

Toynbee Curriculum
KS4 Knowledge Maps


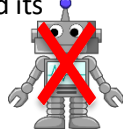
**Religious
Studies (GCSE)**

Toynbee School









GCSE RS – Christianity Beliefs – Knowledge Organiser

Key terms	The Nicene Creed - The Christian statement of belief			Key Teachings
<p>Ascension Jesus returning to be with God in heaven after the crucifixion, 40 days after resurrection.</p>	<p>God is creator; Jesus was born of the Virgin Mary by the power of God; Jesus was crucified, resurrected and ascended to heaven; There will be a day of judgment; There is one universal church; God will forgive sins; There will be resurrection and eternal life.</p>			<p>“We believe in one God; Father, Son and Holy Spirit.”</p>
<p>Atonement Making things better after sinning, asking for forgiveness from God. The death of Jesus is an act of atonement for human sin.</p>	<p>The Nature of God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Believe in one God (monotheism) who is the creator and the sustainer of all that exists. God is omnipotent which means He is almighty and has unlimited power. God is omnibenevolent which means He is all-loving. God is just which means He is a fair judge. God is transcendent which means He is outside of our space and time and beyond our understanding. 	<p>The Trinity</p> <p>Christians believe that the Trinity is made up of God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. They believe God is three in one. There are not three Gods, but different forms of the same thing.</p> <p>Each person of the Trinity is fully God but the three persons of the Trinity are not the same.</p> 		<p>“I am the first, and I am the last: and beside Me there is no God.”</p> <p>“I believe in God, the Father almighty, creator of heaven and earth.”</p>
<p>Benevolent Crucifixion Jesus’ execution by the Romans on the cross.</p>	<p>The Father Almighty - Creator - Judge</p> <p>Shows caring fatherly relationship between humans and God.</p>	<p>The Son Teacher – Healer - Miracle Worker</p> <p>Both fully human and fully God, Jesus was the incarnation of God.</p>	<p>The Holy Spirit Hope – Courage – Inspiration.</p> <p>Unseen power of God at work in the world.</p>	<p>“The Almighty is beyond our reach and exalted in power.”</p>
<p>Genesis The first book of the Bible, the story of creation is here.</p>	<p>The Problem of Evil</p> <p>If God is has all these qualities why does He allow bad things to happen to good and innocent people?</p> <p><u>Epicurean Paradox</u></p> <p>If God can’t stop evil then He can’t be omnipotent. If He is able to stop evil, but chooses not to, He can’t be omnibenevolent.</p>		<p>Humans and Sin</p> <p>Sin separates humans from God, this can be anything that goes against God or his laws. As humans are not perfect it is impossible not to sin. Christians believe that all are born with sin in them known as Original sin. This is due to Adam an Eve disobeying God and eating the fruit from the tree of knowledge. This action separated humans from God and brought about death into the world.</p>	<p>Original Sin – Suffering is a consequence of the fall of man in Genesis 3. (St Augustine of Hippo)</p>
<p>Grace A quality of God which shows to humans that God loves them which they don’t need to earn.</p>	<p><u>Inconsistent Triad – J.L. Mackie</u></p> <p>You cannot have an all-loving, all-powerful God who allows evil to exist. Christians believe that God is transcendent and they can trust God when things in the world are not right.</p>	<p>Christians have freewill however they should use this to make the right choices using God and Jesus’ teachings to guide them, e.g. The Ten Commandments. Salvation means to be saved from Sin and its consequences, e.g. going to hell.</p> 		<p>Free Will Defence – evil is a cause of human’s free will. (Alvin Plantinga)</p>
<p>Heaven Eternal happiness, being in the presence of God.</p>	<p><u>The Story of Job</u></p> <p>A wealthy, good man. Satan says that he is only good because God blesses him and there is no evil in his life. Satan tortures Job. Job still worships God. Job says God’s ways are beyond human understanding.</p>	<p>“The God who made this universe, if it was created by God, is quite clearly a maniac.” (Stephen Fry)</p>		


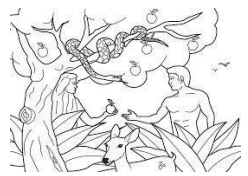




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Key Terms	Salvation and Atonement		Key Teachings
<p>Hell Eternal suffering, absence of God.</p> <p>Incarnation God becoming flesh in the form of Jesus Christ.</p> <p>Just God's nature as fair.</p> <p>Monotheistic A religion which believes in one God.</p> <p>Omnipotent God's nature as all-powerful</p> <p>Original Sin The built-in tendency to do wrong which comes from Eve's disobedience</p> <p>Parable A story told by Jesus with a message. These guide Christians in how to live their life.</p> <p>Polytheistic Belief in more than one God.</p>	<p>The death of Jesus made up for original sin. It allows us to atone for sins and reach eternal life in heaven. Jesus was sent by God to repair the broken relationship between God and man.</p> <p>Salvation is the idea that Jesus' crucifixion saves human beings from eternal damnation.</p> <p>Sin separates us from God and salvation saves us from this. This salvation comes through faith in God and Grace through faith in Jesus.</p>		<p>"Jesus answered: 'I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'"</p> <p>"I and the Father are One."</p> <p>"The Word became flesh and lived amongst us."</p> <p>"God so loved the world he gave his one and only Son."</p> <p>"I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will never die."</p> <p>"He left them and was taken to heaven."</p> <p>"The grace of God has appeared, bringing salvation to all men."</p> <p>"In Him we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of our trespasses, according to the riches of His grace."</p> <p>"'It is finished!' Then he bowed his head and gave up his spirit."</p>
	<p>Incarnation</p> <p>Christians believe that God was incarnated (made flesh) in human form as Jesus Christ. Mary was impregnated by the Holy Spirit and gave birth as a virgin. This is proof of Jesus' status as the son of God. Christmas is the festival that celebrates the incarnation.</p>  <p>God in human form makes it easier to understand his actions, e.g. miracles and the resurrection. Jesus is known as the Messiah. When Jesus was baptised God said, "You are my son". Jesus was asked whether he was the Son of God, he replied, "I am"</p>	<p>Crucifixion</p> <p>Jesus travelled to Jerusalem to preach and was sentenced to death by Pontius Pilate. He was nailed to a cross to die. Jesus was able to forgive those who killed him showing the importance of forgiveness. This event is remembered on Good Friday.</p>  <p>The crucifixion influences Christians today; by accepting Jesus' sacrifice their sins will be forgiven and they will go to heaven. They acknowledge that suffering is a part of life and God can understand what it is like for someone to suffer.</p>	
	<p>Resurrection</p> <p>Jesus was buried in a tomb and left there until Easter Sunday as it was the Sabbath so no-one could touch the body. Early on the Sunday 3 women visited his tomb expecting to find his body but it was not there. He appeared to different people as a physical being. This event is celebrated on Easter Sunday.</p>  <p>The resurrection proves Jesus was divine and not just a human. The significance for Christians is it shows the power of good over evil, that they can be resurrected and shouldn't fear death. The resurrection gives purpose to the Christian faith.</p>	<p>Ascension</p> <p>Before his ascension Jesus appeared to his disciples and told them to spread the word of him. The time between resurrection and ascension reminds Christians that God will forgive sins and they can become closer to God. The Holy Spirit will be there to guide and comfort.</p>  <p>The ascension, when Jesus went up to heaven, happened 40 days after the resurrection. It assures Christians they will rise again after death and live on in the afterlife. It leads Christians to try and lead a good life.</p>	











GCSE RS – Christianity Beliefs – Knowledge Organiser

Key Terms	Creation	Afterlife	Key Teachings
<p>Purgatory A Catholic belief in a ‘waiting room’ before going to heaven or hell where your soul is cleansed.</p> <p>Resurrection Jesus returning from the dead after he was crucified</p> <p>Sabbath A day of abstinence from work. For Jews it is from Friday evening to Saturday evening.</p> <p>Salvation Being saved from sin and given eternal life in heaven by God.</p> <p>Trinity God’s nature as three parts in one: The Father, Son and Holy Spirit.</p> <p>Transcendence Outside of our space, time and beyond human understanding.</p>	<p>Genesis 1: Creation of All Day 1: Night and Day Day 2: Heavens Day 3: Land and Plants Day 4: Sun, Moon and Stars Day 5: Birds and Fish Day 6: Land animals and man Day 7: God rested.</p>  <p>Genesis 2: Creation of Man Adam lives in the Garden of Eden. God creates a ‘helper’ for him from Adam’s rib; Eve. God commands them not to eat from the tree of knowledge.</p>  <p>Genesis 3: The Fall of Man Adam and Eve are tempted by the devil in the form of a serpent to eat the apple from the tree of knowledge. They confess to God who punishes them. They must leave the Garden of Eden and will no longer have eternal life.</p> <p>Presence of Jesus at Creation John’s Gospel – “In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God”. Many Christians interpret this as the ‘Word’ meaning Jesus. This makes them believe that Jesus was present at the beginning of creation.</p>	<p>Christians believe in eternal life but what happens to them depends on their belief in God. Judgement will happen at death or at the day of judgement.</p>  <p>Heaven and Hell People will go to heaven or hell depending on how they behave and whether they have a belief in Jesus. Heaven is with God, eternal happiness and no suffering. Hell is seen as eternal torment, absence from God and life with the Devil.</p>  <p>Purgatory A place Catholics believe in, where your soul is cleansed as no-one is ready to go to heaven as humans are all imperfect.</p> <p>Parable of the Sheep and the Goats Shows how people will be judged by God. The sheep are the good and the goats the bad, going to heaven and hell. Treating others well and believing in God is important to guarantee a good afterlife.</p>  <p>Parable of Lazarus Poor man who led a good life helping others and his family went to heaven. Rich, selfish man went to hell.</p> 	<p>“In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth.”</p> <p>“And God said, ‘Let there be light’ and there was light.”</p> <p>“In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.”</p> <p>“I am going to prepare a place for you.”</p> <p>“So God created mankind in his own image.”</p> <p>“From the tree of knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat from it you will surely die.”</p> <p>“God will bring into judgement both the righteous and the wicked.”</p> <p>“Just as people are destined to die once, and after that to face judgment.”</p> <p>“My Father’s house has many rooms...I am going to there to prepare a place for you.”</p>



GCSE RS – Christianity Practices – Knowledge Organiser

Key terms	The Church of England is the established religion in the UK.		Key Teachings
<p>Agape Unconditional love for God and mankind.</p>	<p> Christianity has direct links with festivals (Easter as a bank holiday) and traditions (Sabbath as holy - shops have shorter hours). Other laws do not reflect all Christian views (same sex marriage and abortion). </p>		<p>“Where two or more are gathered in my name, I am there with them.”</p>
<p>Atonement Doctrine of how humans are forgiven, redeemed and reconciled through the death of Christ.</p>	<p>Worship An expression or adoration and praise for God. May involve prayer, listening to sermons, or playing music.</p> <p>Liturgical: Follows a set structure and established rituals, the same every time. E.g. The Eucharist. </p> <p>Non-liturgical: Does not follow a set text/ritual. No set prayers, people take turns to preach. Seen as modern and appeals to young people.</p>	<p>Prayer Centre of Jesus’ lifestyle and an essential part of faith. Traditionally kneeling and hands pressed together. Catholics use rosary beads, and Orthodox use icons.</p> <p>Focus of Prayer Adoration – Love and respect for God Confessional – Statement of faith through prayer Penitential – Saying sorry Supplication – Asking for something </p>	<p>“Go to your room, close the door and pray to the father who is in heaven.”</p>
<p>Baptism Christian sacrament representing entrance into the Christian faith.</p>	<p>Informal: Type of non-liturgical; spontaneous. Focuses on importance of the Holy Spirit. Resembles worship practiced by Christians in the first decades. Christians can gather anywhere, not just at Church. </p> <p>Private Worship: Takes place individually, forms a personal relationship with God. Become popular in modern times as more freedom.</p>	<p>Set Prayers: Written down and said more than once, allows collective nature. E.g. The Lord’s Prayer.</p> <p>Informal Prayers: Use day-to-day language, often private and focus on reflection or meditation. E.g. Quakers focus on God’s presence and stillness. Pentecostal Church are moved by the Holy Spirit so speak in tongues.</p>	<p>“Pray to your Father, who is unseen. Then your father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you.”</p>
<p>Church The Holy people of God, the body of Christ or a building where Christians worship.</p>	<p>Pilgrimage A journey to a special or sacred place, an act of religious devotion, faith in action. It has always been a practice in the Christian religion, many travelled to the Holy Land to walk in Jesus’ footsteps. </p> <p>Grow closer to God and strengthen faith - Express sorrow for sin and be forgiven - Reflect upon their lives, when facing crisis or a big decision - Cure for an illness - Helps others in need - Experience a Holy place - Meet others.</p>		<p>“This is how you should pray. ‘Our father who art in heaven...’”. (Lord’s Prayer)</p>
<p>Ecumenism Inter-denominational dialogue; different denominations trying to find common group and unity.</p>	<p>Our Lady of Lourdes In 1858 visions of Mary were seen, people visited and incidents of healing were reported. Many pilgrims pray and recite the rosary and bath in the water there. 67 miracles and 600 cures claim to have happened. </p>	<p>Iona Abbey A holy site on an island off the West coast of Scotland, symbolic centre of Scottish Christianity, as focal point for the spread of Christianity throughout Scotland. Believed it is the closest place to heaven on earth, can feel God’s presences. Hold daily services and workshops. </p>	<p>“Jerusalem is the place where people ought to worship.”</p> <p>“Blessed are those in strength is in you; who have set their hearts on a pilgrimage.”</p> <p>“Treat others like you yourself would like to be treated.”</p>
<p>Eucharist Christian sacrament that uses bread and wine to re-enact the Last supper and commemorate the death and resurrection of Jesus.</p>			<p>“If anyone has material possessions and see a brother or sister in need, but has not pity on them, how can the love of God be in the person?”</p>










GCSE RS – Christianity Practices – Knowledge Organiser

Key terms	Sacraments	Key Teachings				
<p>Evangelism Spreading the Christian message through preaching the Christian Gospels.</p> <p>Gospels An account of the life of Jesus Christ, meaning 'good news'.</p> <p>Inter-faith Dialogue Different religions coming together to discuss matters.</p> <p>Mission A calling where an individual or group go out and spread the word of God.</p> <p>Persecution Hostility or ill-treatment, because of race or religious or political beliefs.</p> <p>Pilgrimage A special religious journey to a holy site. Also an act of worship.</p> <p>Poverty When people live without having basic human rights such as having enough food, water or shelter.</p>	<p>There are 7; Baptism, Eucharist, Confirmation, Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Marriage and Holy Orders. Protestants only recognise Baptism and the Eucharist as they are in the Gospels and practiced by Jesus. Quakers and the Salvation Army don't believe in these two, they believe they are an inward spiritual experience</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Baptism</p> <p>Believers are washed with water to remove sin and become part of the church community.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Infant's Baptism</p> <p>Promises made on child's behalf by godparents and parents. Welcomes them into the church and washes away original sin. Cross is drawn on their head with oil, the child is dressed in white and a Paschal candle is lit.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Believers Baptism</p> <p>An adult has chosen for themselves to follow Christianity and they are fully immersed into water to represent cleansing sin and rising u to a new life with Christ. 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Good Friday - death on the cross, mourning.</p> <p><u>Easter Sunday</u>: Day of Jesus' resurrection, remembrance and celebration services, cards and Easter eggs are given.</p>	<p>"Get up, be baptised and wash away your sins."</p> <p>"Whoever will be baptised will be saved."</p> <p>"Jesus was baptised too."</p> <p>"This is my body which is for you, do this in remembrance of me."</p> <p>"I bring you glad tidings that today a King is born."</p> <p>"The word was made flesh and made his dwelling among us."</p> <p>"He said 'it is finished', with this he bowed his head and gave up his spirit."</p> <p>"He is not here, he is risen."</p> <p>"Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness."</p> <p>"I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink."</p>
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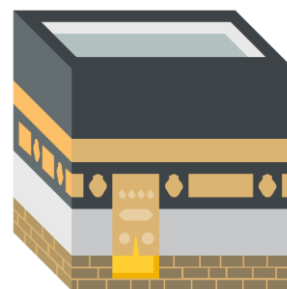
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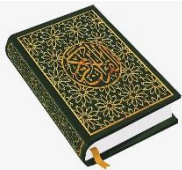

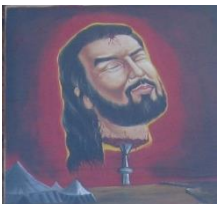
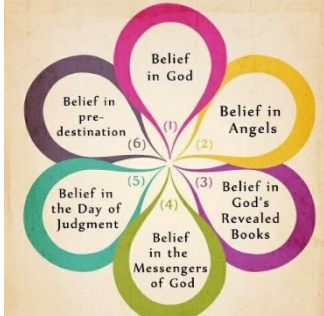
Key terms	Role of the Church		Key Case Studies
<p>Prayer Communicating with God, either silently or through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession, or requests for God’s help or guidance.</p> <p>Reconciliation A sacrament in the catholic faith, also making up after an argument or disagreement.</p> <p>Sacrament Rites and rituals through which the believer receives a special gift of grace. ‘An outward sign of an inward grace’.</p> <p>Secular Something that is not connected with religion or impacted by religious of spiritual concepts.</p> <p>The Great Commission Jesus instruction to his followers to go and spread his message “Go and make disciples of many nations”.</p> <p>Worship Act of religious honour or devotion.</p>	<p>In 2011 59% identified as Christian; decrease of 4 million since 2001. Other religions/no religion saw an increase.</p>		<p>Local Church</p> <p>Case Study - Trussell Trust Foodbank Set up in 1997 to help those in need, based upon the Parable of the Sheep and Goats, working to end poverty.</p> <p>Case Study - Street Pastors Original aim was to challenge gang culture. They support vulnerable people; listen to people’s problems, give guidance and discourage anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Worldwide Church</p> <p>Case Study - Great Commission: Jesus’ instruction to followers to spread his teachings to all nations.</p> <p>Case Study - Alpha Course: Help people to understand the Christianity. Millions of people have done the courses.</p>
	<p>Church in the Local Community A place of worship and support. Religious events e.g. prayer meetings, baptisms and marriage. Non-religious events e.g. toddler groups, food banks, youth clubs.</p>  <p>All pupils must be taught RE by law. 1/3 of state schools are faith schools, 98% are Christian. Local church may help with resources, visits or assemblies.</p>	<p>The Worldwide Church</p> <p>Church Growth: Up to 2.5 billion Christians worldwide. Books translated into 123 languages.</p> <p>Mission: Calling of a group or individual to spread their faith; through preaching, or humanitarian work. </p> <p>Evangelism: Many Christians are evangelical, they believe it is important to spread the ‘good news’ of Christianity with others so that they might be saved.</p>	
	<p>Reconciliation and Persecution</p>		
	<p>Working for Reconciliation Church has a role to restore relationships with God, within the Church there are denominational conflicts.</p> <p>Case Study - The Ecumenical Movement Bring together different denominations to promote unity and cooperation e.g. sharing church buildings.</p>  <p>Case Study - The World of Council of Churches World-wide fellowship of churches for unity between denominations. Prayer weeks with 110 countries.</p> 	<p>Christianity and Persecution Persistently cruel treatment, due to belief. Christians become martyrs for dying for their faith e.g. Jesus.</p> <p>Case Study - Christian Freedom International (CFI) Focuses on the quote ‘Remember those who are mistreated.’ Helps persecuted Christians with basic supplies, field hospitals and schools in refugee camps.</p>  <p>Case Study – Corrymella The community seeks to provide harmony and reconciliation. People from different backgrounds work together. It aims to move away violence and distrust.</p>	
	<p>Christian Charities</p>		
	<p>Tearfund In 1968 there was a famine in Nigeria and Churches in the UK wanted to help, set up Tearfund. They continue to raise money in the UK so they can work with churches around the world. Work in 50 countries, and with 90,522 churches worldwide and have helped tens of millions of people out of pov erty.</p>  <p><i>Following Jesus where the need is greatest</i></p>	<p>Christian Aid Official relief and development agency for 41 church denominations in the UK. Started in 1945, aim to encourage sustainable development, stop poverty and provide emergency relief. They aim to end poverty by through Fairtrade and stop climate chaos.</p>  <p>We believe in life before death</p>	







Component 3 Islam – Beliefs & Teachings

Key words

Tawhid (oneness) - The basic Muslim belief in the oneness of God.
 Prophethood (Risalah) – The term used of the messengers of God, beginning with Adam and ending with the Prophet Muhammad.
 Halal (permitted) – Actions or things which are permitted within Islam, such as eating permitted foods.
 Haram (forbidden) – Any actions of things which are forbidden within Islam, such as eating forbidden foods.
 Mosque (Masjid) – A ‘place of prostration’ for Muslims, it is a communal place of worship for a Muslim community.
 Shari’ah (Straight path) – A way of life; Muslims believe God has set out a clear path in Qur’an/Hadith for how Muslims should live.
 Ummah (Muslim community) – Refers to the worldwide community of Muslims who share a common religious identity.
 Islam – submission or peace
 Qu’ran –(reading or recitation). Revealed to Prophet Muhammad as a ‘living sound’ and it must be spoken to reveal its beauty and truth.
 Sunnah – The record of all Muhammad said and did; which helps guide Muslims today to live Allah pleasing life.
 Hadith – collections of the recorded sayings of the Prophet Muhammad.
 Sunni – one who follows the Sunnah.
 Shi’a – ‘from the house of Ali’. Ali – 4th Caliph and relative of Prophet.
 Imam – for Sunnis – leader of a congregation in mosque. For Shi’a – 12 Imams – holy figures, divinely appointed descendants of Muhammad.
 Allah – Arabic word meaning God. Muslims believe they worship the same God that spoke through Musa (Moses) and Isa (Jesus).
 Shirk – Associating other beings or things with God.
 Revelation – A message sent by God and revealed or shown to the human mind. E.g. Quran.
 Fitrah – natural instinct of all humans, from birth, to know and worship God.
 Hanifs – people who lived in Arabia before the Prophet Muhammad and who believed in one God.
 Rasul – messenger of God (few). Nabi – Prophet of God (many). E.g. Prophet M was Nabi & Rasul.
 Ka’ba – House of God, black covered cube building in centre of holiest mosque in Mecca.
 Mahdi – long awaited saviour who will come to rescue the world. (For Shi’a – Mahdi is 12th Imam)
 Barzakh – a place of waiting, after death until the day of judgement
 Niyah – the honest intention to worship God.
 Al Qadr – destiny, nothing takes place purely by chance. God knows and wills all future events.



Islam	Qur’an	Sunnah / Hadith					
Islam means submission in Arabic. Allah is the creator and has revealed himself through history to many peoples through prophets. God’s final and greatest revelation comes in the form of the Qur’an to Prophet Muhammad. 1.6 billion Muslims worldwide – 2nd largest religion. 4.5% of UK is Muslim. <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	Most important source of authority for Muslims. Complete and perfect book of guidance for all humans. Revealed by God to Prophet Muhammad through Angel Jibril. Written in Arabic and final compilation by Caliph Uthman shortly after Prophet’s death (632AD). Unchanged and literal word of God. Qur’an is known as Umm-ul-Kitab ‘ Mother of Books ’. Qur’an is a sacred and holy text which is free from distortion unlike other holy books. Qur’an has always existed and was written in Arabic on tablet of stone in heaven. Qur’an is guide for life, teaches everything, learn by heart in Arabic.	Sunnah is the inspiration of the life of the Prophet. His life is an example and a guide for all Muslims. 2nd most important source of authority. Muslims know about Sunnah largely through the Hadith. Hadith are many books containing the sayings and actions of the Prophet recorded by family and companions. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>					
Shariah	Ummah - Sunni / Shi’a	Sunni/Shia Differences					
Shariah uses Islamic sources of authority (Qur’an, Hadith). Sets out moral and religious rules that Muslims must follow. Shariah is incorporated in the law in many Muslim majority countries. Shariah defines what is halal and what is haram . Shariah covers many everyday issues –food, clothing, crime, money, sex and relationships. E.g. It is Haram to murder, drink alcohol, cohabit. It is Halal to eat chicken (halal) and vegetables. <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	The Ummah is the worldwide community of Muslims. All Muslims are equal, whatever, language, race or nationality. ‘All people are equal as the teeth of a comb.’ Hadith. There are many denominations (types) within Islam. The largest two are Sunni and Shi’a. 87-90% of Muslims are Sunni. 10-13% are Shi’a (mostly Iran). Sunnis & Shi’a share most beliefs but have some significant differences in understanding, laws and practices. Split - Shias believe first Caliph (leader) should have been Ali but Sunnis believe it should have been Abu Bakr. Sunnis believe Muhammad said Abu Bakr should be Caliph but Shi’a dispute that since Ali was a relative it should be inherited. Husayn, Ali’s Son, should have been next in line but was murdered by Sunni ruler at Battle of Karbala. <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> Husayn was beheaded and is mourned by the Shi’a. </div> </div>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Sunnis</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Shias</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> Religious guidance only from Qur’an & Hadith. No religious hierarchy – no Imams appointed by God. Caliph should come from companions not relatives </td> <td> God guided Prophet to appoint Ali. Leadership of Muslim community is continued through 12 Imams – divinely appointed from Prophet’s relatives. Last (12th) Imam will appear at end of world as Mahdi (chosen one) </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sunnis	Shias	Religious guidance only from Qur’an & Hadith. No religious hierarchy – no Imams appointed by God. Caliph should come from companions not relatives	God guided Prophet to appoint Ali. Leadership of Muslim community is continued through 12 Imams – divinely appointed from Prophet’s relatives. Last (12 th) Imam will appear at end of world as Mahdi (chosen one)	<div style="text-align: center;"> <h3>Six Beliefs</h3>  </div>
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1. Allah (Tawhid)	2. Malaikah (angels)	4. Risalah (prophethood)
<p>a) Nature of God Immanent (close by), transcendent (beyond all things), omniscient (all-knowing), beneficent (always kind), merciful (God is always fair), Judge, creator.</p> <p>b) Al Fatihah (the opening of Qur'an) Allah described as 'Lord of Lords', 'Merciful', 'Sovereign', a 'Guide.'</p> <p>c) 99 Names Allah is beyond all humans and things so can't be pictured as a physical being. God is beyond human understanding. Humans know God through 99 names. E.g. King, Protector, Wise, Light etc. 99 Names are found in Hadith/Qur'an.</p> <p>d) Tawhid The unity and oneness of Allah. God has no children and he is not anyone's child.</p> <p>e) Shirk (E.g. idol worship) The sin of associating partners with god.</p> <p>f) Revelation One perfect God reveals himself through one perfect book (Qur'an). No direct communication but through prophets/angels.</p> <p>g) Taqwa – desire for personal connection with God. Deep awareness of God. Leads to submission/worship.</p> <p>h) Hanifs – individuals in pre-Islamic Arabia who were monotheistic but not Christians or Jews.</p>	<p>Angels are heavenly immortal beings, God's first creation. Formed from clay, made from light. God's messengers and servants – no free will. Without sin so can enter God's presence. Invisible but exist everywhere, no physical bodies but spiritual beings. Described as male.</p> <p>a) Jibril (Gabriel) – revealed Qur'an to Muhammad, spoke to Maryam (Mary).</p> <p>b) Miika'il (Michael) – archangel responsible for keeping devil out of heaven, maintains earth- brings rain, nourishment to humans</p> <p>c) Israfil (Raphael) – archangel will blow trumpet at end of time for judgement.</p> <p>d) Azrail – Archangel of death</p> <p>e) Munkar and Nakir – judging angels – question humans.</p> <p>f) Raqib & Atid – Angels on each shoulder – 'noble recorders' of good/bad deeds.</p>  <p>3. Holy books Kutub – four other holy books from Jewish and Christian traditions. Originally true revelations from God but have been corrupted over time because not properly written down. Can't be trusted, nothing like Qur'an in terms of authority.</p> <p>a) Sahifah (Scrolls of Ibrahim) lost</p> <p>b) Tawrat (Torah)</p> <p>c) Zabur (Psalms)</p> <p>d) Injil (Gospels)</p> 	<p>a) Muhammad Seal of the prophets. Last and Greatest of the prophets. Only miracle that he performed was receiving Qur'an.</p> <p>b) Adam Father of the human race. Formed from handfuls of different colour soil. Represents diversity of humanity. Adam disobeyed God by being tempted by devil to eat fruit. Banished to earth but Adam confessed, was forgiven, made prophet. Adam was 1st man to build the Ka'ba.</p> <p>c) Ibrahim (Abraham) A hanif and one of the greatest prophets. Born to family of polytheist but rejected it and became a Muslim. Two sons – Ishma'il – ancestor of Prophet M – and Ishaq (Isaac)</p> <p>d) Musa (Moses) Teachings of Ibrahim were lost so new prophet had to be sent. Musa led Israelites out of slavery in Egypt.</p> <p>e) Dawud (David) One of Israel's greatest Kings, made Jerusalem a holy place for Muslims. He received God's word (Zabur) as hymns of praise.</p> <p>f) Isa (Jesus) 2nd most important prophet. Miracle of virgin birth accepted. Miracles of Jesus recognised and holy book of Injil recognised. Isa not Son of God and Muslims reject Trinity, Jesus didn't die.</p> 
5. Akhirah (afterlife)	6. Al Qadr (predestination)	Life of Prophet (570-632)
<p>a) Signs of the end of the world Appearance of Mahdi will coincide with 2nd coming of Isa. False Messiah will try to deceive people. Signs – earthquakes, increased drunkenness, nakedness and rejection of Islam.</p> <p>b) Day of Judgment 'On the Day of Judgement the Book of Deeds will be read.' Q 54. All resurrected and judged on their individual deeds which are weighed. Intentions (Niyyah) also considered.</p> <p>c) Heaven (Janna) – state of joy, happiness and peace. Reached by bridge of As-Sirat – narrow. Paradise – reward for living good life – perfect version of earth and realisation of desires.</p> <p>d) Hell (Jahannam) – state of torment and suffering. Fall off bridge into hell. Place of terror, boiling water and scorching fire.</p> <p>Muslims disagree with whether hell is eternal. Q says some will be sent to hell forever for certain actions. Muslims disagree if a God of mercy can eternally punish man. Some follow Shariah out of fear others out of choice. Muslims believe life is a test</p> 	<p>God has a master plan and everything that happens is part of his design.</p> <p>a) God has eternal foreknowledge 'God knows the innermost secrets of our hearts.' Hadith. God is omniscient (all-knowing). God knows what humans can't know.</p> <p>b) Everything is part of a larger plan. Only God knows the larger plan and the reasons for certain events and situations.</p> <p>c) If God is willing (Insha'Allah) A common Muslim saying – events are outside of our individual control but in the hands of God. Statement of submission to will of God.</p> <p>d) Good can come from suffering. God's will must include suffering and pain. Muslims believes that good can come from them and that is Allah's will. Difficult experiences are opportunities for growth.</p> <p>Free Will – Humans have free will so are responsible for actions for day of Judgement. Life is a test and so humans need free will.</p>  <p>Return to Mecca Muhammad returned to Mecca to conquer it as they continued to oppose his movement. When Prophet marched on Mecca with 10,000 men, they surrendered with no further bloodshed. Muhammad destroyed idols in Ka'ba. Islam established as permanent religion.</p>	<p>Role model for Muslims, performed no miracles but is the perfect example of a human being.</p> <p>Mecca Muhammad born in Mecca in 570CE. Age 6 became an orphan. Worked as a shepherd (emulated Ibrahim/Dawud/Musa). Twenties – met Khadija whilst working for her. Khadijah proposed to him. Had 4 daughters and 2 sons. Prophet became troubled by corruption and polytheism of Mecca.</p> <p>Laylat-ul-Qadr – Night of Power Muhammad spent time alone in prayer and one night in 610CE –he was praying in a cave near Makkah – had an experience that would change his life. Angel Jibril appeared to him and ordered him to recite. 1st revelation of the Qur'an, revelations would continue for next 23 years until Muhammad's death.</p> <p>The message Muhammad brought to Mecca was that there was only one God who needed to be worshipped because of judgement. Message was not received well and he was ridiculed. Faced a lot of opposition.</p> <p>Medina - Hijrah Muhammad and the early Muslims moved to Medina in a migration called the Hijrah. Muhammad fought many battles versus Meccans including Battle of Uhud/Trench.</p> 

Component 3 Islam – Practices

Key words

Ibadah – acts of worship; any permissible action performed with the intention to obey God.

Shahadah – declaration of faith

Salah – prayer five times a day

Zakah – charity, giving money to the poor.

Sawm – fasting during Ramadan

Hajj – pilgrimage to Mecca

Niyah (intention) – having the right intention to worship God.

Sadaqah – additional giving, separate from Zakah.

Qibla – the direction to face during prayer (towards Mecca)

Du'a prayers – personal prayers which may be said at any time of the day.

Ramadan – ninth month of Islamic year in lunar calendar. 11 days shorter than solar calendar so Ramadan moves every year.

Jihad ('to strive') - There are two forms of jihad.

Greater Jihad- the daily struggle and inner spiritual striving to live as a Muslim.

Lesser Jihad – the physical struggle or holy war in defence of Islam.

Id-ul-Adha – Festival of sacrifice – commemorate the sacrifice of a sheep by Ibrahim instead of his son, Ishma'il.

Id –ul Fitr – Festival of fast-breaking – end of Ramadan.

Ashura – day of sorrow & inspiration. Falls on the 10th day of month of Muharram. V Important day for Shia – commemorate death of Husayn.

Ten Obligatory Acts (Furu ad-Din) – most important practices in Shia Islam.



1. The Shahadah

The declaration of faith which says 'There is no god but God and Muhammad is his prophet.' The other four pillars are outward expressions of this deeply held belief. 'God witnesses there is no deity except Him.' Q 3 Shahadah is repeated in Salah daily and also in call to prayer. Furthermore, these are first words whispered into new born baby's ear. Testament to monotheism (belief in one God). 1st pillar said to become a Muslim or revert; all born Muslims and so return to faith.

3. Zakah

All Muslims are expected to perform Zakah as a regular duty by giving 2.5 %. Qur'an commands to give to those in need. It is an obligation and a form of worship. Zakah is a sign of **cleansing** and purity. Wealth can cause **greed** which is evil, Zakah is a way of purifying wealth. Our wealth is not ours but given by God and must be shared with other humans for benefit of all. Humans have a role as **khalifahs (stewards)** – God's representatives on earth. That means that humans are looking after this world and possessions to pass on to the next generation. Therefore Muslims should view possessions as their own. The Prophet Muhammad practiced zakah as a practice when he became ruler in Medina. Those that can receive Zakah include the poor, needy and travellers. There are also Muslim charities such as Islamic Relief and Muslim Aid which focus on healthcare and education projects in developing countries. **Sadaqah** is giving from the heart out of generosity and compassion

2. Salah

Prayer is most important way to worship God. Expected 5 times a day. Give thanks and submit to Allah. 'Prayer prohibits immorality and wrongdoing.' (Q 29). Preparation for prayer includes being respectful and showing reverence and concentration. Part of this is **Wudu** – ceremonial washing of body – hands, mouth, nose face, arms, head and feet. Sign of inner cleanliness. Sunnah indicates Muslims should pray 5X from dawn to dusk. Prayer involves **prostration in ra'kah** – movements of prayer. Facing Mecca.



Second Rak'ah

4. Sawm

Fasting should take place during **Ramadan** and is considered the holiest month of the year because it is the month when Prophet Muhammad first received revelation of the Qur'an. Fasting is a way of practicing **self-control** by refraining from eating, drinking, smoking and sex from dawn til dusk for 30 days. It is a time of purity and worship. Starts with new moon and ends with **Id-ul-Fitr** (celebration). Fasting is broken each day after the sun has set with the **iftar** meal. These meals are often very social with friends, family and neighbours. Muslims recite the whole Qur'an over Ramadan during special night prayers. On 27th day, Muslims celebrate **Laylat-ul-Qadr** – Night of Power – revelation of Qur'an. Why do Muslims Fast? Commanded in Quran. Follows example of Prophet. Brings Muslims closer to each other. Worship Allah. Reminds Muslims of hungry and poor. Promotes self-control. Who should fast? All except those young, ill, travelling.

Types of prayer

Jumu'ah are **congregational prayers** which happen on a Friday at midday. Men are expected to attend the mosque. **Du'a** is personal prayer which takes place after prayers of duty. If Muslims miss a prayer they should make it up – 'If one of you sleeps or misses a prayer...let him offer the prayer when he remembers.' Hadith.

When Muhammad went on night journey he received the instruction from Allah through negotiation of Musa to pray 5X a day.



5. Hajj

Only pillar that is not compulsory. Compulsory for those who are able to make it physically and financially. Hajj is often the ambition of a lifetime. **Haji** (male) and **Hajjah** (female) are special titles for those who complete Hajj – great honour. **Importance** – Ibrahim threw stones at devil to drive him away when he was being tempted not to follow God's order to sacrifice Isma'il. Ibrahim's wife, Hajar, searched frantically for water in desert. Miraculously shown Zamzam well. Ibrahim built Ka'ba. Mecca was where Prophet was born, received revelations, returned to reclaim city. Hajj takes believers to sacred sites around Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Muslim men will wear two white sheets. Women must wear plain long garment. State of Ihram – purity during Hajj. Key events – **Tawaf** – circling Kaba. Walk 7 times between **Mawah** and **Safa** like Hajar. Drink from **Zamzam** well. **Wukuf** –standing on plain of Arafat remembering God's forgiveness. **Mina** – throwing stones pillars (representing devil.)

Greater Jihad

Duty to remove evil from society, Muslims must fight for justice in the world when you have removed evil from your own life. Greater Jihad is struggle within oneself. It is **non-violent** and **spiritual**. Jihad (struggle) is required to perform five pillars, follow **Sunnah**, seek justice and avoid temptation. The battle against laziness. Jihad is a commitment to be a better person to get up for prayers and to follow the **Shari'a**. Muslims should 'encourage what is right and forbid what is wrong' (Q.3) as part of greater jihad to make the world a better place. Muslims should be respectful of other faiths 'To you be your religion, and to me mine.' (Q 109). Part of greater jihad is tolerance. On his return from a battle, the Prophet said:

"We are finished with the lesser jihad; now we are starting the greater jihad."



Lesser Jihad

Lesser Jihad is military struggle or holy war. In certain circumstances force should be used. Lesser jihad is struggle to remove evil from society.

Origins

When Prophet Muhammad and early Muslims were being attacked and oppressed by the Meccans, no choice but to engage.

"Fight in the way of God those who fight against you but do not transgress." (Quran 2)

Conditions

Not aggressive but **self-defence**. It should be **proportionate**. Must have a **legitimate authority** or state behind it. Civilians must not be harmed.

Islamic Extremism

Some terrorists claim to be using lesser jihad in their terror attacks such as 9/11. However, moderate Muslims reject this idea since it doesn't meet the conditions for jihad. These attacks injure civilians and are not from a legitimate authority. Islamic State is another example of a group using violence to create a state with Shariah law using barbaric methods. Muslims reject that this is 'Islamic'.

10 Obligatory Acts (Shi'a)

1st 4 obligatory acts are found in Sunni 5 pillars. Excludes Shahadah.

1	Salah	Praying 5 times a day at 3 different points.
2	Sawm	Fasting during Ramadan. Fast is broken once the sun has fully set.
3	Hajj	Pilgrimage to Mecca & Karbala (Husayn) & Najaf (Ali).
4	Zakah	Alms given 2.5%
5	<i>Khums</i>	Tax set at 20% for causes decided by Shia leaders
6	<i>Jihad</i>	Striving in the way of Allah
7	<i>Amrbil ma'roof</i>	Encouraging good actions
8	<i>Nahi anil munkar</i>	Discouraging evil actions
9	<i>Tawalla</i>	Association with good people eg those who follow the ahl al -bayt
10	<i>Tabarra</i>	Dissociation with evil people

Other Festivals

Mawlid an-Nabi – Birth of the prophet. It is a public holiday in many Muslim countries. Muslim Britons celebrate this day with joyful processions.

Laylat-ul-Qadr – Night of Power. Celebrated during Ramadan because it was first revelation of the Qur'an.

Laylat-ul-Miraj – Night journey. Celebrate time when Prophet Muhammad travelled to Jerusalem and then to heaven to the presence of Allah. Muslims tell the story to children and recite special prayers. Events at mosque.



Laylat ul-Bara'at – Night of the full moon before Ramadan. The night Muhammad would begin his preparations for Ramadan. Some Muslims stay up all night reciting the Qur'an.

Muharram

1st month of Muslim calendar, same month as **Hijrah**. More significant for **Shi'a** than Sunnis. Refrain from joyous events as **Husayn** was martyred.

Ids

Id-ul-Adha – festival of **sacrifice**.

Marks end of annual **Hajj** pilgrimage. Chance for whole Ummah to celebrate, special for all Muslims not just those on Hajj.

Origins

Ibrahim's commitment to God in being willing to sacrifice his son, Ishmael. God was testing Ibrahim and provided a sheep for him to sacrifice instead.

Key events

Gifts bought, new clothes, food prepared, arrangements made for sacrifice. Visit mosque to pray, visit friends/relatives. Not official holiday in UK. Sacrifice an animal. People ask a butcher to slaughter a sheep for them and share the meat with the community. Giving this meat to the poor is a sacred duty. This Id should be a day of true sacrifice not in terms of animals or meat but in terms of a sacrifice within the heart of each Muslim.

Id-ul-Fitr – **Festival of fast-breaking**

At end of Ramadan. Public holiday in Muslim majority countries, not in UK.

Key events

Decorate homes with colourful light, banners, flags. Dress in best new clothes. Gather in mosques. Say 'Id Mubarak'. Visit family and friends. Give gifts /money to children. Eat a delicious meal. Give to poor. Cultural celebrations India- women apply Henna. Turkish children given sweets.

Zakah ul-Fitr – donation to the poor so that everyone can eat a generous meal at end of Ramadan. In addition to 2

Ashura

Sunni celebration

Many fast on this day which was established by Prophet Muhammad as a day of fasting based on Jewish day of atonement. Time to thank God for saving Israelites from Egypt.

Shia mourning – Martyrdom of Husayn

Husayn was murdered and beheaded at the Battle of Karbala in 680CE. Husayn is 3rd Imam and rightful successor of Prophet. Remember his betrayal and death with deep sense of injustice.

Practices

Processions, Plays, public displays of grief on the streets. Blood often spilled and people cry and wail. Day of great sorrow and self-mutilation with public grief. Often Shia will make pilgrimage to Karbala. Wear black, slap chests, chant, processions, re-enactments of martyrdom, men beat themselves with chains and cut heads with swords.



Ashura in Britain

Not a public holiday but Shia Muslims may be given permission to have day off school. Public marches in London and Manchester. Not often bloodletting but instead may give blood.

Component 1 Themes – Issues of Relationships



Key words

- Adultery** – voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person who is not their spouse.
Divorce – to legally end a marriage
Cohabitation – to live together in a sexual relationship without being married or in a civil partnership.
Commitment – a sense of dedication and obligation to someone or something.
Contraception – methods used to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant during or following sexual intercourse.
Gender equality – people of all genders enjoying the same rights and opportunities in all aspects of their lives.
Responsibilities - actions/duties you are expected to carry out.
Roles – position, status or function of a person in society, as well as the characteristics and social behaviour expected of them.
Patriarchal – a family or society controlled by men.
Matriarchal – a family or society controlled by women.
Promiscuity – having many casual sexual relationships
Fidelity – two people being sexually faithful to each other.
Procreation – reproduction
Bigamy – entering into a marriage with someone while still being legally married to another person



Types of family	Roles of men & women in the family	Religion and the family
<p>Nuclear family –two parents and one or more children in the same house. Extended family –cousins, aunts, uncles and grandparents. Reconstituted family – divorced adults remarry or cohabit. A mix of step-parents and step-children. Single parent family – one parent raises one or more children alone. Childless family – married or cohabiting couple choose not to have children or cannot.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caring for children • Caring for elderly relatives • Maintaining the home • Earning money to support <p>Traditional Christian and Muslim views are that the man provides through work and the mother looks after the children and home. However, this is changing, and men and women are seen more as a partnership. It is common to see the roles reversed.</p>	<p>Christian and Muslim parents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take children to a place of worship • Teach them to read and understand sacred texts • Teach them how and when to pray • Join in the celebration of festivals • Understand the importance of rites of passage. <p>Humanists believe children should be free to make their own minds up. Christians call the worldwide family the Church and Muslims the ummah.</p>
Marriage	Christian wedding ceremony	Muslim wedding ceremony (nikah)
<p>For Christians and Muslims, it is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God given • Best environment for children • Lifelong commitment <p>Humanists value a special ceremony for commitment but don't include religion. Christians see marriage as a sacramental gift from God. Jesus teaches on the importance of marriage as the 'two become one in flesh' in lifelong union. They take place in a church. Muslims see marriage as the basis for family life. The Qur'an shows it is a gift from Allah. They take place in a mosque but sometimes can be at the bride's home. Some Shi'a Muslims (Twelver Shi'as) practise Nikah Mut'ah, a temporary unannounced marriage. It allowed historically, men to take a wife when travelling away from home. Sunni and other Shi'a Muslims disagree with this idea.</p>	<p>The vicar welcomes everyone with a short sermon on the purpose of marriage</p> <p>The couple exchange vows to each other</p> <p>The couple exchange rings to show commitment</p> <p>The vicar declares them husband and wife</p> <p>Prayers, Bible readings, hymns/songs and a sermon take place.</p> <p>The registers are signed and witnessed which makes the ceremony legal in Britain.</p>	<p>The wali (bride's guardian) offers her to the groom</p> <p>Two adult witnesses who are good Muslims are present.</p> <p>The mahr (dowry/marriage gift) is paid by the groom to the bride.</p> <p>Marriage contract is signed by the bride/groom & witnesses. Both consent.</p> <p>Sermon is given by the imam to bless the marriage.</p> <p>Vows are not necessary but might exchanged</p> <p>Ceremony ends with prayers for the bride & groom, families, local & worldwide ummah.</p> <p>The walima (banquet) is held by the groom after the nikah (contract) for family & friends to share in his happiness & give thanks to Allah.</p> <p>A separate civil ceremony takes place to make the marriage legal.</p>
	Inter-faith marriage	Cohabitation
<p>Issues raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious dietary rules (halal food) • Festivals are different • Which religion should the child be? • Moral differences (contraception) • Family & community might reject 	<p>Christians traditionally prohibit cohabitation, but liberal Anglicans accept it if they couple are committed and will consider marriage at a later point. However, Catholics and conservative Anglicans believe it devalues sex and couples should only have sex once married. Islam says it is always wrong, but some Muslims still choose to cohabit.</p>	<p>Christians say adultery is wrong because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage is a sacrament • It destroys the special relationship • It harms the family unit <p>Islam teaches adultery is wrong because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex outside of marriage is wrong • Marriage is a life-long union • Vows promising faithfulness might be exchanged • It is harmful to society and the ummah • It is a form of theft • The Qur'an teaches it is wrong

Pressures on marriage	Divorce & separation	Remarriage & arranged marriage
<p>Why some marriages fail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication • Lack of appreciation • Unemployment/financial issues • Alcohol/drug problems • Affairs (infidelity) • Sexual problems • Religious differences • Interference from in-laws • Lack of children • Work or career focused 	<p>The Catholic Church does not accept divorce as marriage is a lifelong commitment. If it breaks down, there are two options: annulment or separation. If Catholics separate, they are not to cohabit with anyone. If they do get divorced it is not recognised by the Catholic Church. Annulment is when a court says the marriage is not legally valid. Catholics teach this is the only way a marriage can be dissolved. Acceptable reasons for an annulment might be if the marriage was never consummated (no sex) or evidence shows it should never have taken place.</p> <p>All other Christian denominations accept divorce but prefer it to be on the grounds of adultery and as a last resort for other reasons.</p> <p>Muslims believe reconciliation should take place first. An imam and the Muslim community seeks to help a couple. If divorce is necessary, a civil divorce takes place as well as a religious divorce. They apply to the Shari'ah council who give them 3 months to reconcile and ensure the woman is not pregnant.</p> <p>Humanists say couples should try to work through their differences especially when children are involved. But, when this is not possible and staying married would lead to unhappiness, divorce is permissible.</p>	<p>Catholics who get a civil divorce are not allowed to remarry in a Catholic church. They will have to get remarried elsewhere.</p> <p>The Anglican Church don't usually remarry people who are divorced, but some priests might do so depending on the reason for divorce. Some may choose to give a church blessing for a civil ceremony instead of having the wedding in the church.</p> <p>In Islam, remarriage is acceptable because divorce is acceptable. In fact, it is encouraged because there is no place for celibacy in Islam.</p> <p>Some Muslims decide to have an arranged marriage, where parents choose a suitable partner for their son/daughter. For strict Muslims societies, arranged marriages allow men and women to remain separate until marriage and parents are trusted. Islam teaches that Muslims should never be forced into a marriage.</p>

Purpose of sex	Chastity & celibacy	Contraception
<p>Religion regards sex an important part of being human and a gift from God. It is important for procreation and love between those who are married.</p> <p>Christians believe sex should take place within marriage and a holy sacred act. Promiscuity devalues sex, is a sin and not stable for children born outside of marriage.</p> <p>Muslims believe sex should be within marriage. It is an act of worship for married partners to meet each other's sexual needs. Sex outside of marriage leads to promiscuity.</p> 	<p>For Christians and Muslims, they must remain chaste until marriage. There is a young Christian movement in America called 'the silver ring thing' to promote chastity. Wearing a silver ring on their wedding finger reminds them to remain pure.</p> <p>Catholic monks, nuns a priest take a vow of celibacy to dedicate their lives to serving God. Islam teaches that adults are meant to have a companion for life, so celibacy is not required.</p> 	<p>Protestant Christians use many forms of contraception to plan for families. The Catholic Church opposes all artificial methods. St. Thomas Aquinas' Natural Law ethical theory guides Christians on making moral decisions. He formed 5 primary precepts (rules) and then secondary precepts to adhere to the primary ones. One secondary precept says that humans must reproduce which means contraception is wrong. The Catholic Church believe these rules to be absolute and always followed. Other Christians and some Catholics believe they should use their conscience and sometimes break the rules such as overpopulation or STIs.</p> <p>The Qur'an doesn't mention it, but it was used during the time of Muhammad. It is allowed if it doesn't harm the body and both husband and wife consent. Permanent sterilisation is not allowed.</p> <p>Humanists say it can bring happiness to a family. Sex is not sacred, and science should be used to improve the quality of life.</p>

Same-sex relationships	Roles of men & women in religion
<p>In 1967 homosexuality was decriminalised in Britain. The Civil Partnership Act 2004 enabled same-sex partners to have similar legal rights as married couples. The Marriage 2013 Act legalised same-sex marriage in England and Wales. Many Christians oppose same-sex marriage quoting the Bible which condemns homosexual acts. Some Christians believe the Bible was speaking to a culture and society that doesn't exist today and are fine with same-sex marriage. The Catholic Church prohibits it stating a marriage is between a man and woman. The Anglican Church does not legally allow same-sex marriages to happen in their churches. Some priests accept it and perform a blessing in their church instead. The United Reform Church allows same-sex marriages to take place.</p> <p>Islam forbids same-sex marriages and homosexual relationships. Marriage is a sacred contract between a man and woman. Since homosexuality is immoral, so are same-sex marriages.</p> <p>Humanists argue humans should be happy in their life, therefore same-sex marriages/relationships are positive.</p>	<p>UK law, 2010 Equality Act protects from discrimination based on sex. In religion, Some Christians argue that men were in authority during Jesus' life. All the disciples were men. Women should be quiet in church. Other Christians say all are equal, Jesus respected women, the Good Samaritan teaches against discrimination, all are created in God's image. Catholics allow women to take active roles in worship, they can become nuns; but cannot be ordained priests. Men & women are equal but have different roles. The Anglican Church allowed women priests in 1994 and then bishops in 2014. Other churches see some women as ministers.</p> <p>Muslims are against discrimination. Muhammad's wives led prayers. Imams are traditionally men but nothing in the Qur'an says they cannot be women. Men should have authority over women in a divorce. Muhammad's first wife, Khadijah, was a strong businesswoman who proposed to Muhammad.</p>

Component 1 Themes – Issues of Life and Death

Key words

Afterlife – Life after death; the belief that existence continues after physical death. **Akhirah** – the Islamic term.

Environmental sustainability – Ensuring the demands placed on natural resources can be met whilst allowing all life to live well.

Euthanasia – Greek for ‘a good death’. Sometimes known as ‘mercy killing’. Killing or permitting the death of a seriously ill person.

Evolution – The process by which different living creatures have developed from earlier less complex forms during the history of the earth.

Abortion – When a pregnancy is ended so that it does not result in the birth of a child.

Quality of life – The extent to which life is meaningful and pleasurable.

Sanctity of life – The belief that life is precious, or sacred. For many religious believers, only human life holds this special status.

Soul – The spiritual aspect of a being; that which connects someone to God. Non-physical and living on after death in an afterlife.

Creation – The universe was planned and brought into being by a divine power (God).

Evolution by natural selection – Species that flourish are those which are best suited to their environment.

Creationism – all life was made by God.

Intelligent design – certain features of life are explained by an intelligent cause, rather than an undirected process, such as natural selection.

Global citizenship – part of a worldwide community. The world is our home and we have responsibility to care for it.

Medical ethics – the process of deciding what is good and acceptable in medicine.

Situation ethics – judging the rightness or wrongness of an act on a case-by-case basis. Basing moral decision-making on the most loving thing.



Hospice – A place where those with terminal illness go to die with dignity. **Palliative care** – focuses on relieving pain and suffering.

Ensolement – When the human soul is said to enter the baby’s body.

Barzakh – a place of waiting, after death, before Judgment Day comes. **Purgatory** – A Catholic place of waiting to have sins forgiven before entering heaven.



The scientific origins of the world	Christian & Humanist creation	The design argument
<p>Charles Darwin in the 1800s explained how living creatures have evolved through a process of gradual change over millions of years. Natural selection was observed on the Galapagos Islands where finches (birds) had different shaped beaks on different islands to suit the environment and eat food. These characteristics happened by chance but helped them survive and pass on these traits to their offspring. ‘The survival of the fittest.’ Over time, this process led to new species of animals. It is how humans evolved. The Big Bang argues that time and space began 15 billion years ago from a singularity which was infinitely hot and dense and expanded causing sub-atomic particles and atoms to appear. Stars and planets were formed, including Earth.</p> 	<p>The book of Genesis explains Christian teachings on creation. It outlines the creation of earth, sky, sun, stars, planets, animals and humans over 6 days. On the 7th day G-d rested. Adam was formed from the dust of the ground and Eve from his rib. Evangelical Christians are creationists but some are more literal than others. Young Earth creationists believe the world was created in exactly 6 days which makes the Earth less than 10,000 years old. Old Earth creationists believe the 6 days may realistically be 6 longer periods of time and accept the Earth is millions of years old. Liberal Christians believe the Bible stories are myths which contain wisdom and are not to be taken literally. They accept scientific views like evolution and either believe in theistic guided evolution (G-d guided the process of life through evolution) or natural evolution (evolution is a natural process which brought about life and G-d set down the laws of nature before the universe existed). Humanists understand the world through science and say that all religious explanations are unreliable.</p>	<p>We can observe order and beauty in the world which suggests evidence for the existence of a designer like G-d. The complexity of nature could not have come about by itself. The watch analogy by William Paley: <i>If you find a watch by accident you would notice it was designed by a clever watch-maker. When you look at the world with its complex patterns you would conclude the same thing; there must be a cosmic-world-maker and designer called G-d.</i></p>  <p>Intelligent design argues there are organisms today that could not have evolved gradually through evolution. Creation scientist Michael Behe explains using a mouse trap: <i>It depends on 5 parts and if 1 part was missing it wouldn't work. The same is true of life, individual parts cannot have come together by chance; they were designed together.</i> Richard Dawkins a biologist argues that the world might appear to have been designed, but who designed the designer? As an atheist he argues evolution needs no help from G-d.</p>
Science and religion	Stewardship	The sanctity of life
<p>Science and religion oppose each other: Evangelical Christians believe that where science contradicts the Bible, science is at fault. Some Muslims have a problem with scientific evolution theory as a literal interpretation of the Qur’an suggests creation was instant not over millions of years. Atheist scientists argue religion tells us nothing about how the world was formed. The appearance of design is an illusion (Dawkins).</p> <p>Science and religion complement each other: Science tell us <i>how</i> the world was made, religion tells us <i>why</i>. Liberal Christians can accept scientific evolution theory. Many Muslims recognise a long history with science in Islam as many discoveries were made in the Middle East. The Qur’an says the world was created in 6 <i>periods</i> not days. These might be long periods of time complementing evolution theory.</p>	<p>Stewardship is caring for the planet and managing its resources. Christians believe life is a gift from G-d and they have a duty to be stewards and take care of the planet. The creation story implies humans are unique and above nature ruling over it. Evangelical Christians taking the Bible literally believe they have dominion and can rule over nature. Liberal Christians argue they should be stewards instead of rulers and live in harmony with nature. Humans have a responsibility for the planet and should aim to be global citizens. Muslims respect animals but do not believe they are sacred. All humans are created with responsibilities and are Allah’s khalifahs to look after the world for future generations, They will be judged on this in the afterlife. Humanists agree with stewardship as it makes reasonable sense for the future.</p>	<p>Most people believe to have life is special but religious people believe this because it is G-d’s gift. This belief has an impact on issues of medical ethics such as abortion and euthanasia. Christians believe G-d is involved in His creation and has made everyone unique. He made humankind in His own image which means all life is sacred. Only G-d should take life away. Quakers oppose the death penalty and war. G-d chooses when life begins. Catholics disagree with IVF and contraception. Muslims argue only G-d has the right to take life. Murder is forbidden in the Qur’an. G-d has a plan for each life. Humanists argue there is no soul or afterlife as this is the only life we get. Therefore life is special and its purpose is to make us and others happy.</p>

The quality of life	Abortion	Euthanasia										
<p>Some argue this is more important than the sanctity of life. If we are free from pain and can live in freedom and dignity then we have a good quality of life. If pain outweighs pleasure, then we have a poor quality of life. Measuring our quality of life is difficult as we all experience different tolerance to pain and pleasure. Government look at living conditions, health, education, the economy and human rights to determine the quality of life. This belief impacts medical ethics where some argue if the quality of life has deteriorated then someone should be allowed to die (euthanasia).</p> 	<p>Life begins at different points for people. Some argue it is at conception (when the sperm meets the egg). Other when the baby can be felt in the womb. Others at 120 days known as ensoulment. Others it's when the nervous system and organs develop. At 24 weeks the baby has viability and can survive if born. This is the UK legal limit for an abortion where 2 doctors must agree. For some it is at birth. Pro-life people believe abortion is always wrong as the foetus has a right to life. <i>UK law however does not recognise an unborn child as a person.</i> Pro-choice people believe a woman should have a right to choose what happens to her body. Catholics do not allow abortions due to the sanctity of life. Life begins at conception. It is murder and against the 10 Commandments. Aquinas' Natural Moral Law says a primary precept is to reproduce, therefore a secondary precept would be not to have an abortion. Church of England opposes abortion for social reasons but not if the mother's life is in danger, or it affects the quality of her life (e.g rape). Humanists look for the least amount of harm to be brought to all concerned. There is not one view, but many are liberal and pro-choice.</p> 	<p>The four types of euthanasia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voluntary (asks to die) 2. Active (tries to end their life) 3. Passive (treatment is removed) 4. Involuntary (forced death) <p>Most want to end their lives as they have a poor quality of life and suffer from incurable degenerative diseases. Euthanasia is illegal in the UK but legal in countries like Switzerland where the Dignitas clinic exists. Atheist Peter Singer argues euthanasia should be legalised as quality of life is more important than sanctity. Passive euthanasia should be allowed if the person is brain-dead. If they are rationally able to choose death because of illness, then this should be allowed too.</p> <p>A DNR (do not resuscitate) is a living will that instructs medics not to revive someone if they are dying which is perfectly legal.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="970 611 1422 1086"> <thead> <tr> <th>FOR</th> <th>AGAINST</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Free will to decide and control when and how they die.</td> <td>Open to abuse like with doctor Harold Shipman who killed 15 people</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Degenerative disease</td> <td>Vulnerable people may make a wrong decision</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Life-support is expensive</td> <td>Hospices are an alternative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>We don't let animals suffer so why humans? (Stephen Hawking)</td> <td>The slippery slope argument: it is a gateway to unacceptable practices like involuntary euthanasia.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Christians mostly disagree stating the sanctity of life argument, murder and the 10 Commandments, a purpose in suffering and Hospices as an alternative. Liberal Christians might agree to life support being turned off or withholding treatment as it is the most loving thing (situation ethics). Humanists support legalising voluntary euthanasia and not just for the terminally ill. People should be able to die with dignity and when faced with a poor quality of life.</p>	FOR	AGAINST	Free will to decide and control when and how they die.	Open to abuse like with doctor Harold Shipman who killed 15 people	Degenerative disease	Vulnerable people may make a wrong decision	Life-support is expensive	Hospices are an alternative	We don't let animals suffer so why humans? (Stephen Hawking)	The slippery slope argument: it is a gateway to unacceptable practices like involuntary euthanasia .
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Free will to decide and control when and how they die.	Open to abuse like with doctor Harold Shipman who killed 15 people											
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We don't let animals suffer so why humans? (Stephen Hawking)	The slippery slope argument: it is a gateway to unacceptable practices like involuntary euthanasia .											
Hospices	The soul	Judgement										
<p>Hospices provide physical, spiritual, emotional and psychological support to those in the final period of their illness before death. Whilst not a religious place, the founder of the first hospice in Britain was a Christian and this influenced Dame Saunders' promotion of the sanctity of life and opposition to euthanasia. Patients can die in dignity and have some quality of life through palliative care which manages symptoms with pain relief medication.</p>	<p>Dualism – we are made of 2 separate substances (body and soul). The soul will live on after death. Materialism – we are 1 substance; matter. A physical body. Christians believe the soul is what animates our body. The Bible says G-d breathed life (soul) into Adam. The soul connects us to G-d. Ensoulment is when the soul enters the foetus (Aquinas). Some are dualists and believe the soul will live on and the body dies. Others are soft materialists and argue the body and soul cannot be separated. At death the soul temporarily leaves the body but is reunited on Judgement Day during the resurrection of the dead. Humanists are hard materialists and dismiss the idea of a soul. We are physical beings, not spiritual and will not live on after death. Dawkins said we can only live on in our genes passed down to offspring. Gilbert Ryle said it is like a 'ghost in a machine'. We think we have a soul but we don't.</p>	<p>Christians believe in resurrection and everlasting life. Jesus modelled what would happen to our mortal bodies by rising from the dead. On Judgement Day G-d will decide who enters paradise and who doesn't. Dualists believe the body will decay upon death and the soul, which is immortal, will be reunited with G-d in heaven. Evangelicals argue we will have a bodily resurrection like Jesus. St Paul says it will be a spiritual body. The Parable of the Sheep and Goats reveals that Jesus will separate those who followed Him (sheep) from those who rejected Him (goats). Humanists say we can reflect on our own lives. There is nothing after death. We should live morally for ourselves and others, not G-d.</p>										
Heaven	Hell	Funeral rites										
<p>For Christians, heaven is to be in G-d's presence. Evangelicals argue it is a real place. Liberal Christians say heaven is symbolic. A reminder there are consequences to actions and thoughts. Humanists say there is no paradise.</p>	<p>For Christians hell is to be in constant torment cut off from all things good and loving. Evangelicals argue it is a real place. Liberal Christians say hell is symbolic. A reminder there are consequences to actions and thoughts. Humanists say there is no hell.</p>	<p>Catholic funerals have a priest give the last rites. Prayers are said for forgiveness with Holy Communion. Christians hold it in a church, the coffin is taken to the front with flowers and candles. Some are buried because of the resurrection of the dead but many are cremated today who are dualist. Humanists will remember the life of the person with no mention of G-d. The funeral will celebrate their life.</p>										

Component 1 Themes – Issues of Good and evil

Key words

Good – That which is morally right, beneficial and to our advantage.

Evil – That which is extremely immoral, wicked and wrong.

Forgiveness – To grant pardon for a wrongdoing; to give up resentment and the desire to seek revenge against a wrongdoer.

Free will – The ability to make choices voluntarily and independently. The belief that nothing is pre-determined.

Justice – Fairness; where everyone has equal provisions and opportunity.

Morality – Principles and standards determining which actions are right or wrong.

Punishment – A penalty given to someone for a crime or wrong they have done.

Sin – Deliberate immoral action, breaking a religious or moral law.

Suffering – Pain caused by injury, illness or loss. Can be physical, emotional/psychological or spiritual.

Morality – Principles and standards determining which actions are right or wrong.

Conscience – An inner voice which keeps a person on the right track; a sense of right and wrong; an instinct (maybe from G-d).

Shari’ah law – Muslim law based upon the Qur’an.

Utilitarianism – The belief that a good act is one that brings the greatest good for the greatest number. The principle of the greatest happiness.

Reformer – Someone who lobbies or pressurises for change.

Quaker – A Christian denomination whose central belief is that every human contains a reflection of the image of G-d.

Parole Officer – A person who supports a prisoner on their release from prison and their return to the community.

Exoneration – When a conviction for a crime is reversed, either because the prisoner is innocent or there was an error with the trial.

Beatitudes – The blessings listed by Jesus on the Sermon on the Mount.

Sadaqah – Voluntary charity given out of kindness. The Prophet Muhammad said it was every act done to please Allah or make life pleasant.


Original sin – The first sin committed when Eve ate the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden. This brought sin and evil into the world.



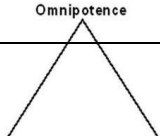
Moral decision-making	Types of morality	Crime
<p>A conscience may help us make moral decisions, it can give us a sense of guilt when we have done something wrong. It can warn us before a decision as to whether it will be right or wrong. The choice we make is enabled by our free will.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law gives us guidance • Religious leaders give guidance through wisdom. • Sacred texts like the Bible and Qur’an/Hadith bring guidance. • Role models and examples of moral living; Martin Luther King, Prophet Muhammad, Jesus. • Situation ethics – based on the unique circumstances and what is the most loving thing to do. • Utilitarian ethics – the greater amount of happiness is considered; pleasure minus pain. • Logic and reason to decide. 	<p>Absolute morality A ruling principle like ‘it is wrong to kill’. No matter what the situation is, they would never kill. Therefore all killing is wrong, including in war. Catholics are usually absolutists.</p> <p>Relative morality A moral principle is held but someone is prepared to bend the rules depending on the situation. If a war might bring about less suffering in the future, then they might believe killing is acceptable in just this circumstance. The Church of England is often seen to contain relativists.</p>	<p>Crime is any offense punishable by law. The law determines what a crime is. Some religious sin is a crime but others are not in modern society. (Adultery in the 10 Commandments is not a crime). Christian sin leads to personal suffering and sometimes being cut off from the Church. Muslims have Shari’ah Law and can receive specific punishments.</p> <p>Causes of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor education (exclusion) • Poor parenting (abusive) • Poverty (location) • Mental health issues • Drug/alcohol addiction • Unemployment • Peer pressure • Media (violent TV/film/games)
Aims of punishment	Justice	Prison reformers
<p>Protection Prison sentence removes criminal from society. Innocent are protected.</p> <p>Retribution Revenge by wanting the criminal to suffer. Victims feel justice has been served.</p> <p>Deterrence To put others off committing crime. Used to be the main purpose in the UK with a death penalty. Makes an example of the criminal.</p> <p>Reformation Addresses the causes behind the crime. Punishment isn’t enough. Modern idea to rehabilitate/reform the criminal.</p> <p>Vindication Government can show the law is effective and works. Creates confidence in the justice system.</p> <p>Reparation Repairing the damage done through crime. Restorative justice; community service.</p> <p>Utilitarianism and deterrence punishment are linked. Laws and prisons are to maximise the happiness of</p>	<p>This is about fairness. Religion and governments maintain justice for a moral society. Justice cannot be achieved without punishment, but the punishment must address the cause of the crime. It has to fit the crime. A murderer should not be given community service and a petty thief should not be given a life-sentence.</p> <p>Christians believe in forgiveness and don’t believe in retribution. Yet, forgiveness and punishment should go together. Jesus forgave those who betrayed him like Judas. Christians usually support reparation. Jesus taught compassion, so many Christians believe in prison reform and look to understand the cause of the crime. Some Christians become prison chaplains to do this.</p> <p>Muslims also believe in forgiveness but also protection of the Ummah. Punishment is central to justice. Shari’ah law is used to deter and protect society. E.g</p>	<p>In the 1700s British reformer John Howard (Protestant Christian) inspected prisons and went to government with recommendations for improvement over clean water, access to medicine and safety .</p> <p>Elizabeth Fry in the 1800s was a Quaker Christian who improved British prisons. She emphasised education to reform prisoners and help them read and write. She held Bible readings for female prisoners.</p>

society. A small number of criminals are punished to deter the majority from committing crime.

cutting off a hand for thieving in public. This keeps law and order.

Care for prisoners	The death penalty	
<p>All prisons have chaplains who are religious leaders such as priests and imams. They provide pastoral care for prisoners. They provide counselling, spiritual guidance and sometimes support families of prisoners.</p> <p>Parole officers support prisoners who are getting released and prepare them to return to the community.</p> 	<p>A method of deterrence used over thousands of years. It is still legal in over 80 countries. African or Asian-Pacific nations like China, Afghanistan and Iran. 31 states in the United States of America also have the death penalty. In America people can receive lethal injection (<i>most preferred</i>), electric chair, gas chamber, firing squad or hanging. Less humane methods are decapitation (North Korea/Saudi Arabia) and stoning (Sudan).</p>	
	FOR	AGAINST
	There needs to be a deterrent	Execution is morally wrong
	Greater good of society	Little evidence it works as a deterrent
	It restores justice.	Violation of human rights
	Expensive to keep someone in prison	It can discriminate against poor people and those from ethnic minorities
	Leopard cannot change its spots.	Inhumane when it doesn't work.
	Conservative Christians	Liberal Christians
	Old Testament 'eye for an eye'	Only G-d has the right to give and take life
	Old Testament shows it is endorsed by G-d with 36 offenses in the Bible	Goes against the sanctity of life
Catholic Church allows but doesn't encourage.	Goes against 'thou shalt not kill'	
Catholic Church accepts the death penalty for protection.	Jesus forgave people	
	Reform is better than execution	
	Quakers have campaigned against the death penalty	
<p>Muslims accept capital punishment for severe crimes. Forgiveness is important and preferred but protection of the Ummah is also important. Punishment is part of justice. It is reserved usually for murder and openly attacked Islam. Very strict Shari'ah law uses capital punishment for adultery, homosexuality, terrorism and treason. Some Muslims disagree with this and want it abolished as it has been abused by some governments.</p>		

Forgiveness	Good	Evil
<p>Forgiveness is not about forgetting but about reconciliation. Gee Walker forgave her son Anthony Walker's racist killers and chooses not to be bitter. Christians believe that because G-d forgave them, they must forgive others. The Lord's Prayer emphasises forgiveness. In the Beatitudes, Jesus taught to show mercy to receive mercy. Jesus forgave the adulterous woman and taught forgiveness in the Parable of the Prodigal Son highlighting the father who forgave his son for sinning. Catholics seek forgiveness at confession praying with a priest. Muslims believe the Qur'an says forgiveness is rewarded with peace. They need G-d's forgiveness and the forgiveness of others. There is no limit to Allah's forgiveness.</p>	<p>Good is relative and means different things to people. St Augustine argued goodness is the absence of evil. It's what is morally right. Many say to be good is not intrinsic (good by nature) but by actions. Good actions come from our conscience because of free will. Good can be developed by social factors like upbringing. Christians say G-d made the Earth good. The story of Adam of Eve describes the Fall and how free will can lead us away from doing good. The Bible gives moral guidelines, it is down to the Christian whether to follow them or not. They are to model the goodness of Jesus' compassion and love. Muslims believe everyone has a natural goodness they are born with. Free will means they must choose G-d or temptations by Shaytan. They must follow Muhammad's example of patience, humility and kindness to others by doing sadaqah. Allah will judge all good actions.</p>	<p>Evil is relative and means different things to different people. Two types of evil: Moral evil – human actions like murder and stealing. Natural evil – events without human action like earthquakes and illness. St Irenaeus (early Church Father) believed humans were created imperfect with capacity to grow. G-d doesn't interfere with evil as we have free will. John Hick called this process 'soul-making' and said we don't have enough knowledge of G-d to understand everything. Catholics argue evil comes from original sin since Adam and Eve. Some say life is a test using the story of Job as an example. Jesus' death helps us use suffering to get closer to Him. St Augustine argued evil is the absence of good. Muslims use al-Qadr (predestination) to argue everything happens for a reason. Life is a test. Good and evil acts are recorded by angels. Good can come from evil. Greater jihad is overcoming temptation. Many say evil comes from Shaytan.</p>

Suffering	
<p>Suffering is a part of life. Causes of suffering are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War and conflict • Human greed • Natural disasters • Terrorism • Poverty • Inequality • Disease <p>Christians argue the purpose of suffering is:</p>	<p>The Holocaust happened during Nazi Germany when Hitler carried out a programme of discrimination against the Jews. They were banned from having rights and were rounded up and placed in ghettos. They were executed horrifically in concentration camps. This genocide killed over 6 million Jews and many were left at the end of WWII without a home. Many questioned where G-d was during this time and lost their faith, others were strengthened in their faith through suffering.</p> <p>Ways of alleviating suffering:</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>Omnipotence</p>  </div>



- A test
- As punishment
- G-d's plan that we cannot understand (mystery)
- To appreciate what is good and get closer to Jesus
- To strengthen faith in G-d like in the story of Job.

Muslims argue the purpose of suffering is:

- Part of G-ds predestined plan (al-Qadr)
- A test
- A way to prove someone's faith by resisting temptation
- To lead to spiritual development as good can come from it
- An opportunity to follow the Prophet Muhammad

- Prayer
- Fund-raising and disaster relief
- Counselling
- Rehabilitation programmes
- Medical Care
- Education



Epicurus first raised the logical problem of evil. If G-d is willing but not able to end evil, He isn't omnipotent. If He is able but not willing, then He isn't omnibenevolent. If he is able and willing, then why is there evil? If he is unable and unwilling, then why call Him G-d? If we have **free-will**, are we truly free to make our own choices?



Component 1 Themes – Issues of Human Rights

Key words

- Censorship** – Suppressing and limiting access to materials considered obscene, offensive or a threat to security. Restricting speech.
- Discrimination** – Acts of treating groups of people, or individuals differently, based on prejudice.
- Extremism** – Believing in and supporting ideas that are very far from what most people consider correct or reasonable.
- Human rights** – Basic entitlements of all humans, given simply because they are human. E.g. All should receive an education.
- Personal conviction** – Something a person strongly feels or believes in.
- Prejudice** – Pre-judging; judging people to be inferior or superior without reason.
- Relative poverty** – A standard of poverty measured in relation to the standards of a society in which they live. E.g. below average UK wage.
- Absolute poverty** – An acute state of deprivation, whereby a person cannot access the most basic of their human needs.
- Social justice** – Promoting a fair society by challenging injustice and ensuring diversity. Everyone has equal access to provisions and rights.
- Oppressed** – Governed or treated with cruelty or injustice.
- Ummah** – The worldwide community of Muslims.
- Zakah** – A pillar of Islam; compulsory payment of 2.5% of savings to help others.
- Anti-Semitic** – Hostile towards or prejudiced against Jews.
- Islamophobic** – Hostile or prejudiced against Muslims.
- Evangelise** – To try and convert someone to a different religion (often used as a term in Christianity)
- Marginalised** – Put in a place of little importance.
- Apartheid** – A system of segregating people by races which was used in South Africa.



Human rights	Social justice	Censorship
<p>Universal moral rights for all people no matter who they are. 1948 United Nations Declaration of Human Rights contains a list of all human rights starting with ‘all are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Most countries agreed to this list and are held to account when they break them. Amnesty International is a charity that monitors injustice around the world through protests, writing to governments, using the media and education. Sometimes a religious belief can conflict with a human right such as same-sex marriages.</p> 	<p>Governments and agencies often work together to help developing countries by closing the gap between the rich and poor divide and looking after the environment by tackling pollution. Dignity of human life is at the centre of social justice. Christians argue the UN Declaration of Human Rights reflect their beliefs. We were made in the image of G-d so life is to be treated with respect. This might mean Catholics would be against euthanasia or the death penalty. The sanctity of life means everyone should be treated with agape love (unconditional). It is the example of Jesus so many charities reflect this in their work, like the Salvation Army who help the homeless. Liberation theology argues that Jesus was an example who someone who liberated people from unjust economic, political and social conditions. Some Christians stand up against their governments through peaceful protest and have been persecuted and even killed. The priest Oscar Romero is one example in El Salvador. He spoke out against corruption of rich people after his friend was murdered. The government killed him during his church service.</p> <p>Muslims oppose injustice as the Qur’an teaches equality for all. Even criminals should not be mistreated when punished. The Ummah is a community that looks after each other irrespective of race or wealth. They give zakah and do Sadaqah to help those who suffer. Islamic Relief is a charity that responds to needs around the world.</p>	<p>Article 19 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights says, ‘everyone has a right to freedom of opinion and expression.’ The problems are some say:</p> <p>No public views should be allowed that offend. Religious views should stay in private.</p> <p>We should be allowed to say anything.</p> <p>Should the Charlie Hebdo drawings of the Prophet Muhammad be censored?</p> <p>Should people be allowed to be anti-Semitic, homophobic, Islamophobic on Twitter?</p> <p>How far should there be freedom of religious expression?</p>
Freedom of religious expression	Religious extremism	Prejudice and discrimination
<p>Religion is expressed in many ways. Sometimes clothing or symbols are not allowed. In France, a secular country, no obviously religious symbolism can be work in schools. A British Airways worker had denied her right to wear her crucifix until the court said she could. For Christians and Muslims, religious expression is an important way to evangelise to people and convert them. They believe it is their duty. Without freedom of religious express as a basic human right, these religions are denied their duty.</p> 	<p>There is a fine line between freedom of speech and the actions that accompany them when extreme. Some extreme Christians who oppose abortion have become violent in their protests. For some, their faith is so important they interpret it in a very narrow way which can lead to extreme beliefs and actions. They believe they are doing the work of God. Examples might be the Westboro Baptist Church in America who hate homosexuals, the KKK who promote white superiority and Daesh, the Islamist terror group who hate the West.</p>	<p>Prejudice is what you think, discrimination is acting upon this thought. Governments have sometimes discriminated stopping people do certain jobs, marrying someone, going to a place of worship, living somewhere and voting. Britain has laws to protect people but there are still some issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all buildings allow access for disabled people still • Some companies have a ‘glass ceiling’ which stops some people from being promoted. • Religious beliefs stop women from becoming Catholic priests. <p>Religious discrimination is often borne out of ignorance. One example is Islamophobia. It can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name-calling • Attacks on places of worship • Burning scriptures / acts of violence • Not allowed to wear symbols

Religious attitudes to prejudice and discrimination		Racism	
<p>Christians believe in the sanctity of life therefore all are equal. The prophet Moses gave guidance for how to live. He wrote that strangers/foreigners must be accepted. Jesus' life modelled treating all people with respect. He helped the marginalised by healing the lepers and women. He became friends with a tax collector even though Jews would never normally associate with them. St. Paul said there should be no discrimination between race, gender, religion or status. However, the Catholic Church do not let women become priests as there is no biblical evidence. St. Paul argued that women should be silent in church and not have authority over a man. However, the Church of England allow women priests and more recently bishops.</p> <p>Muslims believe all are equal but different. They condemn all forms of discrimination as the Ummah breaks through all gender, race and wealth barriers. On the hajj pilgrimage to Mecca, Muslims all wear white to show equality. This also happens when buried. The Qur'an teaches equality and Prophet Muhammad's final sermon preached unity. However, the roles of men and women are different. The Qur'an doesn't say women cannot be imams, however it has traditionally been a male role. Some Muslim scholars allow women to lead salat (prayer) as in the Hadith, Prophet Muhammad's wives Aisha and Umm Salamah led prayer. In some Sunni mosque if the congregation is all women then women can led prayer.</p>		<p>In Britain racism is against the law. There are campaigns to stop it happening, especially at football matches. 'Show Racism the Red Card' is an anti-racism charity that combats racisms using sports celebrities to preach an anti-racist message to young people working in schools to educate.</p> <p>Christians promote equality of all races and use the Parable of the Good Samaritan to show Jesus' teaching on the matter. If the Samaritan would help the Jew from a race he didn't culturally get along with, how much more should we do the same? The Church of England promotes racial equality through a committee which encourages ethnic minorities to become priests and has inter-faith dialogue to promote community cohesion. Martin Luther King Jr is a case study of a Baptist Minister campaigning against racial segregation in 1950s America. Using non-violent protests he delivered the famous 'I have a dream' speech which changed history.</p> <p>Muslims believe Prophet Adam was created from different coloured soil showing diversity. The Prophet Muhammad's good friend Bilal was the first muezzin to call Muslims to prayer and he was a former black slave.</p>	
			
Wealth		Poverty	
<p>Wealth is not evenly spread out in society. There is a rich and poor divide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some jobs receive high salaries like footballers whilst others receive much lower pay. Some business owners make a lot of profit as it grows. Some inherit money from a dead relative. Some get money through crime like fraud or burglary. Some get rich through risky gambling and the stock market. <p>Britain is considered to be a materialistic society yet at the same time it is one of the most giving to charities. Many debate whether money can truly bring happiness.</p>		<p>Absolute poverty – a set standard which is consistent over time and between countries. It usually includes having no access to basic services like medicine or shelter.</p> <p>Relative poverty – A level of income below the majority of one particular country.</p> <p>Poverty in the UK is typically relative as most people have accommodation and the State provides support for people who need it through council houses and benefits. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 million are malnourished without enough food (Oxfam) Food poverty is rising with the need for food banks by government to help 3.7 million child are living in poverty (Barnardos) Children born into poor families are likely to develop illness and not do well in education which continues the cycle. <p>Christians believe you should be judged by actions and not wealth and status. Money is not evil but the love of it is. Jobs are not banned for creating wealth, but it shouldn't exploit the poor. Whilst gambling is not specified as a sin in the Bible, many Christian frown upon it as it is not being a good steward of your money. Quakers are completely opposed to gambling as it promotes greed. Jesus taught money doesn't make you happy. Some Christians are aesthetics and vow to give up wealth and live in poverty. The Parable of the Sheep and Goats teaches that G-d will not judge you on the amount of wealth you have but whether you have helped the poor. Christians are encouraged to give a tithe (10%) of their income to the Church or charity.</p> <p>Muslims believe wealth is a gift from Allah are we are caretakers with a duty to help the poor. Zakah (2.5% of income) is donating to charity. The Qur'an forbids certain jobs such as money lenders as receiving or making interest is forbidden. There are Islamic banks set up to accommodate this. Gambling is a sin. Shi'a Muslims give an additional 20% of khums to help the Ummah. Sadaqah is a voluntary act of kindness to help those in need. During Ramadan donations are given to the poor as Muslim fast (sawm) and think about those who are less fortunate than them.</p>	
Christian Aid		Islamic Relief	
<p>A charity in 60 countries to help the poor regardless of their religious belief. It believes in the dignity of all human life and seeks to bring justice and equality to all.</p> 		<p>Founded in 1994 in Britain, it works in 40 countries. Responds to disasters and emergencies and helps with shelter, healthcare and education. They do not just help Muslims although they promote the welfare of the Ummah. They are compassionate because Allah is all merciful. They sponsor over 30,000 orphans and recycle used clothes in the UK to sell and use the money to help the poor.</p> 