

A Religious Studies Revision Booklet

Team RS GCSE 2019



***“The Road To The Super Bowl”:* Above: The Super Bowl 2019 Trophy on display in London, October 2018. Please create your own revision resources now and take pride over them, whether they be revision cards, mind maps or revision notes,. Break big tasks down into small steps. In your two examinations on 13th and 20th May, you will answer 8 questions in total (4 on each paper). For each question, there are 5 parts for 1 mark, 2 marks, 4 marks, 5 marks and 12 marks respectively. Write neatly, write correctly, remember literacy is very important and give as much information as you possibly can and “squeeze all the juice out of the orange.” Let’s go.**

“It’s a big game of us. They (Green Bay Packers) are a great football team. They are in it every year. Aaron (Rodgers) is one of the best to ever play. It will be exciting. We are going to have to play really well. It’s a quick turnaround. Lot of (film) studying. Get your body right over the next 36 hours and be ready to go for Wednesday (training) and try to bring energy and emotion.” (Tom Brady, Press Conference, October 2018) <https://www.religionofsports.com/content/tom-vs-time/>

“It’s a 24 hour job...What I’ve learned from my parents is this: everything come from hard work. And then, maybe, things align.” (Dua Lipa, Interview, April 2018)

Contents

Paper 1: 13th May 2019: 4 Questions, 5 Parts To Each Question On:

Christian Beliefs

Christian Practices

Islam Beliefs

Islam Practices

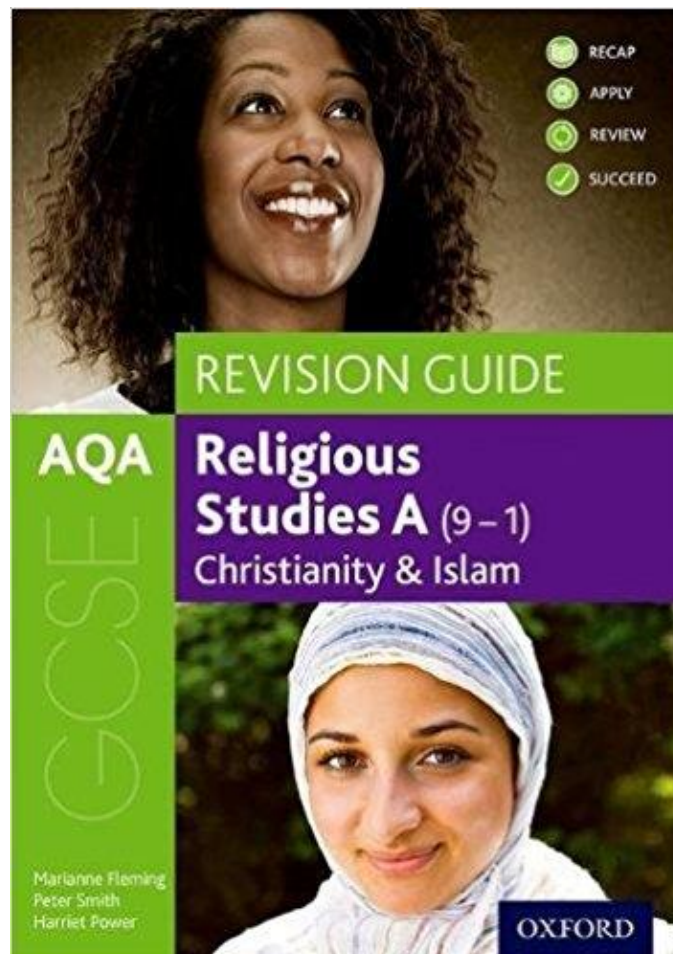
Paper 2: 20th May 2019: 4 Questions, 5 Parts To Each Question On:

War and Peace

Crime, Punishment and Forgiveness

Social Justice and Human Rights

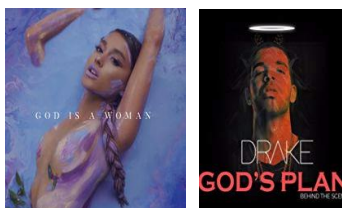
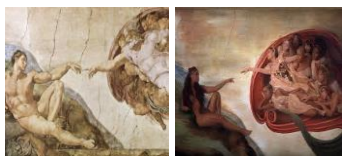
Relationships



Recommended revision guide as an alternative to this: https://www.amazon.co.uk/AQA-GCSE-Religious-StudiesChristianity/dp/0198422830/ref=pd_lpo_sbs_14_t_0?encoding=UTF8&psc=1&refRID=39QVQ31680G8WT6NEDGA

Christian Beliefs: GCSE Factsheet: Paper 1: 13 May 2019

1 in 3 people Christian. Different denominations / groups=same core beliefs but different worship - Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant). Protestants start as protest at Catholic Church at The Reformation. Now divided into Anglican , Baptists, Methodists.



God: Christians believe God is one (monotheism) as stated by The Nicene Creed. The Ten Commandments given to Moses (Exodus 20) state people should have *no other gods / images but God*. God is holy or set apart or separate. "God is spirit" (John 4) not physical. God has no restrictions. God creates and sustains the universe (keeps the universe going). *God works through history and guides people (revelation)*. God is communicated with through prayer. Christians believe God has attributes (qualities). **God is omnipotent** (all-powerful, unlimited authority). As Mary, the mother of Jesus said, nothing is impossible for God. (Luke 1). **God is benevolent (all-loving, all-good, using power to do good)** -God loves us and wants what is best for us. *God sent Jesus to help us because God loved us so much (John 3)*. **God is just. God judges our character perfectly and is fair. God is against injustice/ oppression.** So Christians stand up against injustice (poverty, prejudice and discrimination) in the world. **God is omniscient** (all-knowing). **Christians believe God is the Creator:** God created the earth and everything in it good. The Holy Spirit breathed over the waters. *Some Christians believe this happened in 6 x 24 hour days (Creationism)*. This story is in the Bible book of Genesis. **Christians believe in The Trinity (like a 3 leafed clover)** - this One God is expressed in 3 persons – Father (God), Son (Jesus, The Incarnation) and Holy Spirit (an inspiring presence sent by God to inspire and influence after Jesus went to heaven, gives grace or love and guides us). God is represented on earth by Jesus who calls God Father. *Many Christians believe God should not be called Father as God is beyond sex and gender and this is sexist.* God is supreme and perfect. *John's Gospel describes Jesus as "the Word made flesh." This is the meaning of The Incarnation.*

Evil and Suffering: 2 types of evil suffering in the world: **Moral Evil** caused by human beings (eg murder, rape, bullying, theft, gossip). **Natural Evil** caused by nature (eg earthquakes, illness). *The problem of evil is that God cannot be all-powerful and all-good if evil exists.* Christians believe God gives us and nature free will to enable both to grow and develop. God cannot interfere in the universe otherwise this disrupts the order of the universe. They also believe in a Life After Death and God suffers with us through Jesus. *Many Christians believe evil entered the world when Satan tempted Adam and Eve to rebel against God eat from the Tree of Knowledge so causing evil and suffering in the world (the original sin). This is recorded in the Bible book of Genesis.*



Every year, Mr. Reeve, the Head Teacher, reads a reading about Jesus from John's Gospel at Saint Michael's Church at our Christmas Service.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was in the beginning with God. All things were made through Him, and without Him nothing was made that was made. In Him was life, and the life was the light of men. And the light shines in the darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it. There was a man sent from God, whose name was John. This man came for a witness, to bear witness of the Light, that all through him might believe. He was not that Light, but was sent to bear witness of that Light. That was the true Light which gives light to every man coming into the world. He was in the world, and the world was made through Him, and the world did not know Him. He came to His own, and His own did not receive Him. But as many as received Him, to them He gave the right to become children of God, to those who believe in His name: who were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God and the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.

Jesus' life is told in 4 books in the Bible (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John or The Gospels meaning good news). Historians report the existence of Jesus. **Only Mathew and Luke tell the Christmas story in Bethlehem** (wise men in Matthew, shepherds in Luke). Jesus' birth was special – **he was born of a virgin, Mary. Christians believe Jesus/is was God made flesh/in human form, the incarnate God (The Incarnation). Jesus is "The Christ from the Greek (originally the Hebrew Messiah) for "anointed one"**. The Jews expected God to rescue them from the Romans. Apart from at his Trial, Jesus did not tell anyone his identity because of **humility and misinterpretation**. Jesus was not the Messiah expected. **In Nazareth, he worked on the Jewish holy day (healing people) and helped outsiders**. As we tell each year in TBSHS Easter Services, after being betrayed by Judas, the religious leaders put Jesus on trial in Jerusalem. **Jesus said he was the Son of God** and was taken to Roman ruler, Pontius Pilate. Pilate could not find any problems with Jesus so let the people decide, who were then persuaded by the religious leaders to shout for Jesus to be crucified. **He was beaten, insulted and then crucified for 9 hours, forgiving people on the Cross. This was God's plan. God suffers with Jesus and understands our pain. Jesus died so we could be forgiven, paying the debt, taking the detention/ punishment for our sin (actions and thoughts that separate us from God from Adam and Eve) so we could be at one with God (Atonement). True love.**

Life After Death and Salvation: **The Resurrection (rising from dead) of Jesus is the prototype for our resurrection and shows Jesus' identity**. Jesus was buried in a tomb donated by supportive religious leader. His women followers saw **The Resurrection of Jesus** first on the **Sunday (new Christian holy day)** as they did not visit the tomb on the Saturday (Jewish holy day). After 40 days, Jesus went up to Heaven (**The Ascension**). **Saint Paul said our weak earthly body will be raised as an imperishable spiritual body in glory after death (1 Corinthians 15)**. Some believe life after death occurs immediately, others when God returns to judge. **Catholic and Orthodox Christians** believe that the resurrection will be bodily. Others think spiritual (souls only). **In Matthew 25, Jesus said God will separate us like a farmer does sheep from goats on whether have helped the poor, visited the sick, fed the hungry. In John 14, Jesus says " Heaven is the eternal experience of the presence of God, a place of peace, joy and freedom from pain with family and friends, angels and God on a throne. Hell is a place of eternal fire terror torment, a fiery pit of life without God, ruled over by Satan, for those unable to experience God's presence. Catholics believe in an intermediate state called purgatory where the souls wait to be judged. Some believe the grace (love, mercy) of God will save (salvation) all in Heaven (Inclusivism or universalism) - the Christian God will not turn good people away. Others believe God will only allow some to Heaven either because of faith in Jesus or Christian actions or good works. (Exclusivism) Jesus said: "I am the way the truth and the life. No one comes to God except through me" (John 14).**

Christian Beliefs: GCSE PPQ Analysis: Paper 1: 13 May 2019

1 Mark Questions (Multiple Choice)

Which ONE of the following means that God is all-powerful? Omnipresent / Omnipotent/Omniscient/ Omniscient (1)

Which ONE of the following is the book in the Bible in which the story of Creation can be found?

Exodus/Genesis/Proverbs/Revelation (1)

Which ONE of the following is the idea that God is three-in-one? Atonement/ Incarnation/ Salvation/Trinity (1).

Which ONE of the following is the idea that God became human in Jesus? Atonement/ Incarnation/ Resurrection/ Creation. (1)

Which ONE of the following is the idea that God is loving? Omnipotent/ Benevolent/ Immanent Which ONE of the following describes the meaning of the word omnipotent? All-loving/All-powerful/ Just/Creator

2 Mark Questions

Give TWO qualities which Christians believe describe the nature of God. (2)

Give TWO reasons why the disciples believed Jesus was alive after his resurrection.

Explain TWO ways in which Jesus' crucifixion influences Christians today (2).

Give TWO ways that Christians believe salvation will come about. (2)

Give TWO Christian beliefs about life after death. (2)

Give TWO Christian teachings about original sin. (2)

Four and Five Mark Questions; Contrast means different.

- Four and Five Mark Questions; Contrast means different.
- Explain TWO Christian beliefs about Salvation (4).
- Explain TWO ways in which a belief in Jesus' crucifixion influences Christians.
- Explain TWO ways in which belief in creation by God influences Christians (4)
- Explain TWO ways in which Jesus' crucifixion influences Christians today. (4)
- Explain TWO ways in which belief that God is loving influences Christians(4)
- Explain TWO ways in which the resurrection of Jesus influences Christians (4)
- Explain TWO Christian teachings about The Incarnation. (5)
- Explain TWO ways in which the belief that God is just influences Christians (4)
- Explain TWO Christian teachings about judgement. (5)
- Explain TWO Christian teachings about the means of salvation. (5)
- Explain TWO Christian beliefs about salvation. (5)
- Explain TWO Christian teachings about God. (5)
- Explain TWO Christian teachings about atonement. (5)

12 mark questions: Evaluate the following statements: For / Against Then Your View.

- If God were loving, there would be no suffering in the world. (12)
- The stories of the Incarnation prove Jesus was the Son of God. (12).
- The crucifixion is more important to Christians than the resurrection. (12)
- The Bible tells Christians all they need to know about God's creation. (12)
- The stories of the incarnation prove Jesus was Son of God. (12)
- There is no such place as hell. (12)
- The best way too obtain salvation is to obey God's Law. (12)
- A loving God would not send anyone to hell. (12)

Christian Practices: GCSE Factsheet: Paper 1: 13 May 2019

Through ALL these practices, rituals and actions, Christians thank, love, praise and honour God, strengthens their faith in and deepens their understanding of God, and ask for forgiveness and pray for help for other people as well as themselves

Worship (or giving something worth) is an act of religious praise, honour or devotion. **Worship can be private (done at home).** It builds discipline, strength, reflection **Liturgical worship** is a church service (like TBSHS Carol Services) which follows a set structure (ritual) led by the priest with set prayers, readings, responses, music and hymns and maybe a sermon. **This set order for many services throughout the world is handed down from history.** Examples of this are in the Anglican, Catholic and Orthodox Churches. **Non-liturgical worship does not follow a set pattern but still is focussed on Bible readings in Church.** Examples of this are Non-Conformist Churches like Baptists and Methodists. **Informal Worship** Is spontaneous and charismatic that can take place at home involving dancing clapping calling out, speaking in tongues without formal training led the Holy Spirit. Examples include the Quakers.

Prayer is communication with God either silently or through words of thanksgiving, praise, confession or requests for guidance. Christians may use set prayers like **The Lord's Prayer** (taught by Jesus) we say at Final Assembly. This combines **praise with forgiveness.** Christians use **informal prayers made by up by the individual to express themselves to God.** Prayer **gives strength, peace, reflection, acceptance of God's will, a close relationship and communication with God.** But relationships must be right with others first (forgiveness). **God does not always answer prayers in obvious ways.** Jesus prayed. *Christians can pray by pressing hands together or kneeling (humility), sitting (Non conformists) or standing (Orthodox) Catholics use beads (rosary). Orthodox use icons/pictures.*

*Using water, the initiation rite of **Baptism** is when people enter a new life, wash away sin, receive God's grace and become members of the Church as children of God.* Jesus was baptised and said his followers should baptise and make disciples of all nations (Matthew 28). **Some people believe people should only be baptised when old enough to choose (Believer's Baptism) like the first Christians.** This involves **full immersion** (person goes under water) and Bible readings. **Catholic, Orthodox Anglican Christians believe in infant baptism to; remove original sin, welcome the baby into the Church and adults/Godparents make promises.** The sign of the cross is made with water on the baby's (dressed in white) head. *A candle is given to parents lit from a candle used at Easter.*

Pilgrimage is a physical and spiritual journey of worship with others or alone to a holy place. **Christians may go to Jerusalem, Rome or holy sites connected with saints.** Examples: **Lourdes in France** is a place Christians visit to be healed or forgiven based on visions of Mary seen by a young girl called Bernadette who was told to dig a spring of water. **Iona is an island off Scotland** where monastery founded by St Columba. Here Christians read the Bible, pray, discuss, walk and work in a beautiful place.

*The most important act of worship is **Holy Communion** (also called Eucharist, Mass, Lord's Supper, Breaking Of Bread, Divine Liturgy) which uses bread and wine to remember Christ's suffering, death and resurrection. It the centre of a Christian's life. Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice and life after death and receive God's love or grace. Catholic, Orthodox and some Anglican Christians believe this actually becomes the body and blood of Jesus in a divine mystery. Protestants believe the bread and wine are symbolic and a reminder. In the service, "the ministry of communion" is preceded by bible readings, sermons, hymns and prayers ("the ministry of the word."). In Orthodox Church the priest blesses and then gives on a spoon the bread and wine at the altar separated from the people with a screen (iconostasis) to symbolise Heaven/Earth. In the Catholic Church, the bread and wine is brought to the Altar, the priest says the words of Jesus ("Do this in remembrance of me"), people give peace to each other and bread and wine is given out. Anglicans give sign of the peace before bread and wine brought to altar. In Protestantism, there is an open table for anyone to receive bread/wine which is then passed around in a small cup. Holy Communion, like Baptism, is a Sacrament which is a special service where God's gift of grace and love is given.*

There are two main **festivals** (a period of celebration for religious reasons):

1. Christmas: *This remembers The Incarnation or God becoming human in Jesus. Jesus was born into poverty. Light came into the world.* It begins with Advent and ends with Epiphany (which remembers the visit of the wise men) 12 days after. It is remembered with cards, gifts, lights, nativity plays/scenes, carol services and Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve. **2. Easter remembers the suffering, death and resurrection of Jesus and begins with Lent 40 days before Easter Sunday.** Easter Week starts with Palm Sunday (remembering Jesus' Entry to Jerusalem) and continues through the Maunday Thursday (which remembers the Last Supper) and Good Friday (remembering the death of Jesus). **On Easter Saturday some Christians walk around (Orthodox) or pray in (Catholics) the Church in darkness before Easter Sunday/Day when some have open air or sunrise service ay to remember The Resurrection. Eggs = new life. Flowers sunrise services.**

A church is a building but also an assembly or gathering. St. Paul called it "the body of Christ" through which Christ is active. Early Christians met in homes. **The Church provides worship, Bible study, education, youth clubs, socialisation, fellowship guidance and support** (eg toddler's groups). **The Church organisation has also helped with schools, health and justice.** Based on the Parable of the Sheep and Goats (Matthew 25), the Church works for justice. **The Trussell Trust** (founded by Carol and Paddy Henderson) **has 420 food bank centres providing for 1 million people.** *Non-perishable food is donated. Food vouchers and eating awareness provided.* **Oasis Project, Plymouth** is a centre *providing support, help, food, job advice, an internet café and spiritual support to those who suffer ill health, domestic violence, homelessness, addiction, low income.* **Street Pastors** (started by Rev Les Isaac in 2003) sees Christians patrolling streets (wearing blue uniform) *responding to problems like drunkenness/knife crime, caring for the vulnerable, listen to problems, referring people to services and visiting schools.* **Parish Nursing Ministries** support sick / lonely via local churches in the UK.

Mission, Church Growth And The Worldwide Church: *Up to 1/3 of world's population are Christian. The Church growing in Africa, Asia and South America. 500 new churches and 80,000 new Christians each day.* The Church expects new Christians to help spread the faith. A convert is someone who decides to change faith. The Church has a mission or calling or vocation to spread Good News (evangelism) following Jesus' Great Commission to make disciples of all and teach Jesus' teaching. Jesus said the disciples should do this in Matthew 28. Jesus said his disciples would be "fishers or men." Testimonies are shared. *The Holy Spirit gave the disciples this courage.* So, all Christians feel they have a duty to spread the Gospel. Showing faith in Jesus by example or by telling others is called evangelism. *Christians may use the media, pray for others, share what God has done for them and create social events.* **Christians may become missionaries, going to other countries to promote Christianity.** **Christ For all Nations** was a charity founded by R. Bonnke who hold Christian meetings worldwide especially in Africa. 1.6 million attend some meetings. **Alpha Courses** (first started in 1977 and revised in 1990s) were started in London where people learn about Christianity at different venues now around the world.

Reconciliation and Persecution: Christians aim to restore harmony in the world (reconciliation) as Jesus did on Cross and Jesus said we should love our enemies (Matthew 5). **Christians in Coventry** forgave when their Cathedral bombed in WW2 and an organisation now based there, Community of the Cross of Nails, works for peace. **The Irish Churches Peace Project** brings Catholics and Protestants together in Northern Ireland. **The World Council of Churches** works for Christian reconciliation through the **Pilgrimage and Justice Project**. **The Corrymeela Community**, set up in 1965 by Ray Daley a chaplain that witnessed the bombing of the German city of Dresden in WW2, in Northern Ireland **promotes peace and reconciliation through discussion/listening**

Christians have suffered hostility and bad treatment or persecution from the beginning. For some it can strengthen faith and provide an opportunity to share in Jesus' sufferings and inspire others. The Church helps those being persecuted through prayer, practical help, campaigns, awareness and financial help. **80% of religious persecution (bad treatment) is experienced by Christians in 75% of countries through tax, jobs, violence, murder, not allowing churches.** Jesus said "turn the other cheek" (Matthew 5). Saint Paul in Romans 12 said "Overcome evil with good." Christians help by giving Bibles or raising money/ awareness like **The Barnabas Fund and Christian Solidarity Worldwide.** **Pastor Baber George became Christian after being in a gang** was persecuted for sharing his faith.

As you know from your ethics course, Christians try to help those in poverty. They show their faith in this manner. Jesus told a rich man to sell all he had and give to the poor (Mark 10). In the parable of the Good Samaritan, Jesus taught the importance of helping others. In the parables of the Rich Man and Lazarus and Sheep and Goats, Jesus said God will judge us if we do not help others. Examples of Christian Charities are Christian Aid, CAFOD and Tear Fund. They give long term and short term aid.

Christian Practices: GCSE PPQ Analysis: Paper 1: 13 May 2019

1 Mark Questions (Multiple Choice)

Which ONE of the following is the name given to adult baptism? Infant baptism/ Eucharist / Holy Communion / Believers' baptism (1)

Which one of the following is not a way that Christians celebrate the festival of Easter? A nativity play/ A sunrise service/Lighting the Paschal candle/ Painting eggs (1)

Which one of the following is the sacrament that commemorates Jesus' last supper? Marriage/ Baptism/Eucharist/ Sunday. (1)

Which ONE of the following is the festival that celebrates The Incarnation of Jesus? Easter/Good Friday/Christmas/Lent (1)

Which ONE of the following is a type of worship that follows a set pattern? Informal/ Private/Non-liturgical/liturgical.

2 Mark Questions

Give TWO ways in which Christian churches respond to persecution (2). Give TWO examples of the work of the Church in the local community. Give TWO examples of important places of Christian pilgrimage (2). Explain TWO reasons why Prayer is important (2). Explain TWO ways in which Christians respond to world poverty (2). Explain TWO ways in which Christians might show their commitment to Church growth. (12)

Four and Five Mark Questions; Contrast means different.

- Explain two contrasting ways in which the Eucharist (Holy Communion) is celebrated in Christianity (4).
- Explain TWO contrasting types of Christian pilgrimage (4).
- Give TWO reasons why Christians pray (5).
- Explain TWO contrasting ways in which Christians worship (4).
- Explain TWO ways in which Jesus' crucifixion influences people. (4)
- Explain TWO ways in which a worldwide relief organisation (charity) carries out its mission (5)
- Explain two ways in which Christian street pastors carry out Christian duty. (5)
- Explain TWO ways in which Christians help the poor in LEDCs. (5)
- Explain TWO reasons why Christians might practice evangelism. (5)
- Explain TWO ways in which Christians work for reconciliation. (5)
- Explain TWO ways in which the Church works for reconciliation. (5)

12 mark questions: Evaluate the following statements: For / Against Then Your View.

- Private worship has more meaning for a Christian than public worship.' (12).
- The most important duty of the Christian is to help people in need. (12).
- The best way for Christians to reach an understanding of God is by practising prayer.' (12)
- A Christian's most important duty is to tell others about their faith (12)
- The best way for a Christian to grow closer to God is to go on a pilgrimage (12)
- The most important duty of the Church is to help those in need. (12)
- Infant baptism is more important than believers' baptism. (12)

Islam Beliefs: GCSE Factsheet: Paper 1: 13 May 2019

Allah: Islam= peace through submission/ surrender/ obedience to Allah (the God). Shahadah (first pillar): *“There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is God’s Messenger.”* Islam believes in monotheism=belief in 1 God (Tawhid). *Nothing on Allah’s level.* No pictures of Allah (a sin called Shirk). *“No vision can take all subtle all aware Allah in.”* (Qur’an 6). *“No one comparable.”* (Qur’an 112). Allah the greatest (“Allahu Akbar”), *“most excellent”* (Qur’an 7), *“with you wherever you are”* (Qur’an 6). **Omnipotent (all-powerful), omniscient (all knowing), indivisible, omnibenevolent/ beneficent (all-loving/good), almighty, unified, undivided, compassionate, forgiving, merciful, eternal, loving, unlimited, fair, just (adalat).** 99 Qur’an names for Allah. **Allah’s will supreme – nothing happens without Allah’ permission.** Even misfortunes (Qur’an 64). Say *“God willing”* after a promise. Some say God knows the future (**predestination**) in *“the book of decrees”* others (eg Shi’a) say God knows the future, **but does not decide.** **Creator. Sustainer. Transcendent (beyond universe). Immanent** (in universe, close to us).

Angels (made by God, Qur’an 35) bring God’s word directly to the prophets often taking human form. *“An enemy of angels is an enemy of God.”* (Qur’an 2). They are pure, sinless supernatural beings from light in the unseen world with no free will who ceaselessly praise God. **Guardian angels watch over us** from birth, recording our deeds/words (Qur’an 13 and 18) in the book of deeds presented on the Day of Judgement. **Angel Israfil blows a trumpet to announce the Day of Judgement.** The **Angel of Death takes people’s souls to God** (Qur’an 32) and guards Hell. An Archangel is a special angel). **Archangel Jibril relayed The Qur’an from The Night of Power onwards to Muhammad, giving spiritual nourishment.** Jibril also purified Muhammad’s heart when he was young. **Archangel Mika’il is the angel of mercy - rewards the good, rewards the good and nourishes the earth with rain.**

The Qur’an: is the Word of God, revealed to Muhammad through angel Jibril over 22 years. The original is in Heaven. The foundation of believer’s faith, sacred document, infallible (without error) source of teaching (doctrine), practice, law. God speaks directly through IT. *“Scripture in which there is no doubt containing guidance for those who are mindful of God”* (Qur’an 2) The Qur’an is *“truly glorious”* (Qur’an 85). Qur’an means recital. Muhammad learnt and recited by heart, followers wrote down. *After Muhammad’s death, Abu Bakr and Uthman unified.* 114 surahs (chapters). **After surah 1 (a prayer), remaining chapters arranged on length.** All surahs begin with *“In the name of Allah, the merciful and compassionate.”* Hafiz= someone memorises Qur’an. **Other holy books are: Scrolls (revealed to Abraham) Torah (to Moses), Psalms (to David) and Gospel (to Jesus).** Some think they were lost, others think distorted.

Sunni Muslims: *The Qur’an/Muhammad’s teaching (Sunnah) guides Muslims. Elect Abu Bakr as first Caliph. Stress Angels and God’s supremacy in 6 beliefs or articles of faith.* **Shi’a Muslims** *Muhammad named cousin Ali as successor. 11 others follow. True leader=descendant of Muhammad (Imamate) to guide. Stress resurrection and justice of God in their 5 principles or roots.*

Muhammad (pbuh): Received final revelation from God. He was the last/seal of the Prophets (Qur'an 33). Born 570 CE in Makkah, Saudi Arabia. *Father died before born. Mother died aged 6. Brought up by uncle Abu Talib, a merchant.* Reputation for honesty. Married Khadijah aged 25. *Prayed/mediated on Mount Hira. On Night Of Power, in 610, Angel Jibril gave revelations of Qur'an for 22 years. Experienced Heaven in The Night Journey when Jibril took him to Jerusalem and he spoke to other prophets. Preached against immorality in Makkah where people worshipped many gods, gambled, drunk, did not care about the poor/widows. Persecuted. Threats on life. Moved to Madinah in 622: and set up the first Muslim community (ummah). This is called the Hijrah and the Muslim calendar dates from Muhammad's move to Madinah. He defended himself against attacks from Makkah (3 battles) until he conquered the city and destroyed the 360 idols in Ka'aba. 632 Death. Return: 632 returned to Makkah, became ill and died.*

Prophets (Risalah): God has chosen many prophets to reveal will/gift/ message and help people. 124,000 in Islam. 25 in Qur'an. Important ones called apostles. Role models. **Adam, Ibrahim (Abraham), Musa (Moses), Isa (Jesus), Muhammad (pbuh).** *Prophet Adam was the father of humans, built the Ka'aba, was given knowledge, created from dust/clay, with Spirit of God, "taught the names of things" (Qur'an 2). Created Eve or Hawwa as companion. Allah told the angels to bow down to Adam but Iblis, who became Satan, refused and was thrown out of Heaven and tempted Adam and Eve to eat from the forbidden tree. Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) was a role model, "friend of God" (Qur'an 4), faithful, kind, compassionate, obeyed God, refused to worship idols and destroyed them in the Temple when he was young. God saved his life when he was burnt as punishment, he was willing to sacrifice son (which Muslims remember in the festival of Id-u-Adha), he re-built Ka'aba in Makkah Muhammad descended from Abraham.*

Life after Death: Death is the beginning of a new stage of life called Akhirah. This encourages **human responsibility and accountability** before Allah. **Justice** for those who have suffered. After death, Muslims enter a state called barzakh or waiting. No one can cross the barrier to amend things they have done. **As they lie in the grave, Allah sends angels about their faith.** If they answer correctly, they will see what is to come. **Some Muslims think punishments start straight away.** Others think that people sleep until the Day of Judgement at the end of the world. **Only Allah knows when the Day of Judgement will be.** Angel Israfil will blow a trumpet and the present world will be transformed into the new world. The trumpet will blow again and everyone that has ever lived will be raised (resurrection) and judged by God. People will be given new bodies and the book of their life read out by the person. **If the book is put into the right hand, they will go the Heaven. If in the left hand, go to Hell.** People that go to Heaven cross the Sirat Bridge that crosses the fires of Hell. **God forgives those truly sorry. Heaven 9Jannah) is Paradise/ gardens of happiness (Qur'an 22) in eternal presence of God with pure drink and fruit and meat of any bird (Qur'an 56). Hell (Jahannam) a place of fire, torment, punishment, separation from God, "scorching wind and scalding water" over heads (Qur'an 56), wearing "garments of fire" restrained by iron crooks (Qur'an 22)** Some think this more symbolic because it is beyond human understanding.

Islam Beliefs: GCSE PPQ Analysis: Paper 1: 13 May 2019

2 Mark Questions (Multiple Choice)

Which ONE of the following best describes the meaning of Risalah? Tawhid/Justice/Prophethood/Predestination (1). Which ONE of the following is the meaning of Adalat? Judgement/Justice/Omnipotence/Predestination. (1)

Which ONE of the following best describes the meaning of Tawhid? Prophethood/Justice/Life after death/oneness of God. (1)

Which ONE of the following was the name of the holy book revealed to Moses? Gospel/Psalms/Scrolls of Abraham/. Torah. (1)

Which ONE of the following revealed The Qur'an to Muhammad? Iblis/Israfil/ Jibril/ Mikai'il

Which one of the following describes Muslim beliefs about life after death? Tawhid/Akhirah/ Shahadah / Adalat . (1)

3 Mark Questions

- Name TWO Holy books other than the Qur'an (2)
- Give TWO angels that are mentioned in the Qur'an (2)
- Name TWO Muslim holy books. (2)
- Give TWO differences between Sunni and Shi'a Islam. (2)
- Give TWO of the 6 articles of faith in Sunni Islam. (2)
- Name TWO articles faith in Sunni Islam. (2)

Four and Five Mark Questions; Contrast means different.

- Explain TWO ways in which beliefs about heaven and hell influences Muslims . (4).
- Explain TWO ways in which belief in life after death influences Muslims today. (4)
- Explain TWO ways in which prophethood influences Muslims today. (4)
- Explain TWO ways in which a belief in the after life influences Muslims today. (4)
- Explain TWO of God's qualities. (4)
- Explain TWO ways in which the belief in predestination influences Muslims. (4)
- Explain TWO ways in which the supremacy of God's influences Muslims today. (4)
- Explain TWO Muslim teachings about the oneness of God (Tawhid). (5)
- Explain TWO Muslim teachings about angels (5)
- Explain TWO Muslim teachings about life after death. (5)
- Explain TWO Muslim teachings about Predestination. (5)
- Explain TWO reasons why Muhammad is the most important prophet. (5)
- Explain TWO meanings of the concept of Tawhid. (5)
- Explain TWO Muslim beliefs about the role of prophets. (5)

12 mark questions: Evaluate the following statements: For / Against Then Your View.

- ✓ Following the example of Muhammad is more important than the Qur'an. (12)
- ✓ To describe God as omnipotent is the best way to understand God. (12)
- ✓ The best way of understanding God is to describe God as transcendent. (12)
- ✓ The Qur'an needs all the guidance that Muslims need to live a perfect Muslim life.
- ✓ For Muslims the prophets make better role models than angels.
- ✓ The best way of understanding God is to describe God as transcendent. (12)
- ✓ For Muslims, Adam is more important than Abraham (Ibrahim). (12)
- ✓ The Qur'an is the only authority a Muslim needs in life. (12)

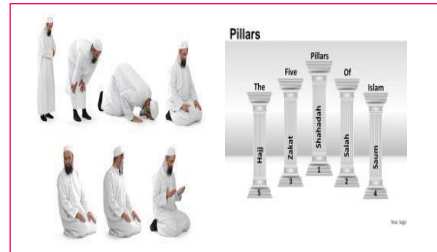
Islam Practices: GCSE Fact Sheet: 20th May 2019

1. THE FIVE PILLARS: Duties central to Islam, support beliefs, show obedience, community, identity. **The first pillar is Shahadah:** *“There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.”* Shi’a Muslims add “And Ali is a friend of God”. If said sincerely in front of witnesses, someone becomes a Muslim. **First words a baby hears and the last words person will say.** It is the foundation. Express core beliefs.

2. PRAYER/SALAH: gives awareness of God being the greatest, unity (Muslims pray together, face Makkah). “Call on me and I will answer you” (Qur’an 40). Pray in a clean place. They wash (wudu) before prayer (spiritual cleansing, purification or ablution). Male/female washing rooms in the mosque where women and men pray separately. Sand used in the desert. ***Qur’an 5: Sequence of washing: face, hands up to elbows, head, feet.*** Muslims face Makkah. The Mihrab (indent) on Quiblah wall in the Mosque shows the direction. The Imam leads prayer. Muslims can pray at home using a mat. **Compass / pattern** on prayer mat. **Prayers are worked out from the sunrise/ sunset.** **Sunni Muslims: 5x a day: Before sunrise (Fajr), just after midday (Zuhr), in the afternoon (Asr), just after sunset (maghrib) and at night (Isha).** Shi’a Muslims combine midday/afternoon + sunset/night prayers so pray 3x. Rak’ah are actions/words in prayer. 2 morning, 4 evening.

1. *Stand and recite first chapter of Qur’an.*
2. *Bow. Say Glory to God the greatest 3X.*
3. *Stand upright. Praise God.*
4. *Kneel. Nose, forehead, hands, knees and toes will touch the floor. This is called prostration. Shows obedience. Praise God for being perfect..*
5. *Sit. Say God is greatest. Prostrate again.*
6. *They may turn their head right and left (to Angels), say Peace be upon you /mercy/blessings of God and say Du’a which are personal prayers.*

Jummah prayer is communal **Friday midday prayer** attended by male Muslims and women Muslims if they wish. **Businesses may close for this** (“a reminder of God to leave your trading” Qur’an 62). **The Imam gives a sermon /talk.** Prayer can take place at home lead by women/ the mother.



3. ZAKAH (means purify) Giving alms (money, 2.5%) to the poor, if enough savings, at the end of Ramadan. Shi’a Muslims give 20% (called Khums) with half going to religious leaders. Puts prayer into action. Goes to Muslim Aid, Islamic Relief or to the mosque for the poor. Shows everything belongs to God. Teaches self-discipline, honesty, frees from greed. Qur’an 2 says give to parents, relatives, orphans, the needy and travellers as “God is well aware of the good you do.” “Alms for the poor and needy, travellers, those in debt, to free slaves” (Qur’an 9) Only Muslims with savings than a certain amount (called a Nisab) should give. It is a guide of how much should be given – 87 grams of gold (£2200) or 612 grams of silver (£200). Sadaqah is voluntary giving at any

4.SAWM: (Fasting) during Ramadan (“better than a thousand months”, Qur’an 97) in 9th month. Commanded by Qur’an 2 to remember The Qur’an (“guidance to mankind”, Qur’an 2) revealed on the Night of Power or Glory. The first revelation was Surah 96 which says Allah should be worshipped for creating us from a clot of blood and teaching us what we did not know. Focus on God and cleanse the soul, sacrificing themselves. Pregnant and breastfeeding women, children and those who are ill do not have to fast. The Qur’an is recited over the month. *Muslims go without food and drink (fast), smoking, sex and impure thoughts in daylight hours, getting up before sunrise to eat and drink.* Self-discipline. Evening meal shared and features Qur’an readings and prayers. Muslims empathise with the poor. **Id-UI-Fitr is a festival that marks the end of the fast. God thanked, forgiveness, The Qur’an read, family members remembered. Lasts for 1-3 days. Homes decorated. Processions, cards and presents.**

HAJJ (special religious journey or pilgrimage) made at least once a lifetime in the last month of the calendar by 3 million Muslims with health/ wealth. Religious obligation not a holiday. Some support poorer Muslims. “Pilgrimage to the House is a duty owed to God” (Qur’an 3). Spiritual transformation.

1	Make Ihram: Pray. Wear white clothing-purity and equality.
2	Like Muhammad, circle Ka’aba 7 times anti-clockwise. Touch black stone from paradise/ given to Adam. Say “Here I am Lord at your service. Praise and blessings to Allah”.
3	Walk on walkway linking hills to Safa and Marwah. Take water from Zamzan well. Goes back to Abraham (Ibrahim) was told to take his wife and son to Arabia. When Abraham away, wife and son prayed for help and water appeared. God told Abraham to re-build to Ka’aba here. The city of Makkah was established but the Ka’aba became full of idols. Muhammad restored it in 630 after first Hajj in 628.
4	13 mile walk/ ride to Arafat where Muhammad gave last sermon, Adam/Eve expelled from Garden here. Stand before God. Think of Judgement Day. Ask for forgiveness.
5	Stay at Muzdalifah. Collect 49 pebbles. Go to Mina to throw these at 3 stone walls (Jamarat) that represent rejecting devil. Abraham rejected temptation when God asked to sacrifice son. Sacrifice sheep/camel/ cow/ goat. Called Festival of Id-UI-Adr and remembers Abraham. Celebrated globally with cards, presents, sharing, visiting the sick, eating Halal meat. Meat given to poor,
6	Makkah. Circle Ka’aba 7 times. Return to Mina to reflect on God. Hajja = woman completed Hajj. Hajji = man. Cut hair.
7	Travel to Madinah visit Prophet’s Mosque. Optional.

Greater Jihad; Inner struggle to be a good person/Muslim. 5 Pillars. Lesser Jihad = Just War. See rules for war in ethics.



Festival of Ashura Shi’a remember the death of leader Husayn, son of Ali and grandson of Muhammad. Solemn mourning. Sunni call this Day of Atonement for when Israelites were freed from slavery in Egypt or when Noah left Ark. Fast. Charity.

Islam Practices : GCSE PPQ Analysis: Paper 1: 13 May 2019

1 Mark Questions: Multiple Choice

- How many obligatory acts are there in Shi'a Islam? (1)
- What is the name of the tax paid in Shi'a Islam (1)
- Name the month that Muslims fast (1).
- Which one of the following do people remember on the Day of Ashura? (1)
- Which one of the following words describes the daily prayers Muslims perform? Jihad/Sawm/Wudu/Salah

2 Mark Questions

- Give TWO objects or features that Muslims can use to know they are facing the right direction when they pray. (2)
- Give TWO ways in which Muslims give Zakah. (2)
- Give TWO places pilgrims visit on the Hajj. (2)
- Give TWO rituals (actions) that Muslims perform during Salah. (2)
- Give TWO actions that Muslims perform during Hajj.

Four and Five Markers

- Explain TWO ways in which a belief in prayer influences Muslims. (4).
- Explain TWO contrasting understandings of Salah. (4)
- Give TWO different understandings of Jihad. (4)
- Explain TWO ways in which Muslim beliefs about Jihad influence Muslims (4).
- Give TWO ways in which the belief in prayer influences Muslims today. (4)
- Explain TWO ways how Prophet Ibrahim and family are remembered on Hajj. (4)
- Explain TWO contrasting beliefs about giving alms. (4)
- Give TWO contrasting Muslim beliefs about why it is important to fast. (4)
- Explain TWO Muslim beliefs about the importance of festivals. (5)
- Explain TWO reasons why Muslims go to Hajj. (5)
- Explain TWO Muslim beliefs about jihad. (5)
- Explain TWO Muslim beliefs about the importance of Festivals (5).
- Explain TWO Muslim teachings about Zakah (5).
- Explain TWO ways in which the celebration of Id-ul-Adha is important. (5)
- Explain TWO ways in which the Ka'aba is important in the Muslim Hajj [5]
- Explain TWO ways in which Muslims celebrate the festival of Id-ul-Fitr (5)

12 mark questions. Evaluate these statements. Arguments for/against then you

- The Shahadah is the most important pillar of Islam. (12)
- 'The best way for Muslims to understand God is to practise Salah.' (12)
- It is important that Muslims celebrate their festivals in Britain today. (12)
- 'Completing the hajj is the most important duty for a Muslim.' (12)
- Id-ul-Fitr should be made a public holiday in Britain. (12)
- Giving to charity is the most important practice in Islam. (12)
- The Friday prayers (jummah) is more important than daily prayers. (12)

War and Peace: GCSE Factsheet: Paper 2: 20 May 2019



War is armed conflict which has been a way of settling disputes throughout history. *WW1 and WW2 in the UK citizens ordered to fight. War causes death, illness, poverty and damage to families/environment.*

Reasons for War:

- 1. Greed/selfish desire for land/territory/resources** (eg oil). Richer countries want more.
- 2. Self-defence/ Defence of others/remove dictator/defeat evil:** Prevent harm to oneself /others. Eg UK in WW2 and 1982 Falklands War. 1990 and 2003 Iraq Wars.
- 3. Revenge /Retaliation:** Against another country. A response of US and UK to 9/11 was to find bin Laden.
- 4. Holy War:** Wars declared by a religious leader eg the Crusades.

Reasons and Rules For War: Christianity: Just War Theory By St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas. Not in the Bible. *Not all Christians agree with this theory as some are pacifists.*

- 1. Just Cause** – Self defence/defence of another country. Not for revenge or territory.
- 2. Declared by a correct/ lawful authority.** United Nations/ Governments.
- 3. Good Intention of war** to do good+remove evil. Good outweighs bad.
- 4. War must be a last resort.** Diplomacy attempted first.
- 5. Good/Reasonable chance of success** if asking people to sacrifice.
- 6. Proportionality:** Excessive force must not be used. Innocent civilians must not be targeted. ***Just War Theory also states that just means and appropriate force must be used with innocent civilians not targeted. International agreements (like the 1957 Geneva Convention for rules in war) must be respected.*** God supported armies in the Old Testament and “eye for an eye” (Exodus 21)

Muslim Reasons For War: Lesser Jihad: Jihad means to struggle or strive. **Greater Jihad** is the struggle to be a good Muslim by following The Five Pillars. **Lesser Jihad is strict conditions for war after peace has been tried. *The conditions for Lesser Jihad are the same as for Just War (see above).*** Muslims add that they must help other Muslims and there must be peace when the enemy wants. Muhammad fought only in self-defence. Torture is forbidden.

Muhammad's follower and first Muslim Caliph or Ruler Abu Bakr added that dead bodies should not be mutilated, children, women and old men should not be killed and the environment (trees eg) and animals (unless for food) and religious people (eg monks) should not be harmed. Muslims believe fighting should be without anger, prisoners should be treated in a civilized way, war must be fought with the right amount of force and soldiers must be of sound mind/body.

Limiting war: Qur'an Quotes: “Allah will reward those who **fight**” (Qur'an 4 and 22) in **self defence** (Qur'an 22). “Fair retribution” (Qur'an 2) **But people should not “overstep their limits”** (Qur'an 2), “**contribute to their own destruction with their own hands**” (Qur'an 2) and “**if a person is patient and forgives it is one of the best things.**” (Qur'an 42). **Force must be proportionate** (Qur'an 16). **If you kill each other you will go to Hell** (Qur'an 4). *Muhammad taught forgiveness was the best response.*

Conflict and War

Today: Terrorism is the use/threat of violence for political/"religious" aims. **Terrorism is Illegal, evil and all religions against this as it destroys the sanctity of life God created. Weapons Of Mass Destruction** kill large numbers of people and damage the environment. They are: **1. Nuclear Weapons:** Work by nuclear reaction. Devastate large areas. 60-80,000 died in the nuclear attack on Hiroshima (60% of buildings) plus 140,000 afterwards through radiation . Nagasaki bombed 3 days. **In 2015 9 nations possessed over 15,000 nuclear weapons between them UK have 215.** Some think peace kept through deterrence and peace since WW2 shows this. **2. Chemical Weapons:** Poison/burn/ paralyse humans/ environment. Used by Iraq and Syria. Illegal from 1993. **Biological:** Use living organisms, bacteria, viruses, infective material to spread disease through food/water. Illegal.

Arguments Against War/ Violence/Conflict: Pacifism means violence never justified. Use diplomacy (talking) instead. *Citizens take up non-combatant roles in the army as doctors, nurses, cooks and mechanics.* **Peace also is well-being, harmony, happiness and security. Conflict is less likely if society/world is just / fair/ equal.** Human rights and prayer/meditation can promote inner peace. Forgiveness should follow conflict. Reconciliation is making peace with enemies or "winning the peace". (Laurent Fabius) **United Nations formed in 1945 where countries to resolve disputes peacefully. Disarmament =Giving up weapons. Can be multilateral (many countries) or unilateral (one country).**

Christianity and Pacifism: Life is sacred/ holy from God. Killing wrong (10 Commandments, Exodus 20). Prophet Isaiah said God **will turn weapons to ploughs and bring peace.** Jesus said **peacemakers were "blessed", "turn the other cheek", "love enemies", do not be angry with your brother/ sister or God will judge you** (Matthew 5) , **"those who live by the sword will die by the sword"** (Matthew 26), **"Love neighbour."** (Mark 12). St Paul: **"Be peaceful and do not repay evil with evil."** (Romans 12). **Martin Luther King, Mairead Corrigan (in Northern Ireland) The Anglican Peace Fellowship, The Quakers and Campaign For Nuclear Disarmament** campaign for peace.

Islam and Pacifism : Islam means peace. "Anyone who offers peace should not be refused" (Qur'an 8). **"Peace be with you"** is a Muslim greeting. **Allah calls Muslims to peace** (Qur'an 10). **"Do not take life which Allah hath made sacred"** (Qur'an 17) **"Whoever saved a life, it would be as if he saved the life of all mankind"** (Qur'an 5). **"Let there be no force in religion"** (Qur'an 2). **"Paradise is for those who forgive"** (Qur'an 3). **"The servants of God walk humbly and when aggressive people address them reply with words of peace"** (Qur'an 25). **"Whoever kills each other will suffer the Fire"** (Qur'an 4). **"Do not contribute to your own destruction with your own hands."** (Qur'an 20) **"Incline to peace...like Muhammad"** (Qur'an 8). **The Muslim Peace Fellowship** campaigns for peace.

Christian Aid, Muslim Aid (set up Beity Orphanage in Syria after war), Islamic Relief and Caritas (Christianity) help war victims, promote justice through campaigns and long/short term aid. Victims need money, shelter, medicine, water, a job, psychological support.

War and Peace: GCSE Factsheet: Paper 2: 20 May 2019

1 Mark Questions (Multiple Choice)

Which word best expresses the religious ideal that there should be no violence in the world? Defence/ Justice/Peace/ Terrorism

Which one of the following is not a reason for war? Self defence/ Greed/ Retaliation/ Forgiveness.

Which one of the following most accurately means a violent protest? Demonstration/ Riot/Strife/ March.

Which one of the following best expresses the ideal of bringing about what is right and fair? Peace/ Forgiveness/Justice/Defence

Which one of the following are not weapons of mass destruction? Chemical weapons/Nuclear weapons/ Biological weapons/ Conventional weapons

Which one of the following means to become friends after a relationship has broken down? To reform/To be reconciled/ To have justice/ To retaliate.

2 Mark Questions

- Give TWO reasons for war.
- Give TWO ways in which religious believers help victims of war.
- Give TWO religious beliefs that show that violence is wrong).
- Give TWO reasons why religious people do not support violent protest.
- Give TWO conditions of Just War according to religious believers.
- Give TWO reasons why religious believers are against violent protest

Four and Five Mark Questions; Contrast means different. WMD=weapons of mass destruction.

- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting religious beliefs about pacifism. (4)
- ✓ Give TWO similar beliefs about Forgiveness. (4)
- ✓ Give TWO different beliefs about whether countries should possess WMD. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs about WMD). (4)
- ✓ Give TWO contrasting beliefs about nuclear weapons. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about justice. (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about helping the victims of war. (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO reasons why religious believers should help the victims of war. (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about forgiveness. (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious reasons why religious believers believe it is right to fight in a war
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about reconciliation. (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs which show all acts of terrorism are wrong. (5)

12 mark questions: Evaluate the following statements: For / Against Then Your View.

- War is never right. (12)
- There are no good reasons for countries to possess nuclear weapons' (12)
- The Just War Theory is the best religious response to whether it is right to fight. (12).
- The best way to bring about world peace is for more individuals to become pacifists.
- Religious people should be the main peacemakers in the world today. (12)
- Religion is the main cause of wars. (12).
- The Just War Theory is the best religious response to whether it is right to fight.
- War is the best way to solve problems between countries. (12)

Crime, Punishment and Forgiveness: GCSE Factsheet: Paper 2: 20 May 2019

Causes of Crime: Poverty /Upbringing. Crime way of life in household. **Mental illness:** kleptomania. **Addiction:** Physical / mental dependency- drink / drugs. **Murder (unlawful killing).** **Rape.** **Theft.** **Greed:** Possessions/wealth are signs of status. **Poverty.** **Hate crimes:** Racism/sexism/ hatred of others. **Selfishness.** **Opposition to unjust law.** **Evil acts:** Cause suffering.

The Law: Crime is an action against the Law put in place by the State to protect citizens. Christians and Muslims must respect the Law. *Anyone suspected of breaking the Law (Criminal Law) is arrested and charged if there is enough evidence. Serious crimes go to a Magistrate then crown court with a jury. Less serious crimes (Civil Law) go to Magistrate's Court or lead to a caution. Civil Law involves disputes between individuals (eg divorce). The Law governs how offenders dealt with – people are innocent until proven guilty by court beyond reasonable doubt.* Courts decide guilt and impose a sentence. Intention is taken into account. Human rights of the prisoner protected. **Punishment is something done legally to someone found guilty of crime.** The victim cannot punish the offender. **Christians and Muslims respect the Law.** Not everything religious people agree with (love, charity) and disagree with (adultery)are in the Law.

Aims of Punishment: Deterrence: Put people off. Example and warning to others. **Protection:** To protect society. **Retribution:** To get own back. Revenge. Eg capital punishment. **Reformation / rehabilitation:** Make people better/ change people to they understand why their action was wrong. Use of counselling or therapy or community service.

Punishment (Something done to somebody after being found guilty of breaking the law)

- **Prison:** People deprived of freedom. Loss of liberty. No poor conditions. No choice how to spend their time. Locked in cells, work for little money, fed and allowed interaction and exercise at set times. Still have human rights.
- **Corporal Punishment:** Cause physical pain. Illegal in UK. Whipping / canning. In public. Thought to be a breach of human rights.
- **Community Service:** Unpaid work for the community. "Community payback." Punishment for minor offences. 80-300 hours. In high vis jacket. Clean graffiti / public buildings. May include medical treatment Approved by 2007 Church of England report.
- **Capital Punishment: The Death Penalty:** Legal Egypt/Saudi Arabia: Abolished in the UK in 1965 as a trial. Permanently 1969. Illegal in EU. 3 people executed in 1950s pardoned after new evidence. Principle of utility believed by some says it should be allowed if it creates greater happiness. Deterrent?



Christian Beliefs: Sin came into the world when Adam and Eve sinned in the Garden of Eden (The Original Sin, Genesis 3). God gave The Ten Commandments (Exodus 20) stating no murder, no lying, no greed, no stealing, no desiring things/people. **Christians believe in the sanctity / holiness of life. Only God can take life. Life has dignity states Pope Francis. Some Christians do believe in retribution; the Law of Retaliation: "Whoever sheds human blood, by humans shall their blood be shed" (Genesis 21) and "Life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth" (Exodus 21).** So, some Christians believe in capital punishment as deterrent/protection. On the other hand, the prophet Ezekiel says **God delights in the conversion of the wicked.** And **Jesus' Quotes:** Jesus said: **"Forgive 77 times"** (Matthew 18); **help those in need including prisoners because God will judge us whether we have like a farmer separates sheep and goats** (Matthew 25); **"love your neighbour"** (Mark 12); **"love your enemies" and "turn the other cheek"** (Matthew 5); **"let him who is without sin cast the first stone"** (John 8, as a woman stoned for adultery); **The Lord's Prayer** talks of forgiveness; **Jesus forgave those crucified with him** (Luke 23). **Jesus told the Parable of the Lost Son** (a son begs his father for forgiveness after wasting his inheritance) and the **Parable of the Unforgiving Servant** (King punishes a servant who forgive to others as the King forgave him). **Jesus loved/helped all. In the Bible, Saint Paul said** obey the Government, leave revenge to God, help our enemy and do good (Romans 12-13). **Case Studies: The North East Prison After Care Society reforms prisoners. Maureen Greaves/Gee Walker try to forgive killers of their family. Christians support foodbanks, help the poor/ suffering. Parents should teach right and wrong.**

Islam Beliefs: Evil is connected to Satan (Iblis), an angel refused to bow to Adam who now tempts all. Muslims believe all life is sacred or holy, created by God. **Shari'ah Law** (based on Qur'an and Muhammad) **punishes on behalf of God/ the victim/ family depend ing on the severity of the crime. It cleans sin for the after life.** Muslims are doing "grave wrong" if they do not judge using what God revealed (Qur'an 5). Some Muslims believe in retribution if enough evidence/proof: **"A life for a life, an eye for an eye, a nose for a nose, an ear for an ear, a tooth for a tooth, an equal wound for an equal wound"** (Qur'an 5); **"Cut off the thief's hands a punishment by way of example"** (Qur'an 5). Shari'ah Law approves of *Capital Punishment in public (deterrence) for murder, treason and terrorism, rape, adultery, piracy in some Muslim countries though the victim's family can ask for blood money instead. Corporal Punishment (legal in Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE) is allowed for theft, gambling, drinking and sexual immortality (80 lashes for each crime) and is thought more humane than prison (which deprives people of family.* The **Muslim Peace Fellowship, believe in Forgiveness.** Muslims believe God forgives and so they should to stop evil growing. God (who is compassionate, merciful) will and humans should forgive those sorry. Ultimately only God can truly forgive. **God forgave Adam/Eve. God forgives us (Qur'an 24). God will honour us if we forgive said Muhammad. "Do not take life which God has made sacred." (Qur'an 6). "Paradise is for those who forgive" "If the culprit is pardoned by his brother, this is an act of mercy" (Qur'an 2). Forgiveness makes up for bad (Qur'an 5).** Case Study: **On the day of the execution her son's killer in Iran, Alinejad, forgave and stopped the death. Muslims also aim to prevent crime. They give zakah to help the poor, are against drugs/alcohol (they see them as the work of the devil) and believe in a strong family.**

Crime, Punishment and Forgiveness: GCSE PPQ Analysis: Paper 2: 20 May 2019

1 Mark Questions (Multiple Choice)

Which ONE of the following describes the practice of having more than one wife? Sanctity/Stability/ Monogamy/ Polygamy (1).

Which ONE of the following best expresses the religious view that one person of a marriage is to have children? Procreation/ Contraception/ Stability/ Polygamy. (1)

Which one of the following punishments is illegal in the UK? Corporal punishment/ Prison/Fines/ Community service (1)

Which one of the following reflects the principle of utility, which suggests an action is right if promotes maximum ... pain/sadness/happiness/profit (1)

Which one of the following is not an aim of punishment? Forgiveness/Reformation/Retribution/Deterrence

4 Mark Questions

- Give TWO different causes of Crime (2)
- Give TWO religious beliefs about forgiveness. (2)
- Give TWO examples of religious moral laws which some criminals break. [2]
- Give TWO aims of punishment. (2)
- Give TWO different reasons why some people commit crimes. (2)
- Give TWO causes of crime (2).

Four and Five Mark Questions; Contrast means different.

- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about the death penalty for murder.[4 marks]
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs in British society about whether the death penalty should exist in the UK. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs about community service.
- ✓ Explain TWO similar beliefs about retribution as an aim of punishment. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO similar beliefs about the use of community service as a punishment. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO similar religious beliefs about people who break the law.(4)
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs in British society about capital punishment (4).
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs in British society about corporal punishment (4).
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about breaking the law in order to get a bad law changed.[5]
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about hate crime.
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about reformation as an aim of punishment. (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO reasons why religious believers believe reformation is the best aim of punishment (5).
- ✓ Explain two religious beliefs about the death penalty. [5]
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs that show all hate crimes are wrong. (5)

12 mark questions: Evaluate the following statements: For / Against Then Your View.

- 'Corporal punishment can never justified. Evaluate this statement (12)
- It is right to forgive offenders whoever they are and whatever they have done. Evaluate this statement (12).
- Reformation is the best aim of punishment.' Evaluate this statement. (12)
- The idea of sanctity of life shows the death penalty is wrong. (12)

Social Justice and Human Rights: GCSE Factsheet: Paper 2: 20 May 2019

Social Justice is fair/just treatment of people in society involving human/civil rights, a fair price for goods, freedom of expression, law and order, no exploitation, care for all especially the vulnerable. **Prejudice** means *thinking / unfairly judging because of race, colour, religion, gender or sexual orientation before facts are known, holding a biased opinion*. **Discrimination** is *actions / behaviour where people treated differently*. Can lead to genocide (Bosnia/ Nazism). **Racism/ Sexism/Homophobia/Disability** = evil idea that some races/genders/ sexuality/ abilities are superior. Rights in life, education and employment protected by 2010 Disability Act. **Disability** is a physical/mental impairment from birth or the results of illness, accident, old age and war that effects a person's ability to carry out day to day activities. **Positive discrimination** is treating people more favourably because of discrimination eg giving wheelchair users front row seats at football matches. **Poverty** is a lack certain basic needs eg food, water, health, jobs, sanitation, housing, education. In the world today, 1 in 9 people are hungry, 1 billion people are homeless. 2000 people a day die to unclean water, 1 in 4 live in harmful conditions, the richest 1% own 40% of wealth. **Causes of Poverty; Corrupt leaders dictators**, (misused wealth) **Debt**, (LEDCs in debt to richer countries, moneylenders illegally lend money to individuals at very high interest rates) **Weapons**, (money spent on war) **Climate Change, Exploitation (misuse of power and money), unfair trade** (multinational companies have products made in LEDCs, long hours, low wages and poor working conditions in sweatshops, workers on tea plantations paid £1 a day), **natural disasters** (drought and floods affect crops), **unemployment, 1999: UK Minimum Wage introduced. Campaign now for Living Wage. Human trafficking**=illegal movement / smuggling of people for forced labour, illegal practices (eg drugs) or sexual exploitation.

Human Rights are freedoms entitled. Start with **Magna Carta** (with the right to a fair trial in 1215) and the **Bill of Rights of 1689**. **Slavery abolished in 1833. 1998 Human Rights Act gave a right to religion, (UK has freedom of religion expression eg hijrab), life, liberty, security, privacy, marriage, family, free elections, trial, education. Torture, slavery, forced labour illegal. The 1948 United Nations Declaration of Human Rights – 30 rules – people born free and equal in dignity and rights..**

Case Studies. The **UK Inter Faith Network** brings religions together. **Martin Luther King** (Christian Pacifist) demonstrated, boycotted busses and gave speeches against racism. **Dietrich Bonhoeffer** (Christian) stood up against Nazis. **William Wilberforce** (Christian) campaigned against slavery. **Professor Amina Wadud**, a woman, led Friday Mosque prayers in New York. **Rupon Miah** helps vulnerable people (women, elderly, poor, drug addicts, prisoners) in London inspired by Muhammad. **Fair Trade** ensures farmers paid fair price for products. Food Banks, Soup Kitchens, **Christian Aid, CAFOD, Christian Send A Cow , Fair Trade, Muslim Hands, Muslim Aid and Islamic Relief** campaign /pressurise governments/ give **short term/emergency aid** (food, water and shelter after a crisis) or more **sustainable long term aid** (education, tools, road building, well digging, infrastructure, clean water). Regardless of race, religion and gender. **“Give a person a fish...or teach they how to fish.”**

Christian Beliefs: Life is sacred (holy, Genesis 1), **people are special and precious**. St. Paul says **“we are all equal in Jesus Christ”** (Galatians 3) and Christians should be **patient, humble and peaceful with others** (Romans 12, Ephesians 4). **Fairness/Justice should flow like a river** (Prophet Amos). Jesus said **“Love your neighbour as yourself”** (Mark 12) with the example of the **Parable of the Good Samaritan** (Jews who had married a non-Jews and suffered racism) who helped a man beaten up when others (including a religious man) walked past. **Some Christians are against Same Sex/Homosexual Relationships (Homophobia illegal in UK)** because *God created Adam and Eve and said should multiply, Jesus said men/ women become one flesh when they leave their family and sex for creation of life*. **Other Christians: God makes people beautifully varied, homosexuality=genetic, love of neighbour and love in relationships. Christianity has been accused of Sexism.** *Jesus was a man. Had male disciples. Called God Father. St. Paul said man was the head of woman and women should keep silent in Church. Some Churches only allow men to be priests.* **Other Christians state:** Women have equally important roles, equality, Jesus had women followers, female words have been used to describe God. **Poverty: God is just** (Deuteronomy 32) and **rewards those who care for the poor** (Deut 28). **In the Old Testament, people should give 1/10 of income or a tithe** (Deut.27). Jesus said; **we cannot serve God and money, God judges us if we help poor like a farmer separates sheep from goats** (Matthew 25), **told the parable of the rich man who went to Hell because did not help a poor man** (Luke 16), when a wealthy man refuses to sell possessions, **Jesus said it was easier for a camel to get through the eye of a needle. “Faith without deeds is useless”** (James).

Muslim Beliefs: Life is sacred from Allah. **We are created equal “from a single being”** (Qur’an 39). Born/die the same with nothing. **Different races created so as get to know each other** (Qur’an 5). **Human rights in Shari’ah Law. “People equal as comb’s teeth”** (Muhammad). **In last sermon, Muhammad said Muslim and non-Muslim, black/white, should respect each other in a brotherhood (ummah). People are good/just to be “close to God” as God forgives.”** (Qur’an 5) Muslims should **“be generous”**. (Qur’an 16). Shari’ah Law is against same sex relationships (**homophobia illegal in UK**) as people **“transgress (cross) all bounds.”** (Qur’an 7). Punishments in some countries. **Other Muslims stress love, love of neighbour and God’s diversity, 20 Muslim countries allowed heterosexual relationships by law. Women are “of equal value”** (Qur’an 3). **“Those who do good go to Paradise”** (Qur’an 4). **“Each is like the other”** (Qur’an 3). Traditionally in Islam, women have different roles – **work, special role caring for family, praying, teaching Islam. Do not have to attend mosque and segregated if do. Saudi Arabia: Separate schools/shopping areas/need to cover.** **Poverty: Wealth a test. Hoarders punished** (Qur’an 9). **“Greed is ready poverty.”** (Muhammad). *Money should be earned honestly (no fraud, no trafficking, deception, gambling, usury/ charging interest on loan).* **Drugs, idol worship, gambling the work of Satan. After providing for family, Muslims pay Zakah (2.5% of annual income, 20% in Shi’a). Purifies wealth for giver/receiver. Sadaqah=good actions, food, money any time.** Muhammad: **“He who eats and drinks whilst his neighbour is hungry is not one of us”** (Hadith) . **Cairo Declaration (1990):** 57 Muslim states protect human rights (against discrimination, pro dignity) through Shari’ah Law. **“Love for humanity what you love for yourself”** (Muhammad). **“Liberate those in bondage”** (Qur’an 2).

Social Justice And Human Rights: GCSE PPQ Analysis: Paper 2: 20 May 2019

1. Mark Questions (Multiple Choice)

Which ONE of the following best describes prejudice?
Doing something unfair/Misusing power to get people to do things/Unfairly judging people without knowing the facts/ Using violence (1) Which ONE of the following is not an action which goes against human rights? (Trafficking/ Tolerance/ Racism/ Exploiting the poor. Which ONE of the following aims to reduce poverty? Fair Pay/ Excessive interest on loans/ Exploitation /Idleness. Which ONE of the following is the name given to voluntary giving in Islam? Zakah / Tithing/Hand-outs/ Sadaquah (1) Which ONE of the following best expresses the religious ideal that everyone should get what they deserve? Tolerance/Prejudice/ Justice/ Compassion. (1) Which ONE of the following is not a type of prejudice? Racism/ Sexism/ Alcoholism/ Ageism (1) Which ONE of the following is the main religious tradition in Britain? Buddhism/ Christianity/ Islam/Hinduism (1)

2. Mark Questions Give TWO examples of what religious believers would see as exploitation of the poor. [2]
Give TWO religious beliefs about how women should be treated within religion. Give TWO examples of what religious believers would see as exploitation of the poor. [2]
Give TWO examples of Human Rights that the Cairo Declaration of Human Rights Protects (2).
Give TWO causes of poverty. (2)
Give TWO religious beliefs about social justice. (2)
Give TWO ways in which the poor are exploited. (2)
Give TWO ways in which a religious person should use their wealth (2)

Four and Five Mark Questions; Contrast means different. WMD=weapons of mass destruction.

- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about the responsibilities of having wealth. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs about the right of freedom of belief. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs about the use of wealth (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs about what role women should have in worship (4).
- ✓ Explain TWO similar religious beliefs about the freedom of religion and belief. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about the right use of wealth (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO beliefs about the need for social justice (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about what role women should be allowed in worship. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting religious beliefs about prejudice based on sexuality. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about social justice (5).
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about the duty to tackle poverty (5).
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about the status of women in religion. [5]
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about the status of women in religion. (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs that show why racial discrimination is wrong (5).

12 mark questions: Evaluate the following statements: For / Against Then Your View.

- Religious believers should no more to help the poor. (12)
- Those who live in poverty should help themselves to overcome their difficulties. (12)
- Racism is the worst form of prejudice. (12)
- All religious believers must give to charities that help the poor." (12).
- Women are not treated as equals within religion. (12)
- It is always right to give charity to the poor. (12)
- If everyone followed religious teachings then laws about human rights would not be needed. (12).

Relationships and Families: GCSE Factsheet: Paper 2: 20 May 2019

Sexual Ethics: Sex Before /Outside Marriage: Human sexuality is how people *express themselves as sexual beings*. The age of consent is 16 which both sexual partners should be. Sex without consent is rape. *Heterosexuality is sexual attraction to members of the opposite sex. Homosexuality is sexual attraction to members of same sex.* Christians/Muslims believe Sex is gift from God, *a strong instinct to be controlled in marriage (being chaste/ celibate or pure before marriage) or a very serious relationship. Casual sex, promiscuity, sex as part of casual dating or sleeping around are wrong – they cause emotional/physical harm, unwanted pregnancy, rape, STIs, devalue dignity of sex and individual.* Sex expresses deep union/ love. Some say sex is or pro-creation (new life) only. St Paul: Our body is a Temple of the Holy Spirit and sexual immortality is a sin against our body. Adultery is sex outside marriage which is an “evil path” (Qur’an 17) and against 10 Commandments. Jesus said lustful thoughts. were adultery.

Contraception prevents pregnancy in sex. *It can be seen as family planning and safeguarding against population growth, financial challenges. and STIs. Contraception can be artificial (pill/condom/spermicidal jelly/ coil/ sterilisation by operation) or natural (sex in a woman’s menstrual cycle when she cannot conceive (rhythm method) or withdrawal method of penis withdrawn before ejaculation).* Islam allows natural and artificial in marriage for family planning or health. “God wishes to lighten your burden” (Qur’an 4). Muhammad and Avicenna (11th c Muslim Dr) for birth control. But “do not kill your children for fear of poverty – that is a great sin” (Qur’an 17). Catholic and Orthodox Christians against artificial because it is against God’s plan. *Other Christians see it as important for family planning and see sex as an act of love. Some Christians favour celibacy (not having sex) eg monks.*

Same sex relationships illegal in the UK until 1967. Homophobia is illegal today. *Some still against same sex relationships giving the Bible, Qur’an and nature against.* In the Qur’an they “transgress limits”, some Bible passages are against too. **Alternatively, many say God’s creation is varied, homosexuality is genetic, commitment is the key in relationships, love of neighbour and stress love of others.** The Inclusive Mosque Initiative campaigns for Gay Rights in Islam.

Gender Equality: Men/women given same opportunities/ rights. **Christianity and Islam against gender/ sexual prejudice/ discrimination/ stereotyping (God creates equal).** Sex Discrimination Act (1975) = sexism illegal. *Women paid less on average (even for doing same jobs), make up half the work force but have less senior positions.* **Islam:** Men and women created “from a single soul” to work together (Qur’an 49). Women have property rights, keep maiden name and right to full financial support from the man. Some Muslims experience *discrimination the hijab.* **Christianity: Jesus had women followers, appeared to women first at the Resurrection, said love our neighbour. St. Paul said we are all equal in Jesus (Galatians 3)**



Marriage is where people share their life with people they love. *It is a legal union, social contract and public commitment giving companionship, security, protecting legal/financial rights.* **Gay/Same Sex Marriage legal 2014** in England, Scotland, Wales and 2015 in Ireland (**Civil Partnerships** for same sex couples were legalised in 2004 to give legal rights). **Cohabitation** is when some couples live together before / instead of marriage. **Some do not agree with this as sex should be in marriage only.** **Christians and Muslims believe marriage is sacred, lifelong, loving, life giving, a stable place to bring up children and the relationship to have and control sex.** **Islam: Muhammad: Man completes half faith when marries.** Marriage is the most loved part of Islam to God said Muhammad. In marriage people are so close they are **“garments/clothes for each other” (Qur’an 2) and a fortress says The Qur’an.** A **love marriage** is when couples choose (with parents’ permission) whilst **arranged/assisted marriage** are where parents advice. **Christianity: Marriage is part of creation from Adam and Eve. “Go forth and multiply” (Genesis 1).** It is a spiritual bond of trust reflecting God’s Love. Jesus said it was natural for a man to leave parents and become **“one flesh” with wife.** **Marriage in Christianity is blessed by God (called a sacrament) reflecting Jesus’ love.** St Paul said marriage should **mirror the sacrifice** that Christ made and should be same love as Christ for the Church. (Ephesians 5). **Christians make vows (promises) in Church – “better or worse, richer or poorer, sickness and in health, love and to cherish, till death do us part.”**

The Family is a social building block. Families are **related by blood, marriage or adoption.** **Stable, safe, loving, protective and caring environment** for children who learn about community. **Types of family: Nuclear** (mother, father, child) **extended** (grandparents involved), **single parent** (25% of children), **step** (divorced / widowed re-marry), **same sex** parents (adopt, use surrogates/ IVF). **Christian/Muslim Beliefs:** The family is part of God’s plan. It teaches right and wrong and prayer. Children are a gift from God. **Islam: Respect parents otherwise great sin** (Qur’an 17, Hadith) **“Children are fruit of the tree”** (Muhammad) **“Heaven is under feet of mothers”**(Muhammad). **Look after them as they did us** (Qur’an 17). **“Blessings” if do this said Muhammad.** **Christianity: The Ten Commandments: Respect our father and mother** (Exodus 20). St Paul stated it was worse than unbeliever if do not provide for relatives (1 Timothy 5). St Paul stated the family reflects Christ’s love for the Church (Ephesians 5). Jesus, God’s Son, shows Love.

Divorce: 42% of marriages (2012). Through a court after 1 year if cannot be saved. Remarriage allowed. **Reasons: Adultery/ people change/ illness/ fall out of love/work/money/ addiction /domestic violence/infertility.** **Christianity/Islam believes marriage is sacred or holy.** **Islam: Divorce hateful to God (Muhammad) but a last resort.** Muhammad married divorced woman. **Process: Divorce applied for, 3 month waiting to check including if woman pregnant, UK Muslim Council grants divorces but must apply to civil courts.** **Christianity: Jesus said Divorce was acceptable in cases of adultery (Matthew 5).** Prayer, counselling and support (eg charity Relate. Catholics believe people can separate but not remarry whilst partner alive though can obtain **annulment** saying marriage was never valid. **Polygamy = having more than one wife. Bigamy = illegal. offence of marrying someone already married.**

Relationships and Families: GCSE PPQ Analysis: Paper 2: 20 May 2019

1. Mark Questions (Multiple Choice)

Which ONE of the following is the name given to having more than one wife? Procreation/ Contraception/Stability/ Polygamy (1)

Which ONE of the following describes the practice of having more than one wife? Sanctity/Stability/Monogamy/ Polygamy (1).

Which ONE of the following best expresses the religious view that one person of a marriage is to have children?

Procreation/ Contraception/ Stability/ Polygamy. (1)

Which ONE of the following is not a reason why some marriages fail? (Domestic violence/ adultery/ addiction/ stability) (1)

Which ONE of the following describes a nuclear family

(Couple, children grandparents/ Couple and children, Couple, children aunts and uncles/Couple without children)

(1) Which ONE of the following describes methods to prevent a pregnancy taking place? Conception/ Procreation/ Contraception/ Monogamy (1)

2. Mark Questions

- Give TWO religious beliefs about the use of contraception (2).
- Give TWO religious beliefs about the nature of the family (2).
- Give TWO religious beliefs about the purpose of families (2)
- Give TWO religious beliefs about gender equality (2)
- Give TWO religious beliefs about cohabitation (2)
- Give TWO religious beliefs about same-sex marriage. (2)

Four and Five Mark Questions; Contrast means different. WMD=weapons of mass destruction.

- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting religious beliefs about same – sex parents (4).
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs about homosexuality (4).
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs about the use of artificial contraception within marriage (4).
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs about sex about marriage (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting beliefs about sex before marriage. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting religious beliefs about divorce. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO contrasting religious beliefs about the roles of men and women. (4)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about the nature of marriage. (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about the purpose of families. (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about the nature of marriage. (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about the role of children in a family. (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about divorce. (5)
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about the role of parents in a religious family (5).
- ✓ Explain TWO religious beliefs about sexual relationships out of marriage (adultery). (5)

12 mark questions: Evaluate the following statements: For / Against Then Your View.

- Same sex parents are just as good at bringing up children as other parents. (12).
- Divorce is never right. (12).
- Men and women should not have equal rights. (12).
- The love and care parents show in bringing up their children is all that matters; the sex of the parents is unimportant. (12)
- Marriage is the proper place to enjoy a sexual relationship. (12)
- For religious believers, sexual relationships should only take place in marriage. (12)

"I really don't like leaving much up to fate -- certainly with regard to my football career. If, like me, you're serious about your peak performance, you need to work hard at the things that are within your control: your work ethic, how you treat your body, and your attitude. Especially your attitude. Things happen sometimes that I don't welcome or want, but I make the choice to remain positive. That is something within my control. I don't like to focus on negatives or to make excuses. I am never a victim. I gain nothing if I get angry or frustrated. You can make life a lot harder for yourself by focusing on negative things in your path or making excuses for why things didn't go your way. Or, you can refuse to take things personally, let them go, learn from them, and become the best version of yourself. It's a choice. It's actually your choice. If I throw an interception or have a bad day or make a bad business decision, by staying in that place I will just make things worse. Wisdom, someone said, is about knowing the difference between the things you can control and the things you can't. #TB12Method #Mindset" (Tom Brady, September 2017).



Above: Belichick and Brady: Coach and Quarterback, Teacher and Student.