs about the Big Bang Theory. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE VALUE OF THE WORLD

### Key Information

- Christians believe that the world is valuable because God created it.
- Some Christians believe that they have a responsibility to look after the world known as Stewardship.
- Other Christians believe that they have the right to use the world as they see fit. This is known as Dominion.
- Many Christians believe that we should avoid waste and conserve energy in order to care for God's creation.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Wonder</b>	Marvelling at the complexity and beauty of the universe.
<b>Awe</b>	A feeling of devout respect, mixed with fear or wonder.
<b>Responsibility</b>	A duty to care for, or having control over, something or someone.
<b>Stewardship</b>	The idea that believers have a duty to look after the environment on behalf of God.
<b>Dominion</b>	Dominance or power over something; having charge of something or ruling over it.

### Religious Teachings

*"The Lord God took the man (Adam) and put him in the Garden of Eden to work it and take care of it" – Genesis 2:15*

*"Rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky and over every living creature that moves on the ground" – Genesis 1:28*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious beliefs about how to treat the world. (2)
2. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about how to treat the world. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE ENVIRONMENT & POLLUTION

### Key Information

- Christians show their concern for the world and the environment by taking some action to avoid abuse of the environment.
  - One of the major concerns is the pollution of the environment.
    - There are three main forms of pollution:
      - Air – Fumes from the burning of fossil fuels in factories and vehicles.
      - Land – Poor disposal of waste.
      - Sea – Dumping of waste into rivers and the oceans.
- Christians met in 1986 in Assisi in order to discuss how to protect the environment.
- They met again in 1995 in Ohito to reinforce the Christian need to look after the environment.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Environment</b>	The natural world; the surroundings in which someone lives.
<b>Natural Resources</b>	Materials found in nature – such as oil and trees – that can be used by people.
<b>Abuse</b>	Misuse; of the world and the environment.
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	Building and progress that try to reduce the impact on the natural world for future generations.
<b>Non-Renewable Resources</b>	Things the earth provides that will eventually run out as there is a limited amount of them; examples include oil, coal, gas and other minerals.
<b>Deforestation</b>	The cutting down of large amounts of forest, usually because of business needs.
<b>Renewable Energy</b>	Energy that comes from a source that does not run out, such as wind or the sun.
<b>Pollution</b>	Making something dirty and contaminated, especially the environment.

### Religious Teachings

*“The Earth is the Lord’s and everything in it” – Psalm 24:1*

*“Every human act of irresponsibility towards creatures is an abomination (disgrace)” – Alliance of Religions and Conservation*

**Practice Questions**

1. Give two religious beliefs about the abuse of the environment. (2)
2. Explain two types of pollution and give a cause of each one. (4)

## THE USE AND ABUSE OF ANIMALS

### Key Information

- Christians believe that God made all creatures and that they should be respected.
- Christians have differing views on how this respect should be shown to living creatures.
  - Eating animals:
    - Some Christians believe that animals can be used as food as long as their treatment is not cruel.
    - Other Christians believe that there is no need to eat animals as God made a world that provides food in other forms.
  - Experimenting on animals:
    - Some Christians believe that using animals for experimentation is acceptable if there is no unnecessary cruelty.
    - Other Christians believe that using animals for experiments in order to develop cosmetics is never justifiable.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Vegetarian	A person who does not eat meat or fish.
Vegan	A person who does not eat animals or food produced by animals (such as eggs); a vegan tries not to use any products that have caused harm to animals (such as leather).

### Religious Teachings

*“The one who eats everything (including meat) must not treat with contempt the one who does not, and the one who does not eat everything must not judge the one who does, for God has accepted them” – Romans 14:3*

*“Everything that lives and moves about will be food for you. Just as I gave you the green plants, I now give you everything.” – Genesis 9:3*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious beliefs about the eating of meat. (2)
2. Explain two contrasting beliefs about the use of animal experimentation. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE ORIGINS OF HUMAN LIFE

### Key Information

- Christians have an explanation for the creation of humanity in the creation story in Genesis.
  - Adam is created from the soil and has life breathed into him by the Holy Spirit. Some time later Eve is created from one of Adam's ribs to provide him with company.
  - Humans were created in God's image.
- Science also has an explanation for the origins of humanity.
  - The theory of evolution explains how a natural process can bring about human life through mutation and natural selection.
- The degree to which these ideas can exist in harmony is dependent upon whether a Christian is literal or liberal in their interpretation of the Bible.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Evolution</b>	The process by which living organisms are thought to have developed and diversified from earlier forms of life during the history of the earth.
<b>Adaptation</b>	A process of change where an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment.

### Religious Teachings

*"Then the Lord God formed a man from the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living being" – Genesis 2:7*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious beliefs about the origins of humans. (2)
2. Explain two religious responses to the theory of evolution. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## ABORTION

### Key Information

- Abortion is the removal of a foetus from the womb in order to end the pregnancy. It is legal in the UK.
  - Abortion is legal in the first 24 weeks of a pregnancy as long as one of the following is true:
    - The pregnancy endangers the woman's life.
    - The pregnancy endangers the woman's physical or mental health.
    - There is a very strong risk that the baby will be born with severe mental or physical disabilities.
    - An additional child may endanger the physical or mental health of other children in the family.
- Christians believe in the sanctity of life and as such believe that only God should be able to choose when to take life away.
  - Roman Catholics tend to believe that abortion is unacceptable under almost all circumstances as it goes against God's natural plan for the world.
  - Protestant Christians tend to believe that if an abortion is the lesser of two evils then it should be allowed in order to show agapeic love.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Sanctity of Life	All life is holy as it created and loved by God; Christians believe human life should not be misused or abused.
Quality of Life	The general well-being of a person, in relation to their health and happiness; also, the theory that the value of life depends upon how good or satisfying it is.

### Religious Teachings

*"For you created my inmost being; you knit me together in my mother's womb." – Psalm 139:13*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two legal reasons why an abortion may be allowed. (2)
2. Explain two religious views on abortion. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## EUTHANASIA

### Key Information

- Euthanasia is the deliberate ending of a human life in order to avoid pain or suffering. It comes from Greek and means a 'good or gentle death'. It is illegal in the UK.
  - There are three types of euthanasia:
    - Voluntary – The ill person asks for euthanasia.
    - Involuntary – The ill person does not ask for euthanasia.
    - Non-voluntary – The person is unable to ask for euthanasia (e.g coma).
- Christians have differing views on whether euthanasia should be allowed or not.
  - Roman Catholics tend to believe that it goes against the teaching of the sanctity of life and as such is not permitted.
  - Protestant Christians tend to believe that sometimes euthanasia might be the most loving thing to do in a particular situation.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Euthanasia	The painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease or in an irreversible coma.

### Religious Teachings

*"You shall not murder" – Exodus 20:13*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two types of euthanasia. (2)
2. Explain two religious beliefs about euthanasia. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## DEATH AND THE AFTERLIFE

### Key Information

- Christians believe that death is not the end of existence, but rather the beginning of the afterlife.
  - Christians believe that they will be judged on their behaviour while on earth and either spend eternity with or without God.
    - Heaven – eternity with God.
    - Hell – eternity without God.
  - Christian belief in the afterlife influences how Christians behave while on earth.
- Christians believe that because human beings can choose how to behave on earth (free-will) their lives have a special kind of value.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Eternity	A state that comes after death that never ends.

### Religious Teachings

*“For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life” – John 3:16*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious beliefs about what happens after death. (2)
2. Explain two religious beliefs about eternity? Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THEME D – RELIGION, PEACE & CONFLICT

### INTRODUCTION TO RELIGION, PEACE AND CONFLICT

#### Key Information

- War has been a feature of human life throughout history. Often the goal of war has been securing peace.
- Another major goal of war is the securing of justice.
  - If more privileged parts of the world are seen to be the cause of injustice, conflict may result.
- Most Christians believe that after war forgiveness and reconciliation should be prioritised.
  - Christians are taught to forgive if they wish to be forgiven.
  - Reconciliation means a conscious effort to rebuild a relationship which has been damaged by conflict.

#### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>War</b>	Fighting between nations to resolve issues between them.
<b>Peace</b>	An absence of conflict, which leads to happiness and harmony.
<b>Justice</b>	Bringing about what is right and fair, according to the law or making up for a wrong that has been committed.
<b>Forgiveness</b>	Showing grace or mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	A sacrament in the Catholic Church; also, when individuals or groups restore friendly relations after conflict or disagreement.

#### Religious Teachings

*“He will judge between the nations and will settle disputes for many peoples... Nation will not take up sword against nation, nor will they train for war anymore.” – Isaiah 2:4*

#### Practice Questions

1. Give two aims of war. (2)
2. Explain two religious beliefs about war. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## VIOLENCE, VIOLENT PROTEST AND CONFLICT

### Key Information

- The right to protest is often seen as a fundamental democratic freedom.
  - UK law allows peaceful public protest marches if police are told six days before so that violence can be avoided.
  - Christians tend to believe that protest is a good way to work for justice, as long as violence is not used.
- Terrorism refers to the unlawful use of violence or intimidation in order to try and protest something.
  - Most Christians believe that terrorism is wrong as it targets innocent people and is against justice.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Protest</b>	An expression of disapproval, often in a public group.
<b>Violence</b>	Using actions that threaten or harm others.
<b>Terrorism</b>	The unlawful use of violence, usually against innocent civilians, to achieve a political goal.

### Religious Teachings

*“Do not repay anyone evil for evil... If it is possible, as far as it depends on you, live at peace with everyone” – Romans 12:17-19*

*“The purpose of terrorism lies not just in the violent act itself. It is in producing terror. It sets out to inflame, to divide, to produce consequences which [terrorists] then use to justify terror.”  
– Former UK Prime Minister, Tony Blair*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two reasons why religious people may wish to protest. (2)
2. Explain two religious beliefs about terrorism. Refer to religious beliefs in your answer. (5)

## REASONS FOR WAR

### Key Information

- There are three main reasons for war:
  - Greed – to gain more land/regain land previously lost; to control resources; the deprive the enemy of income.
  - Self Defence – To defend one’s country, one’s values or to defend humanity.
  - Retaliation – To fight against a group who have done something wrong or who has attacked oneself.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Greed</b>	Selfish desire for something.
<b>Self-Defence</b>	Acting to prevent harm to yourself or others.
<b>Retaliation</b>	Deliberately harming someone as a response to them harming you.

### Religious Teachings

*“For the love of the money is the root of all kinds of evil” – 1 Timothy 6:10*

*“But I tell you, do not resist an evil person. If anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to them the other cheek also” – Matthew 5:39*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two reasons for war. (2)
2. Explain two religious beliefs about greed. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## NUCLEAR WAR AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

### Key Information

- Weapons of Mass Destruction refer to manmade weapons which can cause loss of life or damage to our world on an extreme scale. There are three main categories of WMD:
  - Nuclear Weapons – Weapons that rely on a nuclear reaction. Shown in the bombing of Japan at the tail end of the Second World War.
  - Chemical Weapons – Weapons that use chemicals to burn, poison or paralyse human beings and damage the natural environment. Shown in the use of napalm during the Korean conflict in the 20th century.
  - Biological Weapons – Weapons that use living material or infective material that can lead to disease or death. These could include the weaponization of serious viruses.
- No major religions support the use of WMDs.
- Both Chemical and Biological WMDs are illegal worldwide, though some countries possess them.
- Christians believe that:
  - Only God has the right to end life.
  - WMDs incur too many innocent casualties to ever be justifiable.
  - Some Christians believe that possession of nuclear weapons can act as a deterrent against war.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Nuclear Weapons</b>	Weapons that work by a nuclear reaction; they devastate huge areas and kill large number of people.
<b>Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	Weapons that can kill large numbers of people and/or cause great damage.
<b>Chemical Weapons</b>	Weapons that use chemicals to poison, burn or paralyse humans and destroy the natural environment.
<b>Biological Weapons</b>	Weapons that have living organisms or infective material that can lead to disease or death.

### Religious Teachings

*“You shall not murder” – Exodus 20:13*

*“An eye for an eye” – Exodus 21:24*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two types of WMD. (2)
2. Explain two religious beliefs about WMDs. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE JUST WAR

### Key Information

- Just War theory is an internationally agreed set of principles that allow for a war to be conducted for good reason. They are based on the work of two Christian thinkers: St Augustine and St Thomas Aquinas.
- These conditions are:
  - o Just Cause – The war must be fought for a good reason, not for selfish or immoral purposes.
  - o Just Authority - War must be declared by a legal authority.
  - o Just Intention – Must be to defeat evil or promote good.
  - o Last Resort – War can only be used as a final measure after all other avenues of approach have been used.
  - o Chance of Success – There must be a reasonable hope of victory to justify the potential loss of life.
  - o Proportional – Excessive force and attacks on civilians are not allowed.
- Just War Theory also has rules about how a war can be conducted.
  - o Just Means – Innocent civilians cannot be targeted during the war.
  - o Appropriate Force – You should not attack more aggressively than is required to achieve victory.
  - o Internationally agreed rules of war must be followed. (Geneva Convention).

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Just War	A war which meets internationally accepted criteria for fairness; follows traditional Christian rules for a just war, and is now accepted by all other major religions.

### Practice Questions

1. Give two reasons why a religious believer might think it is right to fight a war. (2)
2. Explain two religious beliefs about Just War Theory. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## HOLY WAR AND RELIGION AS A CAUSE OF VIOLENCE

### Key Information

- A holy war is a war that is fought for religious reasons and will often be controlled by a religious authority. (e.g the crusades).
  - o During the crusades in the medieval period those who fought for Christianity were promised spiritual rewards for their participation.
- Some people believe that religion is a main cause of war in the modern world.
  - o Almost all Christians do not respond violently to attacks on their faith in the modern world.
  - o A very small minority of Christians believe that they have a religious duty to use violence to advance the cause of their religion.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Holy War	Fighting for a religious cause or God, probably controlled by a religious leader.

### Religious Teachings

*“Put your sword back in its place’ Jesus said, ‘for all who draw the sword die by the sword’.”*  
– Matthew 26:52

*“He said to them, ‘But now if you have a purse, take it, and also a bag; and if you don’t have a sword, sell your cloak and buy one.’”- Luke 22:36*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two features of Holy War. (2)
2. Explain two religious beliefs about Holy War. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## PACIFISM AND PEACE-MAKING

### Key Information

- Pacifism is the belief that violence is never acceptable. People who believe in pacifism are called pacifists.
  - o Some Christians believe that Jesus' teachings require them to be pacifists.
  - o During the First and Second World Wars many Christians in the UK refused to fight and were conscientious objectors. They took on roles in the war effort that did not involve violence. (medics or factory workers).
- The Anglican Pacifist Fellowship work towards overcoming the inequalities between nations in an effort to promote peace.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Pacifism</b>	The belief of people who refuse to take part in war and any other form of violence.
<b>Peacemaker</b>	A person who works to establish peace in the world or in a certain part of it.
<b>Peacemaking</b>	The action of trying to establish peace.

### Religious Teachings

*"Blessed are the peacemakers" – Matthew 5:9*

*"We believe that as Christians we are called to follow the way of Jesus in loving our enemies and becoming peacemakers" – The Anglican Pacifist Fellowship*

### Practice Questions

Give two examples of peacemaking in contemporary Britain. (2)

Explain two religious beliefs about pacifism. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## RELIGIOUS RESPONSES TO VICTIMS OF WAR

### Key Information

- Victims of war include any individuals who are harmed as a result of war. This could include:
  - Soldiers.
  - Civilians.
  - The families of those who die in conflict.
- Christians believe that they have responsibility to care for all people as their neighbours.
  - Victims of war may need:
    - Medical Aid.
    - Food and Water.
    - Employment.
    - Housing.
    - Psychological Support.
    - Money.
- Two Christian organisations can provide support:
  - Caritas – A Roman Catholic charity that looks after those in poverty and suffering from war worldwide. Recently providing aid to Syrian refugees.
  - Christian Aid – A more general Christian charity that aims to help all those who need it worldwide. Has helped to raise money to support refugees from Gaza, Afghanistan and Syria.

### Religious Teachings

*“Love your neighbour as yourself” – Mark 12:31*

*“The need to address the root causes of refugee flows and the migration of the desperate – conflict, inequality, and the impacts of climate change, to name but three – has never been greater” – Christian Aid*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two different types of a victim of war. (2)
2. Explain two ways in which religious believers can help those who are victims of war. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THEME F – RELIGION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

### SOCIAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

#### Key Information

- Social Justice is ensuring that societies treat human beings justly and fairly. This is usually concerned with protecting their human rights.
  - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a document that was adopted by the United Nations in 1948. It outlines the basic rights of human beings.
  - In 1998 the UK government passed the Human Rights Act that reinforced the priority of the rights outlined in the earlier document.
- Christians believe that all people have a responsibility to promote human rights.

#### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Social Justice</b>	Ensuring that society treats people fairly whether they are poor or wealthy and protects people's human rights.
<b>Human Rights</b>	The basic rights and freedoms to which all human beings should be entitled.

#### Religious Teachings

*“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in the spirit of brotherhood.” – The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

#### Practice Questions

1. Give two beliefs about human rights. (2)
2. Explain two ways in which social justice may influence the way in which a religious person might lead their life. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

### Key Information

- Christians believe in equality between human beings because of the sanctity of life.
- Christians condemn prejudice and discriminations towards all people.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Equality</b>	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities.
<b>Prejudice</b>	Unfairly judging someone before the facts are known; holding biased opinions about an individual or group.
<b>Discrimination</b>	Actions or behaviour that result from prejudice.
<b>Heterosexual</b>	To be sexually attracted to members of the opposite sex.
<b>Homosexual</b>	To be sexually attracted to members of the same sex.

### Religious Teachings

*“There is neither Jew nor Gentile [non-jew], neither slave nor free, nor is there male or female for you are all one in Christ Jesus.” – Galatians 3:28*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious beliefs about discrimination. (2)
2. Explain the difference between prejudice and discrimination. (4)

## RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

### Key Information

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantee human beings the right to practice their religion freely.
  - This includes the Freedom of Religion and the Freedom of Religious Expression.
  - The UK government protects the freedom of religion for all citizens.
  - Laws forbid discrimination towards individuals on the basis of their faith as long as they do not preach intolerance and hatred.
  - In some parts of the world this is not the case and people are persecuted because of their religion.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Freedom of Religion	The right to believe or practise whatever religion one chooses.
Freedom of Religious Expression	The right to worship, preach and practice one's faith in whatever way one chooses.

### Religious Teachings

*“Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes the freedom to change his religion and belief and freedom... to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.” – UDHR*

*“If it is possible, as far as it depends on you, live at peace with everyone” – Romans 12:18*

*“Watch out for those who cause divisions and put obstacles in your way that are contrary to the teachings you have learned. Keep away from them” – Romans 16:17*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious rights. (2)
2. Explain two religious attitudes to the freedom of religion. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION – DISABILITY AND RACE

### Key Information

- Christians oppose racism and other forms of discrimination.
- Some Christians believe that positive discrimination is the best way to ensure that all people possess an equality of opportunity.
- There have been many examples of prejudice and discrimination throughout history.
  - o Racial discrimination in South Africa and the USA in the past.
  - o Many influential figures throughout history have taken a stand against racial discrimination.
    - Dr Martin Luther King Jr - USA
    - Archbishop Desmond Tutu – South Africa

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Disability</b>	A physical or mental impairment which has an adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
<b>Positive Discrimination</b>	Treating people more favourably because they have been discriminated against in the past or have disabilities.

### Religious Teachings

*“There is neither Jew nor Gentile [non-jew], neither slave nor free, nor is there male or female for you are all one in Christ Jesus.” – Galatians 3:28*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two examples of positive discrimination. (2)
2. Explain two religious beliefs about discrimination. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## THE STATUS AND ROLES OF WOMEN

### Key Information

- Most Christians believe that women and men are equal in the eyes of God.
  - They have equal value.
  - Their actions are judged equally.
- The roles of women within the Christian Church have changed over time.
  - In the early years of Christianity women were not allowed to have the same level of involvement in religious worship.
    - They were not encouraged to speak in church.
    - They were not allowed to become priests or ministers.
  - This has changed in recent years and many Christian denominations allow women to become priests and even bishops.
  - Roman Catholics still do not allow women to become priests, though they do allow them a level of involvement in the running of the church community.  
Roman Catholicism does allow women to become nuns.

### Religious Teachings

*“Women should remain silent in the churches. They are not allowed to speak... for it is disgraceful for a woman to speak in the Church.” – 1 Corinthians 14:34-35*

### Practice Questions

Give two religious beliefs about the role of women in religion. (2).

Explain two religious beliefs about the role of women in religion. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## TEACHINGS ABOUT WEALTH

### Key Information

- Most Christians believe that wealth should be used responsibly and for the good of others, as it is a gift from God.
  - The New Testament makes it clear that the hoarding of wealth is sinful and will distance someone from God.
  - Focusing on money can lead you to ignore your responsibilities to others.
  - Money should be shared with the community to benefit all.
  - Christians should focus their love on others and not on money.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Tithe	One tenth of annual produce or earnings.

### Religious Teachings

*“For the love of money is a root of all sorts of evil” – 1 Timothy 6:10*

*“Be sure to set aside a tenth of all that your fields produce each year” – Deuteronomy 14:22*

*The Parable of the Sheep and the Goats.*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two religious teachings about wealth. (2).
2. Explain two religious teachings about wealth. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## EXPLOITATION OF THE POOR

### Key Information

- Globally there is exploitation of the poor in order to benefit the rich. This can take the form of:
  - Unfair Pay. – Not being paid enough to survive.
  - High Interest Loans. – Being lent money and being expected to pay back more than you can reasonably do so. Getting into unmanageable debt.
  - People Trafficking. – Illegally moving people around the world, often for forced labour (slavery) or sexual exploitation.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
<b>Poverty</b>	Being without Money, food or other basic needs of life. (being poor).
<b>Exploitation</b>	Misuse of power or money to get others to do things for unfair reward.
<b>Human Trafficking</b>	The illegal movement of people, typically for the purposes of forced labour or sexual exploitation.

### Practice Questions

1. Give two types of exploitation of the poor. (2)
2. Explain two religious beliefs about the exploitation of the poor. Refer to religious teachings in your answer. (5)

## GIVING MONEY TO THE POOR

### Key Information

- Christians believe that they have a religious duty to help the poor.
  - This can take the form of charitable donations or using their own abilities to help alleviate suffering in the world.
    - Charities like Christian Aid use donated money to help those suffering in poverty around the world.
    - Many Christians support the fairtrade movement which seeks to ensure that farmers in the developing world are paid fairly for their work.
    - Christians often encourage those in poverty to help themselves by working and some Christians do not help those who are unwilling to help themselves.

### Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Emergency Aid	Also known as short-term aid; help given to communities in a time of disaster or crisis, e.g. food during a famine, shelter after an earthquake.
Long-Term Aid	Assistance given to a poor country over a long period of time that has a lasting effect. (building roads or schools etc.)

### Religious Teachings

*“If a man will not work, he shall not eat” – 2 Thessalonians 3:10*

### Practice Questions

1. Give two ways in which religious believers can help the poor. (2)
2. Explain two ways in which long term aid can help people in LEDCs to provide for themselves. (4)