

RS GCSE

AQA A - 8062

Year 11 - Work Booklet

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Exam Information

Component 1 - The study of religions

Content

- Christianity
 - Key beliefs
 - Jesus and salvation
 - Worship and festivals
 - Role of the church
- Islam
 - Key beliefs
 - Authority
 - Worship
 - Duties and festivals

Exam Information

50% of GCSE
96 marks (plus 5 SpaG)
48 marks per religion
1hr 45

Exam Structure

Christianity: Beliefs and teachings
1 mark, 2 mark, 4 mark, 5 mark, 12 mark

Christianity: Practices
1 mark, 2 mark, 4 mark, 5 mark, 12 mark

Islam: Beliefs and teachings
1 mark, 2 mark, 4 mark, 5 mark, 12 mark

Islam: Practices
1 mark, 2 mark, 4 mark, 5 mark, 12 mark

Component 2 - Thematic studies

Content

- Theme A: Relationships and families
 - Sex, marriage and divorce
 - Families and gender equality
- Theme B: Religion and life
 - Value of the universe
 - Value of human life
- Theme D: Peace and conflict
 - Violence, terrorism and war
 - 21st century conflict
- Theme E: Crime and punishment
 - Crime and the causes of crime
 - Punishment and death penalty

Exam Information

50% of GCSE
96 marks (plus 5 SpaG)
24 marks per theme
1hr 45

Exam Structure

Theme A: Relationships and families
1 mark, 2 mark, 4 mark, 5 mark, 12 mark

Theme B: Religion and life
1 mark, 2 mark, 4 mark, 5 mark, 12 mark

Theme D: Religion, peace and conflict
1 mark, 2 mark, 4 mark, 5 mark, 12 mark

Theme E: Religion, crime and punishment
1 mark, 2 mark, 4 mark, 5 mark, 12 mark

Question Structures

1 mark questions – Multiple choice response

A knowledge based question for which you need to circle one of the 4 given responses.

2 mark questions – Two simple statements

A knowledge based question for which you need to give two simple responses.

4 mark questions – Two explained points

A knowledge based question for which you need to explain two relevant points, may require a link to modern Britain.

Two PEEL paragraphs

5 mark questions – Two explained points, linked to scripture and sacred writings

A knowledge based question for which you need to explain two relevant points and link each point to quotes from scripture and sacred writings.

Two PEEL paragraphs

12 mark questions – Evaluate a range of views

An evaluation question for which you need to:

- refer to religious teachings
- give developed arguments for
- give developed arguments against
- reach a justified conclusion

Suggested structure:

- Argument for – with religious teaching
- Argument for
- Argument against – with religious teaching
- Argument against
- Own opinion – justified conclusion

Mark Scheme - 12 mark questions

Target: AO2 Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief, including significance and influence.

Levels	Criteria	Marks
4	A well-argued response, reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning leading to judgement(s) supported by knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. References to religion applied to the issue.	10–12
3	Reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning that draw on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. Clear reference to religion.	7–9
2	Reasoned consideration of a point of view. A logical chain of reasoning drawing on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. OR Recognition of different points of view, each supported by relevant reasons/evidence. Maximum of Level 2 if there is no reference to religion.	4–6
1	Point of view with reason(s) stated in support.	1–3
0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0

Personalised Learning Checklists

<i>Component 1 - Christian Beliefs and Practices</i>	Yr11 Sept	Yr11 Dec	Yr11 Mar
BELIEFS: The nature of God: God as omnipotent, loving and just and the problem of evil.			
The oneness of God and the Trinity : Father, Son and Holy Spirit.			
Different Christian beliefs about creation including the role of Word and Spirit (John 1:1-3 and Genesis 1:1-3).			
Jesus Christ and Salvation : Beliefs and teaching about the incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God and the crucifixion .			
Jesus Christ and Salvation: Beliefs and teaching about the resurrection and ascension and life after death			
Jesus Christ and Salvation: Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance, including: resurrection and life after death: judgement, heaven and hell .			
Jesus Christ and Salvation: Beliefs and teaching about sin , including original sin , the means of salvation , including, law, grace and Spirit , the role of Christ in salvation and atonement .			
PRACTICES: <i>Worship and festivals</i> : Different forms of worship and their significance: Liturgical, non-liturgical and informal , including the use of the Bible and private worship. Prayer and its significance, including Lord's Prayer and informal prayer .			
The role and meaning of the sacraments: The meaning of sacrament , the sacrament of baptism and its significance for Christians; infant and believer's baptism ; different ways in which it is celebrated and different interpretations of its meaning.			
The sacrament of Eucharist (Holy Communion) and its significance for Christians, including different ways in which it is celebrated and different interpretations of its meaning.			
The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations including: two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona . The celebrations of Christmas and Easter , including their importance for Christians in Great Britain today.			
<i>The role of the church in the local and worldwide community</i> : The role of the Church in the local community, including food banks and street pastors . The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth.			
The importance of the worldwide church including: The work for reconciliation , how Christian church respond to persecution and the work of Christian Aid .			

Personalised Learning Checklists

<i>Component 1 - Islam Beliefs and Practices</i>	Yr11 Sept	Yr11 Dec	Yr11 Mar
BELIEFS: The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam and five roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam, including key similarities and differences.			
The oneness of God (Tawhid) , Quran Surah 112 and the nature of God: omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice (Adalat in Shi'a Islam), including different ideas about God's relationship with the world: immanence and transcendence .			
Angels, their nature and role including Jibril and Mik'ail and predestination and human freedom (free will) and its relationship to the Day of Judgement .			
Life after Death (Akhirah), human responsibility and accountability, resurrection, heaven and hell .			
Authority: Prophethood (Risalah) including the role and importance of Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad .			
Authority: The Holy Books – Qur'an : revelation and authority, the Torah, the Psalms, the Gospel and their authority. The imamate in Shi'a Islam: its role and significance.			
PRACTICES: Worship: Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam Shahadah : Declaration of faith and its place in Muslim practice.			
Salah and its significance: how and why Muslims pray including times, directions, ablution (wudu), movements (rak'ahs) and recitations; salah in the home and mosque and elsewhere; Friday prayer (Jummah); key differences in practices of Salah in Sunni and Shi'a Islam, and different Muslim views about the importance of prayer.			
Sawm : the role and significance of fasting during the month of Ramadan including origins, duties, benefits of fasting, the exceptions and their reasons, and the Night of Power			
Zakah : The role and significance of the pilgrimage to Makkah including origins how hajj is performed, the actions pilgrims perform at sites including the Ka'aba at Makkah, Mina, Arafat, Muzdalifah and their significance.			
Jihad : Different understandings of jihad: the meaning and significance of greater jihad and lesser jihad , origins and conditions for the declaration of lesser jihad.			
Festivals and commemorations and their importance for Muslims in Great Britain today, including the origins and meaning of Id-ul-Adha, Id-ul-Fitr, Ashura .			

Personalised Learning Checklists

Component 2 - Relationships and Family	Yr11 Sept	Yr11 Dec	Yr11 Mar
Human sexuality including: heterosexual and homosexual relationships.			
The nature and purpose of marriage.			
Divorce, including reasons for divorce, and remarrying. Ethical arguments related to divorce, including those based on the sanctity of marriage vows and compassion.			
Sexual relationships before and outside of marriage.			
Same-sex marriage and cohabitation.			
Contraception and family planning.			
The nature of families including: the role of parents and children, extended families and the nuclear family.			
The purpose of families, including: procreation, stability and the protection of children, educating children in a faith.			
Contemporary family issues including: same-sex parents and polygamy.			
The roles of men and women Gender equality. Gender prejudice and discrimination including examples.			
Religion and Life Issues	Yr11 Sept	Yr11 Dec	Yr11 Mar
Religious teachings about the origins of the universe, and different interpretations of these (
The relationship between scientific views, such as the Big Bang theory, and religious views.			
The value of the world and the duty of human beings to protect it, including religious teaching about stewardship, dominion, responsibility, awe and wonder.			
The use and abuse of the environment, including the use of natural resources, pollution.			
The use and abuse of animals, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • animal experimentation • the use of animals for food. 			
Religious teachings about the origins of human life, and different interpretations of these			
The relationship between scientific views, such as evolution, and religious views.			
The concepts of sanctity of life and the quality of life.			
Abortion, including situations when the mother's life is at risk.			
Euthanasia, including voluntary, non-voluntary and involuntary - passive and active.			
Ethical arguments related to abortion and euthanasia, including those based on the sanctity of life and quality of life.			
Beliefs about death and an afterlife, and their impact on beliefs about the value of human life.			

Personalised Learning Checklists

Component 2 - Religion, Peace and Conflict	Yr11 Sept	Yr11 Dec	Yr1 1 Mar
Meaning and significance of peace, justice, forgiveness and reconciliation.			
Violence including violent protest and terrorism			
Reasons for war including greed, self-defence and retaliation			
Just War Theory including the criteria for a Just War			
Religious beliefs about war including holy war and pacifism			
Religion and belief as a cause of war and violence			
Nuclear weapons, arguments for and against including nuclear deterrence			
The use of weapons of mass destruction			
Religion and peace-making in a contemporary world including the work of individuals influenced by religious teaching			
Religious responses to the victims of war including the work of one present day religious organisation			
Religion, Crime and Punishment	Yr11 Sept	Yr11 Dec	Yr1 1 Mar
Good and evil intentions and actions, including whether it can ever be good to cause suffering.			
Reasons for crime, including: poverty and upbringing, mental illness and addiction, greed and hate, opposition to an unjust law			
Views about people who break the law for the reasons above			
Views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft and murder.			
The aims of punishment, including: retribution, deterrence and reformation.			
Treatment of criminals, including: prison, corporal punishment and community service.			
Religious and non-religious attitudes towards forgiveness			
Religious and non-religious attitudes towards the death penalty			
Ethical arguments related to the death penalty based on the principles of utility and sanctity of life			

Component 1 - Study of Religion

Exam Structure

Time - 1 hour and 45 Mins (50 mins per paper)

In your exam there will be 2 exam papers, one on Christianity and one on Islam.

On each paper there will be 2 sections, each with 1, 2, 4, 5, 12 mark questions.

You will answer all of the questions in all of the sections:

- Christianity
 - Beliefs and Teachings
 - Practices
- Islam
 - Beliefs and Teachings
 - Practices

You will have 2 answer booklets

- Write all answers (including notes) in the booklet
- There are gaps under each of the questions, use these as a guide to indicate how much you should write.
- There are additional pages at the back of each booklet if you need more space to complete an answer.

Christianity Beliefs and Teachings

- Nature of God
 - Omnipotent, omniscient, omnibenevolent, omnipresent
 - Loving and just
 - Problem of evil and suffering
- The Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit)
- Creation (Literalist vs Non-literalist)
- Afterlife (resurrection, judgement, heaven, hell and purgatory)
- Life of Jesus
 - Incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God
 - Crucifixion, resurrection and ascension
 - Sin and Original Sin
 - Salvation (Law, Grace and Spirit)

Christianity Beliefs and Teachings - Key Teachings

Topic	Key teaching/Quote
Nature of God	<i>'Nothing is impossible with God' (Bible)</i>
	<i>" God so loved the world that he gave his only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life.' (Bible)</i>
Creation (Genesis)	<i>'In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth...' (Bible)</i>
Creation (John)	<i>" 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...' (Bible)</i>
The incarnation	<i>" When Jesus was baptised, a voice from heaven said 'You are my Son" (Bible)</i>
The crucifixion	<i>"Jesus called out with a loud voice, 'Father, into your hands I commit my spirit.' When he said this he breathed his last.' (Bible)</i>
The ascension	<i>"While he was blessing them, he left them and was taken up to heaven.' (Bible)</i>
Judgement and afterlife	<i>"He ascended into heaven, and is seated at the right hand of the Father, and he will come to judge the living and the dead.' (Bible)</i>
	<i>'I am the resurrection and the life. He who believes in me will live, even though he dies.' (Bible)</i>
	<i>"I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.' (Bible)</i>
Salvation	<i>"For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in heaven.' (Bible)</i>
Jesus' role in salvation	<i>'He is the atoning sacrifice for our sins, and not only for ours but also for the sins of the whole world.' (Bible)</i>

Nature of God

Aspect of God	Definition	Example
Omnipotent	All-powerful	In Genesis God created the heavens and the earth “Let there be light”
Omniscient	All-knowing	God judges us based on our actions so he knows everything that we do
Omnipresent	Everywhere	God hears all prayers and so he must be everywhere all at once “nothing is impossible with God”
Omnibenevolent	All-loving	“God so loved the world that he gave his only son” A loving God sent Jesus to save the world from sin.

Evil and Suffering

Many Christians believe that God is too complex for human understanding but through nature, the Bible and personal experiences, God has revealed some information about himself.

The Problem of Evil

If God is omnibenevolent & omnipotent, why does Evil & Suffering Exist?

Problems:

- Illness & Disease
- War & Conflict
- Death
- Crime

Solutions:

- God is transcendent (removed from the world)
- God gave mankind 'free will' (the ability to choose)
- Bad times allow us to appreciate good times
- God has a plan that is so complex we couldn't understand it.

A christian would argue that although bad things might happen in the world, these are not a reason to believe that God doesn't exist, many are a result of human action (free will) or otherwise God must have a plan that we can't understand.

Practice Exam Questions

1. Name two characteristics of God (2 marks)

2. Explain two ways in which belief that God is just might influence Christians today (4 marks)

3. Explain two teachings about God (5 marks)

The Trinity

The Trinity is the idea that God is ONE but has 3 different aspects - this helps Christians to understand how God can exist in different ways and be so complex.

Aspect	Explanation	Teaching
God the Father	Father of Jesus Creator of the universe Shows omnipotence of God	“Our father who art in heaven”
God the Son	Jesus as the human incarnation of God Reassures that God understand suffering Shows the omnibenevolence of God	“For God loved the world so much that he gave his only son”
God the Holy Spirit	Can take any form The giver of life and answerer of prayers Brings people to God and comforts people Shows the omniscience and omnipresence of God	

Creation - Literalist vs Non-Literalist

Literalist Christian - Creation occurred exactly as is written in the Bible.

- Before the world was created there was nothing except God
- God created the world in exactly 7 days
- God isn't constrained by science or logic and is beyond human understanding, just because we couldn't do it doesn't mean it isn't possible for God.

Genesis:
"On the first day God created the heavens and the earth...Let there be light."

Non-Literalist Christian - The Bible account is a metaphor for how God created the world.

- Before the world was created there was nothing except God
- God created the world but Science (Big Bang/Evolution) explains how this happened
- Design Theory - There must have been a creator because the world is so complex it can't just have happened by chance.

John:
" 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..."

Afterlife

“I (Jesus) am the resurrection and the life. He who believes in me will live, even though he dies.”

The Soul

Most Christians believe that the soul has to have a body; one cannot exist without the other. This therefore means that when you go to heaven after you die, the soul finds a new body in heaven. Roman Catholics believe in this.

Heaven

Some denominations believe that God loves everyone so everyone will go to Heaven; other denominations believe that only Christians go to heaven because everyone has sinned and other denominations believe that good people will go to Heaven when they have paid for their sins.

Hell

A place of everlasting suffering. Some believe that those who have not accepted Jesus will burn therefore all of eternity. However, others believe that an omnibenevolent God could never send someone to such a place.

Purgatory

Roman Catholics believe in a place in between Heaven and Hell called Purgatory; here you pay for your sins. This is because of this Roman Catholics will sometimes pray for lost ones when they die to help them get into Heaven and spend as little time in Purgatory as possible.

Practice Exam Questions

1. Name two persons of the trinity (2 marks)

2. Explain two ways in which beliefs about the afterlife might influence Christians today (4 marks)

3. Explain two teachings about God the creator (5 marks)

Practice Exam Questions

4. "The Bible tells Christians all they need to know about God's creation" (12 marks)

Life of Jesus

Aspect of Jesus	Why is it important?
Incarnation	When Mary gave birth to Jesus. Was a baby showing human aspect but virgin birth, angels etc. shows divine (God like) aspect of Jesus. "When Jesus was baptised a voice from heaven said 'You are my Son'."
Actions	During his life Jesus suffered as a human, however, he taught forgiveness and performed many miracles which shows divine aspect.
Crucifixion	Jesus was put to death on the cross and suffered like a human. "Father into your hands I commit my spirit'."
Resurrection	Jesus came back to life (divine), the stone was removed from the tomb and he spoke with his disciples.
Ascension	Jesus chose when he would ascend (rise) to heaven after speaking with his disciples. "Therefore go and make disciples of all nations..."

Sin and Salvation

Term	Relevance
Sin	An action or thought that is a human behaviour against the laws of God. Some Christians argue that sins will be judged before entering heaven.
Original Sin	Some Christians believe that Original Sin was created by Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden when they disobeyed God. They would argue that everyone is born with Original Sin.
Salvation	Saving the soul, deliverance from sin and admission to heaven. "For the wages of sin is death but the gift of god is eternal life in heaven."
Salvation by Grace	The belief that someone will be saved of their sins by believing in Jesus and following his actions and teachings during their life. "He is the atoning sacrifice of our sins..."
Salvation by Spirit	The belief that someone will be saved of their sins through prayer and seeking forgiveness for sins that they have committed.
Salvation by Law	The belief that someone will be saved of their sins by following the law of the land and God's laws (10 commandments)

Practice Exam Questions

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

2. Explain two ways in which learning about the crucifixion might influence Christians today (4 marks)

3. Explain two teachings about salvation (5 marks)

Christianity Practices

- Worship
 - Forms of worship (public vs private, liturgical, non-liturgical, informal)
 - Prayer (set prayer eg. Lord's Prayer vs informal prayer)
- Sacraments
 - Baptism (infant vs believers)
 - Eucharist (holy communion, different interpretations)
- Celebrations/Actions
 - Pilgrimage (Lourdes and Iona)
 - Festivals (Christmas and Easter)
- Role of the Church
 - Helping the local community
 - Evangelism
 - Worldwide church (reconciliation, persecution and charities)

Christianity Practices - Key Teachings

Topic	Key teaching/Quote
Worship	<i>The Lord's Prayer 'Our Father in heaven...'</i>
	<i>'where two or three are gathered together in my name, there I am in the midst of them.'</i> (Bible)
	<i>'when you pray, go into your room, close the door and pray to your Father, who is unseen. Then your Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you.'</i> (Bible)
Baptism	<i>'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.'</i> (Bible)
Eucharist (Holy Communion)	<i>'This is my body which is for you; do this in remembrance of me... This cup is the new covenant in my blood; do this, whenever you drink it, in remembrance of me.'</i> (Bible)
	<i>'He who eats my flesh and drinks my blood abides in me, and I in him.'</i> (Bible)
Role of Church - Helping others	<i>'Love thy neighbour'</i> (Bible)
	<i>'For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink...'</i> (Bible)
	<i>'Faith by itself, if not accompanied by action, is dead.'</i> (Bible)
Role of Church - Mission	<i>'There ore go and make disciples of all nations...'</i> (Bible)
Role of Church - Reconciliation	<i>'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.'</i> (Bible)
	<i>'Blessed are the peacemakers...'</i> (Bible)

Forms of Worship

Private Worship	Public Worship
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Individual and personal ● <i>“When you pray go into your room, close the door and pray to your Father who is unseen”</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Important to be part of a community ● <i>“When two or three are gathered together I am in the midst of them”</i>

Liturgical	Non-Liturgical	Informal
Traditional/ritualistic Set pattern to the service Readings from the Bible Set prayers Roman Catholic and Orthodox	Changes from week to week Set around themes Includes prayers and readings but different ones Singing and dancing Baptist and Methodist	Focus on individual prayer Personal prayer in silence (Quaker) Spirit-inspired worship (Evangelical)
Provides a sense of familiarity and being part of an old tradition.	Creates a more modern, enjoyable and happy environment.	Promotes a personal connection with God.

Prayer

Set Prayer

A set prayer is a prayer that is not specific to one person, and very common throughout the denomination. Set prayers come from the Bible, for example, 'The Lord's Prayer'. A set prayer is meant to be said and repeated many times - like chanting. Whilst repeating it, a person meditates.

Some Christians also use rhythmic breathing as they say the prayer. The first part is said while inhaling and the second part is said while exhaling.

Informal Prayer

During informal worship, extemporaneous prayers are the most common type of prayer.

Many Christians prefer informal prayer rather than set prayer. This is because it seems to come more directly from their heart and, therefore, they feel like they have a stronger connection to God.

Practice Exam Questions

1. Give two forms of Christian prayer (2 marks)

2. Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians worship (4 marks)

3. Explain two reasons why Christians pray (5 marks)

Sacraments

A sacrament is a ceremony that enforces or introduces someone into the Christian faith. These are important to Christians because many will believe that they enforce their religion and show their devotion to God and Christianity.

Two important sacraments in Christianity are:

Baptism and **Eucharist (Holy Communion)** which is the celebration of the last supper with Jesus and his disciples. *“He who eats my flesh and drinks my blood abides in me and I in him.”*

Roman Catholic Eucharist	Protestant Eucharist
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● To take part in Eucharist you must be baptised● Eucharist is offered daily or weekly● The Lord’s Prayer is said before the priest receives the bread.● Wine is in a single chalice● The blessing of the bread and the wine literally turns it into the flesh and blood of Jesus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● To take part in Eucharist you have to be a church member● Eucharist is offered monthly● Minister reads the story of the last supper whilst bread and wine is distributed.● Wine is in individual glasses.● The bread and wine are seen as a representation of Jesus’ flesh and blood.

Sacraments - Baptism

Before his ascension Jesus said to his disciples: *“Therefore go make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.”*

Infant Baptism	Believers/Adult Baptism
<p>Some Christians believe that infant baptism is more appropriate as it can rid you of the original sin.</p> <p>In Christianity, it is believed that everyone is born with the original sin, through the act of sex, passed on from Adam and Eve.</p> <p>This purifies the child giving them more of a chance of going to heaven.</p> <p>People would also argue that it welcomes the child into the faith from a younger age, meaning that they are brought up with Christian morals.</p>	<p>Other Christians may argue that baptism in adulthood is better as it means that you enter the religion by choice rather than the choice of your parents.</p> <p>This means that if a child were to have been baptised yet in later life disobeyed Christian values it would have been a pointless act as they are failing to show their devotion to the faith, through the act of sins.</p> <p>It could also be argued that it shows the person’s devotion to their religion more as it has been their own personal decision.</p>

Practice Exam Questions

1. Give two types of baptism (2 marks)

2. Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians celebrate Eucharist (4 marks)

3. Explain two ways in which Christians think worship is important (5 marks)

Celebrations/Actions - Pilgrimage

A pilgrimage is a religious journey that someone might choose to undertake in order to better understand God, seek forgiveness for their sins or demonstrate their faith.

Lourdes - Miracle healing

Lourdes in south west France is a place of pilgrimage dedicated to Mary, the mother of Jesus.

In 1858, a young girl named Bernadette had visions of Mary in a grotto near a river. Mary told Bernadette to dig for a spring of water, which was discovered to have healing properties.

Now thousands of pilgrims visit Lourdes to pray at the grotto where Mary appeared, to recite the rosary together, and to bath in the water where it is claimed that 67 miracles and over 6000 other cures have taken place.

Iona - Better understanding of God

Iona is an island off the west coast of Scotland. In the 6th century AD, St Columbia, an Irish missionary who brought Christianity to Scotland, established a small monastic community there.

It is now home of the ecumenical Iona community and a place of Christian pilgrimage dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Some people think Iona is a 'thin place', where the veil between the spiritual world and the physical world is thin. So it is believed to be one of the best places in order to better understand God.

Celebrations/Actions - Festivals

Festivals are important in all faiths as they mark important moments and give believers an opportunity to reflect on what is important in their life. In Christianity, festivals mark events in the life of Jesus.

Christmas - incarnation of Jesus

At midnight mass, the Eucharist begins in near darkness, the church being lit only by candles. Special hymns known as carols are sung, churches are beautifully decorated with flowers and Christmas trees.

Nativity scene showing Mary, Joseph and Jesus together with the shepherds and animals.

Christians thank God for, and celebrate with joy, the incarnation.

It is a time for both giving to and receiving from loved ones, so is a symbol of love shared.

Easter - crucifixion, resurrection and ascension

Easter follows Holy Week.

Easter Day comes at the end of the long period of Lent and Holy Week.

Many Christians will have fasted during this time, remembering the time Jesus spent in the wilderness being tempted by the Devil.

His resurrection from the dead proved Jesus to be the Son of God.

There is no need to fear death as Jesus, victory over death has opened up the possibility of eternal life for humanity.

Practice Exam Questions

1. Give two reasons why Holy Week is important to Christians (2 marks)

2. Explain two ways in which Christians celebrate Christmas (4 marks)

3. Explain two ways in which pilgrimage is important to Christians (5 marks)

Role of the Church - Helping Local Community

The role of the church in the UK is to work both individually and together to make their local community a better place for everyone to enjoy. The church also brings people together during services and community events and everyone is welcome. Some Christians believe that their role is to follow Jesus' example and "*love thy neighbour*", showing this through their actions.

Food Banks: Set up all around the UK, individuals donate food which is given to people in difficult situations due to lack of money or who are out of work and in need of support - they are intended as a short term solution. Food Banks are working towards ending hunger and poverty in the UK, however, the demand has increased over the past 5 years. "*For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink.*"

Street Pastors: Christians in local churches who go on patrol in some big cities in their local community. They work with the police but focus on listening to people's problems and giving reassurance and guidance for their physical and spiritual needs. "*Faith by itself, if not accompanied by action, is dead...*"

Role of the Church - Evangelism

Many Christians believe that only those who believe in God and Jesus are able to get into heaven, all non-believers will go to hell, as such they see their role to convert (evangelise) non-believers to be saving them in the afterlife.

“Therefore go and make disciples of many nations...” Jesus’ last words before he ascended to heaven directly encouraged his disciples to spread the word of God and some Christians would argue that this was their holy duty in the world today.

Traditionally missionary organisations have sent Christians around the world, helping in local communities whilst also preaching the word of God and evangelising the local community by setting a positive example and building churches.

Role of the Church - Worldwide

Reconciliation: When people are brought together to be friendly and understand each other.

Reconciliation is linked to Jesus as he brought people together through Christianity through his life and death. Desmond Tutu is a retired archbishop from South Africa and was subjected to the apartheid there. He worked to help people forgive the people for the discrimination they faced and helped bring communities together.

Persecution: Hostility and ill treatment due to someone's opinions, for example religion.

Christians often work to stop persecution of specific people, mostly when the persecution is religion-based. For example, Open Doors is a Christian organisation that raises awareness of persecution, fights for justice and religious freedom and delivers bibles to those in need.

"Blessed are the peacemakers..."

Christian Aid was set up at the end of the Second World War and was originally called Christian Reconstruction in Europe. It was set up in response to the terrible refugee crisis that had arisen. After this had been sorted out they became Christian Aid and began helping further than Europe, with natural disasters and newly independent countries. They work to empower people to be able to further help themselves in the future.

"Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime." (Proverb used by Christian Aid)

Practice Exam Questions

1. Give two reasons why charities work in LEDCs (2 marks)

2. Explain two ways in which street pastors work in the local community (4 marks)

3. Explain two ways in which a worldwide relief organisation carries out its mission overseas (5 marks)

Islam Beliefs and Teachings

- Sunni and Shi'a Islam
- Key beliefs
 - Six articles of faith (Sunni) and Five Roots of Usul ad-Din (Shi'a)
 - Nature of Allah (Tawhid, omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice)
- Angels - Jibril and Mikhail, predestination, free will and Day of Judgement
- Afterlife (Akhirah) - resurrection, heaven and hell
- Prophethood (Risalah) - Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad
- Holy Books
 - Qur'an: revelation and authority
 - Torah, Psalms, Gospel and Scrolls of Abraham
- The Imamate (Shi'a)

Islam Beliefs and Teachings - Key Teachings

Topic	Key teaching/Quote
Oneness (Tawhid)	<i>'He is Allah, the One, Allah is eternal and absolute. None is born of Him, He is unborn. There is none like unto him' (Qur'an)</i>
	<i>'...He who is he All-knowing, the All Powerful, able to do anything' (Qur'an)</i>
Justice	<i>'Indeed Allah commands you towards Justice.' (Qur'an)</i>
Immanence (Allah is vital to human existence)	<i>'And He is with you wherever you may be' (Qur'an)</i>
	<i>'We are closer to human than his jugular vein' (Qur'an)</i>
Transcendence (Allah is outside the world)	<i>'No vision can comprehend Him...He is above all comprehension.' (Qur'an)</i>
	<i>'Nothing there is like Him' (Qur'an)</i>
Allah as fair and just	<i>'...let not hatred of any people seduce you that you deal not justly.' (Qur'an)</i>
Prophethood - Adam	<i>'...I am going to create a human out of clay...so when I have made him, and breathed life into him.' (Qur'an)</i>
Role of the prophet Muhammed	<i>'Muhammed is not the father of one of your men, but the messenger of Allah and the Seal of the Prophets' (Qur'an)</i>
	<i>'The best of you is he who is the best to his family.' (Hadith)</i>
Qur'an (it is without error)	<i>'Falsehood shall never come into it' (Qur'an)</i>
Shari'ah (the importance of following laws)	<i>'Whoever disobeys Allah and His messenger have certainly strayed into clear error.' (Qur'an)</i>
Angels	<i>'We don't descend except for the command of our Lord.' (Qur'an)</i>
	<i>'They [angels] do not precede Him in speech and only according to his commandment do they act.' (Qur'an)</i>
Predestination	<i>'Never will we be struck except by what Allah has decreed for us; He is our protector.' (Qur'an)</i>
Afterlife (Akhirah) - Jannah (Heaven)	<i>'No soul knows what delights of the eye are kept hidden from them of joy, as a reward for what they did.' (Qur'an)</i>
Afterlife (Akhirah) - Jahannam (Hell)	<i>'Oh humanity - your sins are against your soul. It is an enjoyment of the life of the present...we will show you the truth of what you did.' (Qur'an)</i>

Sunni and Shi'a Islam

- Sunni and Shi'a both hold the belief in one God, prophethood of Muhammad, guidance of the Quran
- They only differ in interpretations of aspects of belief and law and the emphasis based on beliefs

Sunni Islam - Muslims who believe in the (elected) successorship of Abu Bakar.

Shi'a Islam - Muslims who believe in the successorship of Muhammad's cousin Ali.

When Muhammad died, most Muslims felt that only the Quran and Sunnah (Muhammad's teachings and actions) had the guide to the beliefs and behaviour of Muslims.

They elected Abu Bakar as leader (Caliph) to act on behalf of Allah and Muhammad to make sure people followed Allah's rules.

Caliph's did not make laws, just enforce them once the community and had considered the views of Scholars who studied the Quran and Sunnah.

This group became known as Sunni as they follow the Sunnah.

Another group of Muslims felt that Muhammad named his cousin Ali as his successor.

He had been one of the first converts to Islam and had married Muhammad's daughters.

Ali and supporters thought he was the true leader (Imam) as he was a descendant of Muhammad and chosen by God.

Ali's claim to be leader was ignored by many and Shi'a developed.

Today, Shi'a Muslims have their own laws and only accept sayings of Muhammad passed down through Ali or his followers.

Key Beliefs

Six Articles of Faith - Sunni Islam	Five Roots of Usul ad-Din - Shi'a Islam
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is one God (Tawhid). 2. Angels communicate with man. 3. The Quran (recitation) is the most important writing in Islam and the highest authority. 4. Muhammad (highly praised) is the most important prophet of God. 5. The Day of Judgement is when all humanity will be judged by God and sent to paradise or hell. 6. Supremacy of God means that God already knows but also makes everything happen in the world and human life. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tawhid means God is one, God is not made of different parts. 2. Prophethood means accepting that Muhammad was the last prophet and that God's revelation through him, are true. 3. God is just and wise, cannot do wrong and holds humans accountable for their actions. 4. The Imamate means accepting the twelve Imams are leaders of Islam and guard the truth of their religion without error. 5. Shi'a Muslims believe that after death they will be resurrected to be judged by God.

Nature of Allah

According to the Qur'an Allah is:

- One and indivisible - *'He is Allah, the One, Allah is eternal and absolute. None is born of Him, He is unborn. There is none like unto him'* (Qur'an)
- Immanent, within all things and close to people - *'And He is with you wherever you may be'* (Qur'an)
- Transcendent, beyond all things - *'Nothing there is like Him'* (Qur'an)
- Greater of the Universe.
- Compassionate towards people.
- Omnipotent, all knowing - *'...He who is he All-knowing, the All Powerful, able to do anything'* (Qur'an)
- Beneficent, Source of all goodness
- Merciful, understands suffering and forgives if people are truly sorry.

Allah always:

- Acts with fairness and justice - *'Indeed Allah commands you towards Justice.'* (Qur'an)
- Will hold people to account.

Practice Exam Questions

1. Give two of the six articles of faith (2 marks)

2. Explain two understandings about Muhammad's successor in Islam (4 marks)

3. Explain two Muslim teachings about Tawhid (the Oneness of God) (5 marks)

Angels

What are angels in Islam?

- Angels bring the word of God to the prophets.
- For Sunni Muslims this is part of the articles of faith.
- Angels are unseen, made from light and are supernatural beings.

What do angels do?

- Directly receive God's word and pass it on to the prophets.
- They are pure and sinless, having no free will and can not displease God.
- Angel Israfil will blow a trumpet to announce the day of Judgement.
- Angel of Death has helpers to take people to take people to God.

Jibril - Messenger	Mika'il - Mercy
<p>Is an archangel, who is a trusted messenger of God. The angel who relayed the Quran to Muhammad. Jibril told Muhammad what God wanted him to do and inspired him with the revelation of the Quran. God continued to guide Muhammad throughout his entire life, communicating with Jibril. <i>'They [angels] do not precede Him in speech and only according to his commandment do they act.'</i> (Qur'an)</p>	<p>Is an archangel, the angel of mercy. He is assigned to reward righteous people for the good they do during their lives on earth. He sends rain, thunder and lightning to earth. He brings nourishment for the earth. <i>'We don't descend except for the command of our Lord.'</i> (Qur'an)</p>

Predestination and Free Will

Predestination: The belief that Allah has already determined everything that will happen in the universe.

- He has written everything out in the 'book of decrees'
- Allah creates all things, including the actions of creatures, so they must act to his will.
- It is linked to the Sunni idea of supremacy of Allah's will.
- As Allah is so powerful, he can determine everything that will happen.
- People are still responsible for their actions.
- *'Never will we be struck except by what Allah has decreed for us; He is our protector.'* (Qur'an)

Human Freedom/Free Will: The belief that Allah knows everything that is going to happen but does not decide what is going to happen.

- This means that people still have the ability to make their own choices
- Allah is the creator of time but not bound by it

The Day of Judgement: The day Allah will judge humans according to everything that they have done throughout their life.

- Many Muslims believe that Allah has given humans free will, so they are responsible for their actions and can be punished or rewarded.

Afterlife

Life after death: Death starts a new stage called Akhirah. Allah will send two angels to question about their faith, if people answer correctly they will be rewarded. They will be punished if they deny Allah.

The Day of Judgement: The day will come when Allah's purpose for the universe has been fulfilled. The Angel Israfil will sound a trumpet to announce the world will be destroyed.

Everyone who has ever lived will be raised and judged by Allah. People will be given new bodies and their book of life will be read out. If you get the book in the right hand you will go to heaven. If you get the book in the left hand you will go to hell.

Heaven (Jannah) - Eternal happiness *“No soul knows what delights of the eye are kept hidden from them of joy, as a reward for what they did.”*

Hell (Jahannam) - Eternal suffering *“Oh humanity – your sins are against your soul. It is an enjoyment of the life of the present...we will show you the truth of what you did.”*

Practice Exam Questions

1. Give two of the roles of angels in Islam (2 marks)

2. Explain two ways in which a belief in predestination influences Muslims today (4 marks)

3. Explain two Muslim teachings about paradise (5 marks)

Prophethood

- A prophet is someone that spoke to Allah and was given a message
- Importance of prophets is known as Risalah.
- It is a gift given by Allah to help man understand his knowledge.
- Muslims believe there was 124,000 prophets of which 25 are named in the Quran.
- These have been sent by Allah to every nation.
- They are important role models of people who have lived according to Allah's will.
- Important prophets include Adam, Ibrahim (Abraham), Musa (Moses) Isa(Jesus) and Muhammad.

<p>Adam - The first man and first prophet</p>	<p>Ibrahim (Abraham)</p>
<p>He was created by the dust of the ground and is respected as the father of the human race. Allah created Hawwa (Eve) to stop Adam being lonely. There was one rule to obey and Iblis (Satan) tricked Hawwa into eating the fruit and they were kicked out of the garden, bring sin into the world and meaning humans will be judged.</p>	<p>He fulfilled all the tests and commandments given to him by Allah He was promised to be father of all nations. Muhammad was descended from Ibrahim through his first son, Ishmael. He is a role model because of his obedience to Allah, kindness and compassion. He refused to worship idols.</p>

Prophethood - Muhammad

Muhammad received the final revelation of Islam from Allah. Muhammad was born in Mecca in around 570 CE. *"Muhammed is not the father of one of your men, but the messenger of Allah and the Seal of the Prophets"* (Qur'an)

He was religious and went to a cave to meditate and pray. On Mount Hira, the angel Jibril appeared to him with a message from Allah. For the next twenty years, more was revealed, which formed the Quran. Three years after the revelations, Muhammad started preaching. He proclaimed that Allah is One and completely surrendered the only acceptable way to live. He challenged the people of Mecca to give up cheating, drinking alcohol, gambling and idol worship.

The Night Journey saw Muhammad being carried on a winged horse like creature, called al-Buraq to Jerusalem. He then ascended to heaven, witnessing the power of Allah and spoke to the prophets before him and was instructed to pray five times a day. Muhammad gathered support of an army of 10,000 men, he conquered Mecca in Allah's name. He destroyed 360 idols at the Kaaba.

He introduced Muslim law, teachings and practices which are found in the Hadith and Sira texts and are still used as Islamic law (Shariah) today.

Holy Books

<p>Qur'an - The word of Allah</p>	<p>Hadith - About the Life of the prophet Muhammad</p>
<p>The Qur'an is the word of Allah, revealed by the angel Jibril over 22 years. It contains the foundation of faith. It is an Infallible source of authority. <i>'Falsehood shall never come into it'</i> (Qur'an)</p> <p>Muhammad's followers memorised and scribes wrote it down. Abu Bakar was commissioned to make an official copy.</p> <p>The Qur'an is a mixture of historical accounts and how to follow Allah. There are 114 surahs (chapters) Muslim Children are encouraged to learn Arabic so they can read the Qur'an in its original language.</p>	<p>The Hadith reveals stories and saying about the life of the prophet Muhammed. It is not considered to be the direct word of Allah and as it was written by people it is fallible.</p> <p>However, Muslims may use the Hadith to help them understand how to worship. For example the Qur'an instructs Muslims to pray five times a day but the Hadith tells them how to pray correctly.</p>

Other holy books are important in Islam but they do not have the same authority as they have been distorted.

Torah (Tawrat) - Given to Musa (Moses) by Allah but has been changed over time

Psalms (Zabur) - Were revealed by Allah to David

Gospel (Injil) - The message revealed by Allah to Isa (Jesus) but was lost and is distorted

Scrolls of Abraham - Thought to be the earliest scriptures of Islam but have been lost.

Imamate - Shi'a Islam

When Muhammad died, it was not clear who should succeed him.

- Sunnis elected Abu Bakr as their first Caliph.
- Shi'as named Ali as their first Imam

For Shi'as it was important that Ali took control as they believed he was appointed by divine instruction, following the family line. When Ali died his son was the next Imam.

The Twelver branch of Shi'a Islam, believes that there have been 12 Imams. The last, Muhammad al-Mahdi, is believed to be being kept alive by God and hidden somewhere on earth to be return with Jesus to bring equality and justice.

The Twelvers believe that the Imams not only rule but are able to maintain and interpret the Quran and Shariah law without fault. They believe that the Imams continue to guide people to follow the laws correctly. They believe that there has always been an Imam who is descendent of Muhammad.

Practice Exam Questions

1. Name two holy books in Islam, other than the Qur'an (2 marks)

2. Explain two ways in which a belief in prophethood influences Muslims today (4 marks)

3. Explain two Muslim teachings about the imamate in Shi'a Islam (5 marks)

Islam Practices

- Five Pillars of Sunni Islam
 - Shahadah - statement of belief
 - Salah - obligation to pray 5 times a day
 - Sawm - fasting during Ramadan
 - Zakah - giving alms
 - Hajj - the pilgrimage to Makkah
- Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam
- Jihad
 - The meaning and significance of greater and lesser jihad
 - Origins, influence and conditions for the declaration of lesser jihad.
- Festivals and commemorations and their importance for Muslims in Great Britain today
 - Id-ul-Adha, Id-ul-Fitr, Ashura.

Islam Practices - Key Teachings

Topic	Key teaching/Quote
Shahadah - Statement of belief	<i>'I declare that there is no God but Allah, And Muhammed is His messenger.'</i>
Salah - prayer	<i>'In the name of the compassionate Allah.'</i> (Qur'an)
	<i>'People should know that Allah sees each person in prayer even if they do not see him.'</i> (Imam Sadiq - Shi'a)
Sawm - Fasting during Ramadan	<i>'Oh believers! Fasting is prescribed for you as it were for those before you that you may learn self-restraint'</i> (Qur'an)
Zakah - giving to charity	<i>'Be steadfast in prayer and giving.'</i> (Qur'an)
	<i>'The purpose of zakah is to test the rich and provide for the poor, if all people paid their zakah no one would be poor any longer.'</i> (Imam Ali - Shi'a)
Hajj - pilgrimage	<i>'And proclaim that the people should observe Hajj pilgrimage.'</i> (Qur'an)
	<i>'For a single man [who goes on Hajj] of a believing family Allah will forgive all the sins of that family.'</i> (Qur'an)
Mosques	<i>'Whoever builds a mosque in the name of Allah is mentioned, Allah will build a house for him in Paradise.'</i> (Qur'an)
Ummah - Muslim community	<i>'This ummah of yours is a single ummah.'</i> (Qur'an)
Jihad	<i>'The person who struggles so that Allah's Word is supreme is the one serving Allah's cause.'</i> (Prophet Muhammed)
	<i>'Repel evil with what is seen as better, then your enemy will become your friend.'</i> (Qur'an)
Lesser Jihad	<i>'The best Jihad is the word of justice in front of an oppressive ruler.'</i> (attributed to the Prophet Muhammed)
Amr bil-Marooif and Nahi 'Anil-Munkar (Shi'a)	<i>'...and whatever the Messenger has given you - take; and what he has forbidden you - refrain from.'</i> (Qur'an)
Eid ul-Fitr	<i>'Verily it is only a festival for he whose fast Allah has accepted and whose prayers He has acknowledged...'</i> (Imam Ali - Shi'a)

The Five Pillars (Sunni)

The five pillars in Sunni Islam are central to belief and considered to be essential to a perfect life.

They are:

- Shahadah – declaration of faith
- Salah – Prayer
- Zakah – Charity
- Sawm – Fasting
- Hajj - Pilgrimage

First Pillar - Shahadah

- ‘There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the prophet of Islam.
- It is the foundation of Islamic faith
- Add ‘and Ali is the friend of God’
- This shows that Ali is the true successor of Muhammad.

Second Pillar - Salah

Sunnis are required to pray five times a day, from sunrise to sunset. Prayer timetables can guide this (Fajr – just before sunrise, Zuhr – just before midday, Asr – afternoon, Maghrib – just after sunset, Isha- Night)

Shia Muslims pray three times a day, combining sunset and night prayers and midday and afternoon.

Jumma is the midday prayer on Friday. All male Muslims are expected to attend and women can too. Once the prayer is completed, the Imam will deliver a sermon to remind Muslims of their obligation to God. Muslims should attend on and return to work after. Muslims can pray at home, but should perform Wudu before. The room must be clean and they should face Mecca.

How do Muslims prepare for prayer?

Muslims must be spiritually clean before they pray. This is achieved by a ritual washing called Wudu, following special instructions so they do it in the right order. Mosques have special rooms for this and running water is used. In the desert a dry wash of sand and dust can be used. It allows man to fully concentrate on prayer.

Must be facing the holy city of Mecca. Mosques have a Mihrab, which shows the direction of prayer. A special compass can be used to find the direction. A special carpets, set out the space for prayer. Prayers are led by an Imam. Men and women pray in separate spaces.

Second Pillar - Salah

The basic actions of prayer are:

- o While standing, Muslims recite the first chapter from the Quran.
- o While bowing, Muslims say in Arabic; 'Glory be to my Lord who is the greatest' three times. This bowing position show they believe God to be great.
- o Returning to an upright position, they make a recitation praising God.
- o They kneel with their forehead, nose, hands, knees and toes touching the floor. This is called prostration shows complete obedience to God. They recite 'How perfect is my Lord the most high'.
- o Muslims then sit reciting 'God is greatest' and after pausing for a few seconds, they repeat 'God is greatest'.

Why is prayer important in Islam?

It is what God commanded them to do.

It is a way Muslims across the world are united.

It reminds them that God is more important than they are.

Practice Exam Questions

1. Give two reasons why Shahadah is the first pillar (2 marks)

2. Explain two contrasting understandings of Salah (4 marks)

3. Explain two ways in which Muslims view Salah as important (5 marks)

Third Pillar - Sawm

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. It is believed that during Ramadan the Quran was first revealed. Many Muslims recite the whole Quran, in daily sections over 30 days. This allows Muslims to remember the importance of the teachings and their importance in their daily lives. Muslims will fast, complete charity and please God.

Ramadan sees Muslims fast in daylight hours. They get up before sunrise to eat and drink enough to keep them satisfied until the end of the day.

The evening meal is often shared with family and friends, prayers are said and readings from the Quran. This can be difficult for Muslims living in non-Muslim countries. The focus of Ramadan is God. It is time to purify the thought to cleanse the soul.

People can be excused like pregnant women, nursing mothers, babies, young children and those who are ill. Some older children, may fast for a shorter length of time to help prepare themselves. It helps empathise with the poor. They may invite the poor to eat with them. Many pay Zakat during this month.

Night of Power is an important festival that marks the beginning of God's revelation. Observing the Night of Power give Muslims benefits of worshipping for a thousand months. Muslims try to keep awake on each possible night of each, devoting to prayers and studying the Quran.

Fourth Pillar - Zakat

For Muslims who have savings, it is compulsory to give 2.5% of their savings to the poor. Muslims work out how much to pay during Ramadan. This is an acknowledgement that everything comes from God, by giving to the poor. Zakat means to purify or cleanse, removing selfishness and greed. The figure of 2.5% was figured out by scholars as it was not stated in the Quran.

Muslims can choose how to pay, some pay in gold. It can be paid directly to a charity like Islamic relief. Some may pay a Sadaqah, which is a voluntary payment on top of zakat.

- Fulfilling a duty imposed by God, making clear they are a true Muslim.
- Shows a good attitude towards money as you are sharing.
- It strengthens communities
- It links to prayers and puts them into action.

Khums refers to 20% of the excess income earned by Shi'a Muslims. Half goes to religious leaders and half goes to the poor.

Practice Exam Questions

1. Give two rituals that are performed during Salah (2 marks)

2. Explain two contrasting Muslim views about the importance of Sawm (4 marks)

3. Explain two ways in which Muslims view Zakah as important (5 marks)

Fifth Pillar - Hajj

It should be made at least once in a Muslims life, provided they are fit and healthy. Some communities may pay for a person to go as it is a religious obligation. It starts and ends in Mecca. It usually takes place between 8th to 12th of Dhul-Hijjah, which is the last month in the Islamic calendar. Three million Muslims take part each year.

Significance of Hajj

- Some go more than once in their lives.
- Once you complete hajj, you can be called Hajji.
- It can bring a deep spiritual transformation, being closer to God.
- Teachers sincerity and humility.
- Inner peace, valuing justice, honesty, respect, kindness, mercy and forgiveness.
- Self discipline as not all can complete it.
- Unity and equality, Ihram clothing is worn by everyone and pilgrims sleep in tents.
- Reminds of the faith and examples set by Ibrahim, Hajira and Ishmael.
- Can lead to forgiveness of sins.

Fifth Pillar - Hajj

<p>Entering a state of Ihram</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pilgrims must enter a sacred state called Ihram. ● This involved a ritual washing, prayers and putting on the Ihram. ● The white cloth is a sign of equality and purity.
<p>Circling the Ka'aba</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hajj begins at the Ka'aba. ● Pilgrims circle the Ka'aba seven times, anti-clockwise. ● Others believe it was given by God to Adam to erase his sin and allow him a path into heaven.
<p>Travelling to Arafat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The crowd walks along a covered walkway linking the hills, which feature in the story of Ibrahim. ● Muslims travel to Arafat, 13 miles away. Some may at Mina and read the Qur'an and pray.
<p>Standing at Arafat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arafat is where Muhammad preached his last sermon. ● They spend the afternoon in prayer. ● God will forgive those who stand at Arafat.
<p>Throwing pebbles at Mina</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Muslims walk to Muzdalifah, collecting 49 stones on the way. ● These stones are thrown at three walls in Jamarat, which represent the devil and temptation and show they reject evil.
<p>Returning to Mecca</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pilgrims return to Mecca and circle the Ka'aba seven times ● They return to Mina and spend two nights remembering God and reflecting on his blessing

Practice Exam Questions

1. Give two places pilgrims visit during Hajj (2 marks)

2. Explain two contrasting Muslim views about the importance of Hajj (4 marks)

3. Explain two ways in which the Ka'aba is important in the Muslim Hajj (5 marks)

Ten Obligations of Faith - Shi'a

1. Salah – Prayer
2. Zakah – Charity
3. Sawm – Fasting
4. Khums – 20% income tax, half goes to charity, half to six Shi'a leaders
5. Hajj- pilgrimage
6. Jihad- Struggle to maintain the faith and defend Islam.
7. Amr-bil Maruf – encouraging what is good.
8. Nahi Anil Munkar – discouraging what is wrong
9. Tawallah- To be loving towards the friends of God, including Muhammad and the Imams.
10. Tabarra – disassociating with the enemies of God.

Five of the ten obligations are the same as the Five Pillars in Sunni Islam. The rest are additional obligations that are considered important under Shi'a Islam.

Jihad

What is Jihad?

Jihad is the struggle against evil with for the individual or as a collective fellowship. It required Muslims to strive to improve themselves and live how God wills.

Greater Jihad

- Personal struggle
- Keep the five pillars
- Purify one's heart from evil.
- Devote life to God resisting temptations.

Lesser Jihad

- This was written in the 7th Century when Islam was at threat.
- Must be declared by a religious leader.
- Cannot be used to convert people to Islam.
- In response to a threat to the faith
- Must not gain territory or wealth and be the last resort

Festivals

Festival	Importance	How Celebrated
Eid-ul-Fitr	<p>Eid-ul-Fitr means breaking of the fast.</p> <p>It marks the end of Ramadan</p> <p>It thanks God for the strength to complete the fast and for providing wisdom and guidance as it the Quran was revealed during this month</p>	<p>May be celebrated for between one and three days.</p> <p>Muslims gather in a mosque or large outdoor area.</p> <p>Everyone wears their best clothes and homes are decorated.</p> <p>Special foods are eaten and processions may take place.</p> <p>Cards and presents are exchanged</p>
Eid-ul-Adha	<p>Also known as the festival of sacrifice or Greater Eid.</p> <p>It lasts for four days</p> <p>It remembers Ibrahim, who was willing to sacrifice his son for God.</p>	<p>Muslims may visit friends and family and enjoy family meals.</p> <p>It begins with prayers in a mosque.</p> <p>Some families give money.</p> <p>Cards and presents are given and meals are shared.</p>
Day of Ashura	<p>Shi'a Muslims also refer to it as the day of atonement, when the Israelites were freed from Egypt.</p> <p>Others believe it is the day that Noah left the ark after the flood.</p> <p>For Sunni's it is a voluntary fast or give to charity</p> <p>For Shi'a Muslims it remembers the tragic events of Karbala and the death of Muhammad's great grandson.</p>	<p>In some countries, a public holiday.</p> <p>Shi'a take part in a public expression of grief and mourning.</p> <p>Some flagellate to connect with Husayn's death and sufferings.</p> <p>Re-enactments of the story take place.</p>

Practice Exam Questions

1. Name two of the Ten Obligations for Shi'a Muslims (2 marks)

2. Explain two contrasting Muslim understandings of Jihad (4 marks)

3. Explain two ways in which Muslims celebrate the festival of Eid-ul Adha (5 marks)

Component 2 - Thematic Studies

Exam Structure

Time - 1 hour and 45 Mins (25 mins per section)

On the paper there will be 6 sections, each with 1, 2, 4, 5, 12 mark questions

You will answer 4 of the 6 sections:

- Relationships and Families
- Religion and Life
- Religion, Peace and Conflict
- Religion, Crime and Punishment

You will have 1 question paper and 1 answer booklet

- Write all answers (including notes) in the booklet
- Write question numbers in margins
- Leave 2 or 3 lines between each answer

Relationships and Families - Key Terms

Adultery - A sexual relationship between a couple not married to each other, but married to/in relationship with others (affair).

Age of consent - According to the law, the age at which a person is considered old enough to give consent to have sex.

Annulment - Cancellation of a marriage in Roman Catholic tradition, as if marriage never was.

Civil marriage - Non-religious marriage.

Civil partnership - Legal union of two people of same gender; now of equality with heterosexual marriage in all respects.

Commitment - Making a promise or pledge, in this case, in marriage.

Celibacy - Not having sexual relations.

Chastity - Sexual purity, eg not having sex before marriage.

Cohabitation - Where a couple live together without being married/in civil partnership.

Contraception - Precautions taken to prevent pregnancy and to protect against contracting/transmitting STIs (sexually transmitted infections).

Contract - A binding agreement between two sides.

Covenant - An agreement based on promises between two sides, here in marriage where the agreement is made before God (as a witness) and with God (as a partner).

Divorce - Legal ending of a marriage.

Extended family - Family unit comprising mother, father and children, but also grandparents, cousins etc.

Family planning - Planning when to have a family and how big a family to have by use of birth control practices and/or contraception.

Gender discrimination - Acting on prejudices against someone because of their gender.

Gender equality - Belief that both genders have equal status and value, so discrimination against either is wrong.

Gender prejudice - The belief that one gender is 'better' than the other.

Heterosexuality - Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the opposite gender.

Homosexuality - Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the same gender.

Nuclear family - Family unit made up of mother, father and their child(ren).

Polygamy - The practice of one man having several wives; legal under Shariah law (up to four wives, given specific circumstances).

Procreation - Having a child; seen as a duty in many religions.

Remarriage - Marriage for the second time, after divorce ending an earlier marriage.

Responsibility - Duties; what a person has to do as part of the agreement they have made, or role they have taken on.

Single parent family - Family unit in which child(ren) and one parent, either mum or dad, live together.

Vows - Promises made by bride and groom during marriage ceremony.

Relationships and Families - Sexuality

Facts:

- Hetrosexual - A sexual relationship with someone of the opposite sex.
- Homosexual - A sexual relationship with someone of the same sex.

In Britain homosexual relationships are legal and homosexual couples can marry if they want to, this law broadly reflects contemporary British attitudes.

Agree

Increasingly Christians are arguing that an all-loving God would not condemn people who love one another.

Disagree:

- Many Christians would argue that the only legitimate place for a sexual relationship is within marriage. Some would argue that marriage is created by God for the purpose of procreation and as such same-sex marriage is not following God's plan.

Relationships and Families - Contraception

Facts:

Contraception - Any method that is used to prevent pregnancy (condoms etc)

Natural contraception - Method to guard against pregnancy by monitoring a woman's fertility cycle

Agree:

Many Christians think that contraception is acceptable in many circumstances, such as a couple unable to cope financially with having a child. They see this as a responsible use of the God-given autonomy that is part and parcel of being created in the image of God.

Disagree:

- Roman Catholic teaching states that artificial contraception goes against natural law. Every sexual act should be open to the possibility of creating life. This fulfils God's command to be fruitful and multiply.

Relationships and Families - Sex Before Marriage

Agree:

Although he teaches that marriage is the appropriate context for sexual relationships, Pope Francis has stated that this is a matter for conscience rather than strict rules and recognised that financial and cultural issues might underlie cohabitation as opposed to marriage. In 'The Joy of Love' he said: 'In such cases, respect also can be shown for those signs of love which in some way reflect God's own love'

Disagree:

- Many Christians believe that sex before marriage devalues the God-given gift of sexuality. It was intended by God to be enjoyed within the context of marriage. In the New Testament Paul said that those whose sexual urges were very strong should marry.

Relationships and Families - Marriage

Facts:

Marriage - a legal union between two partners in a relationship

Cohabitation - a couple living together and having a sexual relationship without being married. This has increased in the UK as marriage has become more expensive and society has become less religious.

Agree:

Some Christians accept same-sex marriage as:

- They consider marriage to be an expression of love and this shouldn't be taken from same sex couples.
- God created everything and everyone should be shown love and treated equally.

Disagree:

Other Christians opposed same-sex marriage as:

- They believed that it was changing the nature of marriage.
- They argued that God created marriage for procreation and having children.
- Marriage is a religious sacrament and as such is up to the church to change not the law.

Relationships and Families - Divorce

Facts:

In the UK an estimate 42% of marriages end in divorce. There are many reasons for divorce, which is the legal ending of a marriage that must be obtained through a court. Remarriage is allowed as many times as people wish.

Reasons for divorce include; people changing or falling out of love, adultery, addiction and domestic abuse.

Agree:

- Whilst divorce and remarriage might be considered wrong they can be seen as the 'lesser of two evils' in situations such as domestic violence.

Disagree:

- Many Christians would argue that marriage vows are sacred as they are made before God. As such they should only be broken in the most extreme situations and when all other options have been tried first. For Catholics marriage is a sacrament that is permanent and vows made before God can never be broken.

Relationships and Families - Role of Men and Women

Facts:

Gender equality - giving people the same rights and opportunities regardless of whether they are male or female. Often inequality comes from sexual stereotyping, whilst discrimination is illegal it still occurs due to subconscious assumptions based around the roles of men and women in society.

Agree:

Most Christians believe that all people are created equal in the image of God and so should be treated equally.

Disagree:

- Some Christians may argue that examples in the Bible reflect traditional gender roles, however, this may stem from a reflection of the position of women at the time that it was written.

Nature of families

In recent years the nature of families has moved away from the nuclear family and with increased divorce, remarriage, adoption and social change more complex family groups are becoming commonplace.

Extended families - A family that extends beyond just parents and their children, to include grandparents etc.

Nuclear families - A couple and their children, regarded as the basic social unit.

Purpose of Families

- Procreation
- Stability and the protection of children
- Educating children in a faith.

Contemporary family issues

Same sex parents - people of the same-sex who are raising children together. Some traditional Christians disagree with this because they feel that it is preferable for children to grow up with a male and a female role model as parents. However, others may argue that it is more important for them to be in a loving and stable environment regardless of gender.

Polygamy - the practice or custom of having more than one wife at the same time. The law in the UK prohibits polygamy and whilst there are examples of polygamous relationships in the Bible most Christians would argue that marriage is between one man and one woman.

Practice Exam Questions - 2 mark

1. Give two reasons why people divorce

2. Give two reasons for people having children

3. Give two types of family

4. Give two types of contraception

5. Give two reasons why people get married

6. Give two purposes of a family

7. Give two contemporary family issues

8. Give two views about the role of men and women

Practice Exam Questions - 4 mark

1. Explain two contrasting beliefs about contraception

2. Explain two contrasting beliefs about the role of the family

3. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about divorce

Practice Exam Questions - 5 mark

1. Explain two religious beliefs about remarriage

2. Explain two religious beliefs about homosexuality

3. Explain two religious beliefs about sex before marriage

Practice Exam Questions

2. "Women as well as men should be able to be leaders in their religion" (12 marks)

Practice Exam Questions

3. “When couples have children they should always bring them up in their faith” (12 marks)

Religion and Life - Key Terms

Abortion - Deliberate ending of a pregnancy, intended to prevent new life.

Afterlife - Beliefs about what happens to 'us' after our body has died.

Animal rights - Belief that animals should be treated with respect, so have rights to adequate food/water/shelter/rest/freedom.

Awe - Sense of wonderment, often linked to the feeling that God is involved/revealed.

Big Bang Theory - Scientific theory about the origins of the universe – that the universe was created in a huge explosion.

Charles Darwin - The man who proposed the theory of evolution (19th century).

Creation - Belief that God created the world/universe from nothing, eg Genesis creation story.

Conception - Point at which sperm fertilises an egg to begin pregnancy.

Conservation - The practice of repairing/protecting the natural environment and/or animal species.

Dominion - Belief that humans have been given control/charge of the world.

Environment - The world around us, can be natural or artificial.

Euthanasia - Mercy killing; ending the life of a person who is terminally ill or has degenerative illness. Can be voluntary (person seeks this), or non-voluntary (person is on life support so family makes decision). Can be active (what is done kills directly), or passive (medical support removed to allow natural death).

Evolution - Scientific theory of the development of species, which comprises natural selection and survival of the fittest.

Fossil fuels - Coal, oil, gas – fuels that developed over millions of years beneath the earth's surface.

Hospice - Place of medical care for the dying, but which also gives emotional support to the dying and their families.

Natural resources - Resources which are found in nature – fossil fuels, plants etc.

Pesticide - Chemicals used to kill pests, especially on farmed crops.

Pro-life - Stance of being anti-abortion and/or anti-euthanasia; many pressure groups exist with this view, eg SPUC.

Pro-choice - Stance of being for a woman's right to decide what happens to her own body, which extends to the right to have an abortion.

Quality of life - How good or comfortable a person's life is.

Right to die - Belief that a human has the right to end their life, or seek it to be ended if they want that.

Sanctity of life - Belief that life is sacred/special, because it was created by God, or because we are each unique individuals.

Science - Knowledge that comes from observed regularity in nature and experimentation.

Stewardship - Duty given by God to mankind to look after the created world, and all life within it.

Sustainable energy - Resources that are renewable and will not run out, eg solar, wind, etc.

Religion and Life - Animal Experimentation

Facts:

Medical Testing - the testing of medicines on animals (legal in UK)

Cosmetic Testing - the testing of make-up on animals (not legal in UK)

Agree:

Cosmetic testing does not provide humans with enough benefit to make animal suffering worthwhile

Where there are alternatives to using animals/harming the environment then we should do those

Disagree:

Some things like medical testing have a positive impact upon humans (so the benefit outweighs the harm) - "lesser of two evils"

Stewardship - God gave the world to man so we have a responsibility to look after the environment.

"God loves even the sparrows"

Dominion - God created the world and put humans in charge so we can do what we want with it.

"God created man in his own image"

Religion and Life - Abortion

Facts:

Abortion - Deliberate expulsion of the foetus

Up to 24 weeks if mother's life is in danger or the child will be born with a severe disability

Agree:

Quality of life (how good someone's life is) is the most important factor

The mother should have the right to choose what happens with her body

Having unwanted children would be worse, so abortion is the "lesser of two evils".

Disagree:

Sanctity of Life - all life is special and sacred

Nobody should have the ability to choose to end someone's life

The child (even though it has a disability) could go on to have a great life and help people

Quality of Life is the most important factor - as such in some situations abortion could be considered a loving action "love thy neighbour"

Sanctity of Life - All life is created by God, sacred and special. Only God has the right to take life. "God created man in his own image"

Religion and Life - Euthanasia

Facts:

Passive Euthanasia - withdrawing life saving treatment (life support machine)

Active Euthanasia - committing an action that would result in somebody dying

Hospice - Medical facility for the treatment of someone who is terminally ill, offering palliative care

Agree:

Quality of life (how good someone's life is) is the most important factor

The individual should have the right to choose what happens with their life and when they die
Living a life full of pain would be worse, so euthanasia is the "lesser of two evils".

Disagree:

Sanctity of Life - all life is special and sacred
Nobody should have the ability to choose to end someone's life
The person could want to die now, however, in the long term they could

Quality of Life is the most important factor - as such in some situations euthanasia could be considered a loving action
"love thy neighbour"

Sanctity of Life - All life is created by God, sacred and special. Only God has the right to take life.
"God created man in his own image"

Religion and Life - Creation

Literalist Christian - Creation occurred exactly as is written in the Bible.

Non-Literalist Christian - The Bible account is a metaphor for how God created the world.

- Before the world was created there was nothing except God
- God created the world in exactly 7 days
- God isn't constrained by science or logic and is beyond human understanding, just because we couldn't do it doesn't mean it isn't possible for God.

- Before the world was created there was nothing except God
- God created the world but Science (Big Bang/Evolution) explains how this happened
- Design Theory - There must have been a creator because the world is so complex it can't just have happened by chance.

Genesis:
"On the first day God created the heavens and the earth...Let there be light."

John:
" 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..."

Religion and Life - Afterlife

Facts:

Heaven

Some denominations believe that God loves everyone so everyone will go to Heaven; other denominations believe that only Christians go to heaven because everyone has sinned and other denominations believe that good people will go to Heaven when they have paid for their sins.

Hell

A place of everlasting suffering. Some believe that those who have not accepted Jesus will burn therefore all of eternity. However, others believe that an omnibenevolent God could never send someone to such a place.

Purgatory

Roman Catholics believe in a place in between Heaven and Hell called Purgatory; here you pay for your sins. This is because of this Roman Catholics will sometimes pray for lost ones when they die to help them get into Heaven and spend as little time in Purgatory as possible.

Practice Exam Questions - 2 mark

1. Give two reasons why believers might oppose animal testing

2. Give two ways in which humans use animals

3. Give two types of pollution

4. Give two ways believers might show the duty of stewardship

5. Give two different ideas about the creation of the universe

6. Give two types of euthanasia

7. Give two ways humans use the environment

8. Give two situations when abortion is legal in the UK

Practice Exam Questions - 4 mark

1. Explain two contrasting beliefs about abortion

2. Explain two contrasting beliefs about animal experimentation

3. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about the Design argument for God's existence

Practice Exam Questions - 5 mark

1. Explain two religious beliefs about the afterlife

2. Explain two religious beliefs about euthanasia

3. Explain two religious beliefs about pollution

Peace and Conflict - Key Terms

Anti-war - Attitude that (a) war is wrong and should be protested/worked against.

Civil war - Armed conflict between factions within the same country.

Conflict - Dispute between sides, can be between individuals, groups or nations.

Forgiveness - Letting go of blame against a person for wrongs they have done; moving on.

Genocide - The killing of groups of/many people from a specific ethnic group, having targeted them for their ethnicity.

Holy War - War sanctioned by God, used in Islam and Judaism; rules for such a war.

Humanitarian organisation - For example, Red Cross/Crescent; organisation which works to alleviate the suffering of those made victims by war (or natural disaster).

Justice - Bringing fairness back to a situation.

Just War - Set of rules for fighting a war in a way acceptable to God, used in Christianity and Sikhism.

Nuclear weapons/war - A weapon of mass destruction; war fought using such a weapon (none so far in world history).

Pacifism - Belief that all violence is wrong, which then affects all behaviours.

Peace - The opposite of war; harmony between all in society.

Protest - Making known one's disagreement over something.

Reconciliation - Making up between two groups/sides after disagreement.

Retaliation - To pay someone back for their actions that have caused harm.

Terrorism - Use of violence and threats to intimidate others, usually Government; used for political purposes to build fear in the ordinary population and so secure demands from Government.

War - Armed conflict between two or more sides.

Weapons of mass destruction

Weapons which are uncontrollable and cause indiscriminate damage, eg nuclear, chemical, biological.

Religion, War and Peace - Violent protest/terrorism

Facts:

Violent Protests are when someone uses violent means to change something with regards to the government. Peaceful protests are also a part of democratic life. People are allowed to legally protest their views. If this involves a march, police need to know six days before. Police have the right to cancel this march.

Terrorism is a planned action intended to cause death or serious harm to civilians with the purpose of achieving political change through creating fear.

Agree:

Violence may be justified as a last resort. It may be the only way to get rid of a corrupt regime and restore justice. In protest at the misuse of the Temple, Jesus overturned the merchants' tables

Disagree:

Jesus taught that violence is counter-productive. Violence encourages retaliation and so makes the situation worse. At his arrest he said to his disciples, 'Put away your swords. Those who live by the sword die by the sword.'

Religion, War and Peace - Pacifism and Going to War

Facts:

Reasons for war - Greed/Self Defence/Retaliation

Just war - Last resort/Just cause/Minimise civilian casualties/proper authority

Pacifism - the belief that violence is always wrong

Agree:

In Christianity teachings such as “an eye for an eye” are quotes to show that it is ok to return violence with violence.

Disagree:

For Christians, such as Quakers, this is a fundamental idea that can't be compromised on in any situation. They would argue that a Christian should follow the example of Jesus and ‘Love thy neighbour’, violent actions are not loving and therefore always wrong.

Religion, War and Peace - WMDs

Facts:

WMD - Weapons of Mass Destruction

Nuclear, Chemical and Biological weapons

Agree:

- Possession acts as a deterrent
- Countries which possess them are unlikely to attack each other
- Makes a country vulnerable if they are disposed of altogether

“Lesser of two evils”

“Eye for an eye”

Disagree:

- Possession poses a risk to humanity
- Destruction caused cannot be justified for any reason
- Use goes against all principles of the ‘Just War’
- All religions oppose the use of them and support disarmament

“Love thy neighbour”

“Do not kill”

Peace, Justice, Forgiveness and Reconciliation

Peace is an absence of conflict which leads to happiness and harmony.

- Something which many people in the UK take for granted
- Real peace involves a feeling of wellbeing
- People can achieve inner peace through prayer or meditation

Justice means bringing about what is right, fair, according to the law or making up for what has been done wrong.

- Without justice there can never be peace.
- Unfairness makes people angry and can lead to conflict within society
- Justice can be achieved in many ways eg the law: prison for life or execution.

Forgiveness means showing grace and mercy. Pardoning someone for what they have done.

Reconciliation is a sacrament in the Catholic Church. When individuals or groups restore friendships after conflict.

- Reconciliation follows conflict.
- It is when individuals forgive and restore friendship after conflict.
- It involves gradual steps to rebuild a relationship so that there is no more future conflict.

Reasons for war

Greed

- Historically many wars have been fought for land, money, power and resources.
- In the modern world this is generally not seen as a good reason for going to war
- “For the love of money is the root of all evil”

Self defence

- Most people consider fighting to defend your own country morally acceptable
- The UK fought in the Second World War against Nazi aggression to prevent Britain being invaded.

Retaliation

- If a war is started in response to an act of aggression
- In 2001 the USA declared war on Afghanistan in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks
- “Do not repay anyone evil for evil”
- “An eye for an eye”

Just War Theory

A war that the Christian Church defines as acceptable. This must fulfill certain criteria.

1. The war must be fought for a **JUST CAUSE** – the war must be started for a good reason – e.g. self-defence, and not because of greed
2. A war is just if it is begun as the **LAST RESORT**, all non violent means of solving the conflict must have been tried and failed before you turn to war
3. The war must be lawfully declared by a **PROPER AUTHORITY**, a government or the United Nations. The politicians must make the most important decisions
4. There must be a **REASONABLE CHANCE OF SUCCESS**. You cannot go to war and waste the lives of brave soldiers for something which you have very little chance of winning, lives should not be wasted.
5. It must be fought with the intent to **ESTABLISH GOOD**, or fought with good intention. It must be fought to restore peace.
6. Every effort must be made to make sure that as little violence as possible is used to achieve victory and methods should **AVOID KILLING CIVILIANS**, those not in the military should not be harmed
7. The force used in the war must be proportional to the cause. It would not be proportional to drop a nuclear weapon on a small country for invading a small island.
SUFFICIENT FORCE!
8. War must only occur if the **GOOD OUTWEIGHS THE EVIL** that has led to the war

Holy War

Holy War

Holy wars have religious aims or goals. They were authorised by God or by a spiritual leader and because of this those who take part will receive a reward such as going to Heaven when they die. Religious leaders may declare holy war to defend their religion or their followers who are being persecuted in another country. Some holy wars have been fought to spread the faith or win back a country that used to follow the beliefs of a particular religion.

In Christianity teachings such as “an eye for an eye” are quotes to show that it is ok to return violence with violence. For other Christians the teachings of Jesus make it clear that violence is not to be tolerated. In the gospel of Matthew it is quoted that “anyone who murders will be sent to judgement.”

Religions and the Victims of War

Helping Victims of War

When wars happen there are many casualties with different injuries. There are lots of different charities (organisations) that help out in different ways. Some provide first aid, other provide money etc. most workers are voluntary. Many of these charities happen to be Christian organisations because they are run by Christians who follow key religious teachings- Eg: Turn the other cheek.

As a result of wars in other countries, some people have to flee and leave everything they have. These people are called refugees. Many religious believers would argue that we have a responsibility to help refugees because they are innocent of any wrongdoing.

Organisation

The Red Cross is an example of an organisation that helps the victims of war, it is motivated by the Christian faith (hence the cross) and focuses on providing medical aid for innocent civilians harmed in areas of conflict.

Practice Exam Questions - 2 mark

1. Give two religious beliefs about terrorism

2. Give two examples of individuals who have worked for peace

3. Give two religious beliefs about reconciliation

4. Give two religious beliefs about violent protest

5. Give two reasons for going to war

6. Give two reasons against war

7. Give two ways in which believers help victims of war

8. Give two beliefs that show violence is wrong

Practice Exam Questions - 4 mark

1. Explain two contrasting beliefs about violence

2. Explain two contrasting beliefs about pacifism

3. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about justice

Practice Exam Questions - 5 mark

1. Explain two religious beliefs about just war

2. Explain two religious beliefs about helping victims of war

3. Explain two religious beliefs about holy wars

Crime and Punishment - Key Terms

Capital punishment - Death penalty; state sanctioned execution for a capital offence; not legal in UK.

Community service order - UK punishment involving the criminal doing a set number of hours of physical labour.

Conscience - Sense of right and wrong; guilty voice in our head; seen as the voice of God by many religious believers.

Corporal punishment - Punishment in which physical pain is inflicted on the criminal; not legal in the UK.

Crime - Action which breaks the law; can be against the person (eg murder), against property (eg vandalism), or against the state (eg treason).

Deterrence - Aim of punishment to put a person off committing a crime by the level of punishment.

Duty - What we have a responsibility to do.

Evil - Something or someone considered morally very wrong or wicked; often linked to the idea of a devil or other malevolent being.

Forgiveness - Letting go of blame against a person for wrongs they have done; moving on.

Greed - Reason for committing crime – wanting or desiring something or more of something.

Hate crime - A crime committed because of prejudice, eg assaulting a person because they are gay or Asian.

Imprisonment - Locking someone up and taking away of civil liberties of a criminal.

Imprisonment - Locking someone up and taking away of civil liberties of a criminal.

Law - The rules a country demands its citizens follow, the breaking of which leads to punishment.

Murder - Unlawfully killing another person.

Order - The enforcement of rules, eg by a police force.

Parole - Release of a criminal from prison under the condition they will meet with a parole officer who can monitor their behaviour.

Protection - Additional aim of punishment; to keep people safe.

Reformation - Aim of punishment; helping the criminal see how and why their behaviour was wrong, so that their mindset changes for the better.

Reparation - Additional aim of punishment; where the criminal makes up for, or pays back for, their crimes.

Retribution - Aim of punishment; getting the criminal back for their crimes.

Theft - Taking something without the owner's consent.

Victim - Those who are directly affected by a crime, eg the person assaulted.

Vindication - Additional aim of punishment; the punishment exists to justify the law.

Young offenders - Criminals under the age of 18.

Religion, Crime and Punishment - Aims of punishment

Retribution – Revenge for the victim/their family/society (“eye for an eye”)

Reformation – To educate the criminal so that they do not commit crimes in the future (“forgive others as you would wish to be forgiven”)

Reparation – To repair the damage done to society (commonly used in connection with punishments like community service)

Deterrent – To stop other people from committing the crime

Public Protection – To prevent the criminal from committing future crimes and as such protecting the public (“love thy neighbour”)

Religion, Crime and Punishment - Corporal Punishment

Facts:

**Corporal Punishment - Using pain as a punishment
Beating/stoning etc.**

Agree:

Some fundamentalist Christians might accept it on the basis of Old Testament teaching such as: 'spare the rod and spoil the child'. They might think corporal punishment has a deterrent value. Providing it is not unduly harsh, such punishment might actually benefit the offender in the long term.

Some Christians – “an eye for an eye” (however, most would disagree)

Disagree:

Most Christians think that harsh treatment of others is shows a lack of love. It does not encourage the offender to think in terms of being forgiven and having a second chance. Moreover, Jesus' teaching that those who live by the sword die by the sword highlights its negative consequences.

Christianity - “Love your enemies”

Religion, Crime and Punishment - Capital Punishment

Facts:

Capital Punishment - Death Penalty

Electric chair/lethal injection/hanging

Agree:

Deterrent – It stops other from committing the crimes

Retribution – It satisfies the families'/public's sense of justice

Some criminals are not sorry for their actions and if they leave prison they will reoffend

Society can rid itself of the most dangerous people and protect the public.

Some Christians – “an eye for an eye” (however, most would disagree)

Disagree:

Reformation – criminals do not have the chance to reform

Once someone is executed you can't bring them back

Capital punishment is not a deterrent anymore

The executioner becomes the murderer

Christianity - “Love your enemies”

Religion, Crime and Punishment - Forgiveness

Christians would argue that forgiveness is very important.

In the Lord's Prayer Jesus said '*forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us.*' Meaning that we should forgive others as we would wish to be forgiven.

They would argue that forgiveness is not a replacement for punishment, however, the punishment should be compassionate and aim to reform the person so that they do not reoffend.

Christians would argue that nobody is without sin and so it is only God who is able to judge people for their actions and condemn them accordingly.

Religion, Crime and Punishment - Following the Law

Types of crime

Hate crime - violent actions against someone because of their race, religion, sexuality, disability or gender. Christians would condemn these as it is not an example of a loving act.

Murder - the unlawful and deliberate killing of another human being. Christians would condemn this as one of the ten commandments is 'thou shalt not kill'.

Theft - The unlawful taking of someone's property, considered to be a less serious crime than murder as it targets property and not the person. A Christian might argue that someone committing theft out of need as opposed to greed should be cared for and would consider the teaching 'do unto others as you would wish them to do to you.'

Agree:

Most Christians would argue that you should follow the law of the land as "God helped put the law in place"

Disagree:

Some Christians might argue that in some situations breaking an unjust law (such as segregation) could be considered a loving action and "the lesser of two evils"

Good and Evil intentions and actions

Key Terms:

- Action – a thing that is done.
- Intention – an aim or plan that prompts actions.
- Evil – extremely unpleasant or immoral. Can be seen as supernatural (e.g. devil/Iblis).

Sometimes good or evil actions can be done for the wrong/right reasons. For example – surgery is cutting someone with a knife, but the intention is good as it makes the person better.

Religious Teachings:

- Jesus told his followers to ‘love your neighbour as yourself’.

Why do people commit crime?

Environmental Reason – Where people live and their background influences some people into crime. (Poverty)

Social Reasons – Some people break the law because they want to fit in or because of peer pressure.

Psychological Reasons – Human nature may cause people to commit crime. Some people have more deep **rooted mental illnesses**

Drug Addiction – Crime figures routinely show that drug addiction is the highest single cause of crime. Under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs a person's judgement is impaired

Opposition to an unjust law - Any breach of the law is wrong. However, there are times when people have deliberately broken laws that they consider to be unjust. In America in 1955 Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white person during segregation. This action became a symbol of the Civil Rights movement that brought about a change in the law.

Types of crime

Christians are generally against people breaking the law of their country without just cause. The law exists to protect all citizens rights and security so it should always be followed. Most Christians would argue that offenders should be helped to change their ways so as not to reoffend when the punishment is over.

Types of crime

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Practice Exam Questions - 2 mark

1. Give two aims of punishment

2. Give two types of punishment

3. Give two causes of crime

4. Give two concerns people have with prisons

5. Give two reasons for the use of community service

6. Give two reasons to support corporal punishment

7. Give two reasons against capital punishment

8. Give two types of crime

Practice Exam Questions - 4 mark

1. Explain two contrasting beliefs about the Death Penalty

2. Explain two contrasting beliefs about forgiveness

3. Explain two similar religious beliefs about justice

Practice Exam Questions - 5 mark

1. Explain two religious beliefs about the need to follow the law

2. Explain two religious beliefs about people who break the law because of mental illness

3. Explain two religious beliefs about the death penalty
