

Knowledge organiser








Religious Education

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## AQA Religious Studies A – Christian Beliefs

Key Words			
Ascension	Jesus returning to be with God in heaven after the crucifixion	Omnipotent	God's nature as all-powerful
Atonement	Making things better after sinning, asking for forgiveness from God	Original Sin	The built-in tendency to do wrong which comes from Eve's disobedience
Benevolent	God's nature as all-loving	Resurrection	Jesus returning from the dead after he was crucified
Crucifixion	Jesus' execution by the Romans on the cross	Salvation	Being saved from sin and given eternal life in heaven by God
Incarnation	God becoming flesh in the form of Jesus Christ	Sin	Any thought or action which goes against God's will
Just	God's nature as fair	Trinity	God's nature as three-parts-in-one, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit

Key Ideas			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nature of God</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christians believe in <b>one God</b> who is the creator and the sustainer of all that exists</li> <li>- God is <b>omnipotent</b> which means they are almighty and have unlimited power</li> <li>- God is <b>benevolent</b> which means they are all-loving and all-good</li> <li>- God is <b>just</b> which means they are a perfect and fair judge</li> <li>- <b>The Problem of Suffering</b> asks: if God is all these things why do they allow bad things to happen to good and innocent people?</li> </ul>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Trinity</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christians believe God is three persons in one. This idea is called the <b>Trinity</b>.</li> <li>- Each person of the Trinity is fully God but the three persons of the Trinity are not the same.</li> <li>- The <b>Father</b> is the creator of all life</li> <li>- The <b>Son</b> is Jesus Christ who is both fully human and fully God</li> <li>- The <b>Holy Spirit</b> is the unseen power of God at work in the world, especially answering prayers</li> <li><i>"We believe in one God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit"</i> – The Nicene Creed</li> </ul>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Incarnation and Crucifixion</b></p> 	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><u><b>Crucifixion</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jesus travelled to Jerusalem to preach and he was sentenced to death by Pontius Pilate</li> <li>- Jesus was then nailed to a <b>cross</b> where he died.</li> <li>- In his last moments Jesus was able to forgive those who were killing him showing Christians how important <b>forgiveness</b> is</li> <li>- This event is remembered on Good Friday</li> <li><i>"Forgive them father, they know not what they do"</i></li> <li>– Luke 23:34</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><u><b>Incarnation</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christians believe that God was <b>incarnated</b> (born) in human form as <b>Jesus Christ</b></li> <li>- <b>Mary</b> was impregnated by the Holy Spirit and gave birth as a virgin – for Christians this is proof of Jesus' status as the son of God</li> <li>- <b>Christmas</b> is the festival that celebrates the incarnation</li> <li><i>"The word became flesh"</i> – John 1:14</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><u><b>Crucifixion</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jesus travelled to Jerusalem to preach and he was sentenced to death by Pontius Pilate</li> <li>- Jesus was then nailed to a <b>cross</b> where he died.</li> <li>- In his last moments Jesus was able to forgive those who were killing him showing Christians how important <b>forgiveness</b> is</li> <li>- This event is remembered on Good Friday</li> <li><i>"Forgive them father, they know not what they do"</i></li> <li>– Luke 23:34</li> </ul>	<p><u><b>Incarnation</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christians believe that God was <b>incarnated</b> (born) in human form as <b>Jesus Christ</b></li> <li>- <b>Mary</b> was impregnated by the Holy Spirit and gave birth as a virgin – for Christians this is proof of Jesus' status as the son of God</li> <li>- <b>Christmas</b> is the festival that celebrates the incarnation</li> <li><i>"The word became flesh"</i> – John 1:14</li> </ul>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sin and Salvation</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christians believe you are <b>judged</b> after you die (see Religion and Life) and how well or badly you have lived and treated others decides if you go to <b>heaven</b> or <b>hell</b></li> <li>- <b>Sin</b> is any action or thought that goes against God's will, Christians can look in the Bible for advice on what is a sin e.g. murder (you shall not kill) and adultery (cheating, you shall not commit adultery)</li> <li>- God gave humans <b>free will</b> but they should use that freedom to make good choices and not sin</li> <li>- <b>Salvation</b> is the idea that Jesus's crucifixion saves human beings from eternal damnation</li> <li>- The death of Jesus made up for <b>original sin</b> – the idea that we were all damned by Eve's choice to disobey God – it allows us to atone for sins and reach eternal life in heaven</li> </ul>		

## AQA Religious Studies A – Christian Practices

Key Words			
Believer's Baptism	Service where those old enough to decide for themselves are welcomed into the church	Liturgical Worship	Formal worship with set prayers, hymns and Bible readings
Christmas	Christian festival which celebrates the incarnation (birth) of Christ	Mission	The calling to spread the word of God and evangelise
Consecration	When a priest blesses bread and wine in order to use it for Eucharist	Non-liturgical worship	Worship with no set pattern, may have modern music and sermons
Easter	Christian festival which celebrates the resurrection of Christ	Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment of a group of people
Eucharist	Service where bread and wine is received by Christians to remember Jesus' sacrifice	Pilgrimage	Going on a journey to visit a holy site
Evangelism	Spreading the word of God through action or speech	Prayer	A communication with God, can be private or during worship
Infant Baptism	Service where babies are welcomed into the church with holy water	Reconciliation	Restoring friendly relations after a conflict or falling out






Key Ideas		
<p><b>Worship + Prayer</b></p> 	<p><b>Liturgical Worship</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This form of worship takes place in a church and is led by a priest</li> <li>- <b>Formal, set prayers</b> are read out</li> <li>- A more <b>traditional</b>, and formal form of worship</li> </ul> <p><b>Non-liturgical Worship</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Also takes place in a church but <b>less formal</b></li> <li>- No set prayers, instead people take turns to preach and read from the <b>Bible</b></li> <li>- Can be modern and appealing to young people</li> </ul>	<p><b>Prayer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prayer means <b>communicating with God</b>, either silently or out loud, sometimes through song</li> <li>- It is one of the most important parts of the spiritual life of a Christian and enables them to have a personal relationship with God</li> <li>- <b>Intercessions</b> are prayers made on behalf of others</li> <li>- <b>Thanksgiving</b> is when people pray to say thank you to God</li> <li>- <b>Set prayers</b> are written down and used in liturgical worship</li> <li>- <b>Informal prayer</b> is off-the-cuff and often used in non-liturgical worship</li> </ul>
<p><b>Eucharist + Baptism</b></p> 	<p><b>Eucharist</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eucharist and baptism are both sacraments meaning special occasions in a Christian's life</li> <li>- In Eucharist a priest <b>consecrates</b> (blesses) <b>bread</b> and <b>wine</b> and the congregation then receives these</li> <li>- <b>Catholics</b> believe the Holy Spirit transforms the bread and wine into Jesus' body and blood</li> <li>- <b>Anglicans</b> believe the bread and wine are symbolic</li> <li>- Christians take part in this ritual in order to remember the <b>sacrifice</b> Jesus Christ made for them by being <b>crucified</b> on the cross</li> <li>- <i>"For whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes"</i> – 1 Corinthians 11:26</li> </ul>	<p><b>Infant Baptism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This is a <b>formal</b> service welcoming a new child into the Christian church</li> <li>- <b>Holy water</b> is sprinkled over the baby's head</li> <li>- All Catholics baptise their children close to birth in order to ensure they go to heaven</li> </ul> <p><b>Believer's Baptism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A believer's baptism welcomes someone into the church who is <b>old enough</b> to decide themselves</li> <li>- They are submerged in a pool of <b>holy water</b></li> <li>- They make promises to stay away from evil</li> <li>- <b>Baptists</b> only practice this type of baptism</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pilgrimage + Festivals</b></p> 	<p><b>Pilgrimage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A pilgrimage is a journey made by a Christian to a holy site</li> <li>- Catholics go on pilgrimage to Lourdes where a vision of Mary was once seen, they believe the water there has healing effects</li> </ul>	<p><b>Christmas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christmas celebrates the incarnation (birth) of Jesus Christ</li> <li>- Christians give gifts to commemorate the gift of God sending his own son to the world</li> </ul> <p><b>Easter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Easter celebrates the resurrection of Jesus Christ</li> <li>- Christians celebrate by saying "<i>he is risen</i>" and by eating chocolate eggs that represent new life</li> </ul>
<p><b>Evangelism + Church in the Community</b></p> 	<p>Christians have a duty to <b>evangelise</b> (tell others of the word of God). An example is the <b>Alpha Course</b> which is an educational course that tells people more about the life of Jesus.</p>	<p>Christians also have a duty to <b>help others in the local community</b>. Two examples of this are <b>Street Pastors</b> who help drunk people at night and <b>Food Banks</b> that provide food to people in poverty.</p>
<p><b>Reconciliation</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christians across the world play an important role in <b>reconciliation</b> (seeking to restore friendly relations after a conflict or falling out)</li> <li>- An example is <b>Coventry Cathedral</b> which was bombed during World War II but now seeks to create peace and reconciliation elsewhere in the world. <b>The World Council of Churches</b> also works to help after conflict.</li> <li>- In some places Christians face <b>persecution</b> where they are treated badly for their faith. Churches around the world work together to try and overcome this.</li> </ul>	

## Islam - Core Beliefs

Five Roots of Usul al-Din		Shi'a	Sunni	Six Articles of Faith	
<b>Al-Tawhid</b>	Belief in Oneness and Unity of Allah	<b>15%</b> of Muslims worldwide	<b>85%</b> of Muslims worldwide	<b>Tawhid</b>	Oneness of Allah
<b>Al-Adl</b>	Belief in Divine Justice	After Muhammad they believed Ali should lead them.	After Muhammad they believed Abu Bakr should lead them.	<b>Malaikah</b>	Beliefs about angels
<b>Al-Nubuwwah</b>	Belief in Prophethood			<b>Kutub</b>	Beliefs about books
<b>Al-Imamah</b>	Belief in Imams	<b>Allah</b>		<b>Rasuul</b>	Beliefs about prophets
<b>Al-Ma'ad</b>	Belief in the Day of Resurrection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Allah is The <b>One God</b>.</li> <li>2. Allah is <b>infinite</b>. He was not created and cannot be destroyed.</li> <li>3. Allah is <b>omnipotent</b> and <b>omniscient</b>. He created the whole universe and controls everything in it.</li> </ol>		<b>Akhirah</b>	Beliefs about life after death
Belief in Imams		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Allah is <b>merciful</b> and <b>benevolent</b>. He helps humans by sending messengers in the forms of <b>prophets</b>.</li> </ol>		<b>Al-Qad'r</b>	Predestination. The belief that everything in the universe follows a masterplan set by Allah.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Sunni</b> Muslims believe <b>Abu Bakr</b> was the rightful successor to Muhammad. He is known as the first <b>Caliph</b>.</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. He is <b>transcendent</b> and <b>immanent</b>.</li> </ol>		Key Quotations	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <b>Shi'a</b> Muslims believe <b>Ali</b> was the rightful successor to Muhammad and they believe that Muhammad <b>appointed</b> him as the <b>rightful leader</b>.</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Allah is <b>fair</b> and <b>just</b>. Muslims believe that this life is a test for what will happen to them after death.</li> </ol>		'In the name of All, the Entirely Merciful, the Especially Merciful.' (Surah 1)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. In <b>Sunni</b> Islam, the Imam <b>leads prayers</b> in the Mosque.</li> </ol>		Belief and Practices		'God is the creator of everything. He is the guardian over everything. To Him belong the keys of the heavens and the earth...' (39:62,63)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. In <b>Shi'a</b> Islam, the Imam are the <b>successors of Muhammad</b>.</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muslims pray <b>5 times a day</b>.</li> <li>• Muslims give charity (<b>Zakat</b>) to the poor.</li> <li>• Muslims fast during the month of <b>Ramadan</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Hajj</b> is the <b>pilgrimage</b> to Makkah.</li> <li>• The Muslim holy book is the <b>Qur'an</b>.</li> </ul>		'Say: He is Allah, the One the Only; Allah, the Eternal, Absolute; He did not give birth nor was He born; and there is none like Him.' (Surah 112)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. <b>Shi'a</b> Muslims believe that the <b>Imamah</b> is protected by Allah from committing any sin to keep the religion <b>true and pure</b>.</li> </ol>				'To every people [was sent] a Messenger: when their messenger comes [before them], the matter will be judged between them with justice, and they will not be wronged.' (10:47)	
				'And indeed We have created man and We know what his soul whispers to him, and We are closer to him than [his] jugular vein' (Surah 50:16)	







## AQA Religious Studies A – Theme B: Religion and Life

Key Words			
Abortion	The ending of a pregnancy	Liberal	A type of Christian who reads the Bible as stories, myths and metaphors
Big Bang Theory	Scientific theory of the creation of the universe through a large explosion	Literalist	A type of Christian who believes the Bible is literally true + the word of God
Dominion	The power humans have over God's creation	Natural Resources	Materials found in nature (e.g. coal, oil) which are exploited by humans
Euthanasia	The painless killing of a terminally ill patient	Purgatory	Where Catholics believe souls are purified after death + before heaven
Evolution	Scientific theory of the development of humans from apes	Quality of Life	How easy or difficult someone's life is – e.g. cancer causes a low quality of life
Heaven	Paradise where those judged good go after death to be forever with God	Sanctity of Life	The belief that all life is sacred as man is made in God's image
Hell	Damnation where those judged bad go after death to be forever without God	Stewardship	The responsibility God gave humans to look after the world
Judgement	After death Christians believe you are judged by God	Vegetarian	The choice not to eat animals

Key Ideas		
<p><b>Ideas about Creation</b></p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Christian Ideas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christians believe the universe was designed and made by God</li> <li>- The creation story in <b>Genesis 1</b> says that God made the world in six days</li> <li>- <b>Literalist Christians</b> believe this is true and that God created Adam + Eve from whom all humans come</li> <li>- <b>Liberal Christians</b> say the creation story in the Bible is just a story and may agree with scientific ideas about creation</li> </ul> <p><i>"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" – Genesis 1:1</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Scientific Ideas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <b>Big Bang Theory</b> argues that the universe started as a dense collection of mass which massively expanded creating stars, galaxies and planets</li> <li>- The <b>Theory of Evolution</b> comes from Charles Darwin who observed that animals change over time and argued that humans were not designed by God but evolved from apes</li> <li>- These theories do not fit with a <b>literalist Christian's</b> view but could fit with a <b>liberal</b> view</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stewardship + Dominion</b></p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Stewardship</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Stewardship</b> means Christians have a <b>duty</b> to look after the environment on behalf of God and for future generations</li> <li>- This can be seen where Christians campaign for environmental charities or choose to reduce waste and recycle</li> </ul> <p><i>"Rule over [...] every living creature" - Genesis 1:28</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Dominion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Dominion</b> is the idea that God gave humans power and authority over the world</li> <li>- Some Christians believe this allows them to use <b>natural resources</b> (e.g. oil and coal) and animals to make their lives better</li> <li>- In <b>Genesis</b> God gives Adam and Eve the power to name the animals and rule over them</li> </ul>
<p><b>Abortion</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Abortion</b> is the removal of a foetus from the womb in order to end a pregnancy.</li> <li>- In the UK (except Northern Ireland) it is <b>legal</b> during the first 24 weeks of pregnancy unless the mother's life is in danger or the foetus is severely deformed.</li> </ul> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The <b>Catholic Church</b> is strongly against abortion. They believe in <b>sanctity of life</b>, the idea that life is a sacred gift from God which only God can take away. They see the foetus as a living thing.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The <b>Church of England</b> think abortion is sometimes acceptable as a pregnancy as a result of rape or where the child would be very ill would lead to a very poor <b>quality of life</b></p>	
<p><b>Euthanasia</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Euthanasia</b> is the painless killing of a patient with a terminal illness.</li> <li>- <b>Voluntary</b> euthanasia is where the patient asks for their life to be ended.</li> <li>- <b>Non-voluntary</b> euthanasia is where the patient is not capable of asking to die, perhaps in a coma.</li> <li>- All forms of euthanasia are currently <b>illegal</b> in the UK.</li> </ul> <p>eThe <b>Catholic Church</b> is strongly against euthanasia. They believe that only God can give and take life and that life is sacred (<b>sanctity of life</b>)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some <b>liberal Christians</b> think euthanasia can be an act of mercy which Jesus tells them is a good thing to do, this is especially the case when someone's <b>quality of life</b> is very poor.</p>	
<p><b>The Afterlife</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christians believe that when you die you will be judged and that those who are found to be good will go to <b>heaven</b> but those who have sinned and gone against God's wishes will go to <b>hell</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Roman Catholics</b> believe that there is a middle stage called <b>purgatory</b> where souls go to be purified of sin before they go to heaven</p>	<p><b>Some Christians</b> believe that Jesus will return on a future <b>Day of Judgement</b> when all souls will be judged</p>







## AQA Religious Studies A - Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment

Key Words			
Community Service	Working in the community to pay back for a criminal act	Hate Crime	A crime motivated by hatred e.g. racism, homophobia
Corporal Punishment	Using physical pain as a punishment	Poverty	Not having enough money to be able to live a comfortable life
Crime	An action which is against the law and incurs a punishment	Prison	A place where criminals are sent to withdraw their freedom as punishment
Death Penalty	A form of punishment where the offender is killed for their crime	Punishment	Something negative done to criminals by the state
Deterrence	An aim of punishment – preventing future criminals by harsh treatment of offenders	Reformation	An aim of punishment – to try and reform criminals
Forgiveness	To show mercy and pardon someone for what they've done wrong	Retribution	An aim of punishment – seeking a form of revenge on criminals

Key Ideas			
 <b>Christian Attitudes to Crime</b>	<p><b><u>Good and Evil Intentions</u></b>                      The Bible warns Christians against having <b>evil</b> thoughts which lead to evil actions. Avoiding sin and temptation steers Christians away from crime. Christians would be more willing to treat an offender who had good intentions with more <b>mercy</b> than one who acted out of evil intentions.</p>	<p><b><u>Attitudes to Lawbreakers</u></b>                      Christians do not believe that people are evil but that people can be <b>tempted</b> to do wrong and break the law. Christians are taught to “love the sinner, hate the sin” which means they should <b>forgive</b> and show mercy to people who have done wrong but admitted their mistakes and sought <b>atonement</b>.</p>	
 <b>Reasons for Crime</b>	<p>People are tempted to commit crime for a wide range of reasons including <b>poverty</b> (not having enough money or food), <b>upbringing</b> (where people are not taught right from wrong), <b>addiction</b> (some people commit crimes to feed an addiction), <b>greed</b> (committing crimes out of a desire for things they cannot afford), <b>hatred</b> or out of <b>opposition to unjust law</b> (breaking the law to oppose hateful or unjust laws)</p>		
 <b>Three Aims of Punishment</b>	<p><b><u>Deterrence</u></b>                      This aim of punishment seeks to <b>use punishment as a message</b> to others considering committing crime. By giving one criminal a harsh punishment others may be put off committing a similar crime.</p>	<p><b><u>Reformation</u></b>                      This aim of punishment seeks to help criminals <b>change their behaviour for the better</b>. It may involve therapy, education or training. Many Christians support this as a form of ‘love your neighbour’ <b>mercy</b>.</p>	<p><b><u>Retribution</u></b>                      This aim of punishment is society getting its own back on the offender. The Old Testament says ‘<b>an eye for an eye</b>’ so some Christians would argue that this form of punishment is just according to the Bible.</p>
 <b>Forgiveness</b>	<p><b><u>Forgiveness</u></b> is at the heart of Jesus’ teaching. It means to show <b>mercy</b> and pardon someone for what they have done wrong but showing someone forgiveness does not mean they should be justly punished for their crimes.                      When Jesus was crucified, he forgave those who sentenced him to death and crucified him saying: ‘<b>Father forgive them, for they know not what they do</b>’.                      Forgiveness leads Christians to support reformation as an aim of punishment as it allows the criminal to be forgiven and to ask for forgiveness. They also use forgiveness as an argument against the death penalty.</p>		
 <b>Christian Attitudes to Punishment</b>	<p><b><u>Prisons</u></b>                      Many Christians believe prisoners should be <b>treated well</b> when in prison as even though they have done wrong they do not believe in evil people as much as evil actions. Some Christians campaign for better prison conditions out of mercy.</p>	<p><b><u>Corporal Punishment</u></b>                      Most Christians do not support using physical pain as a form of punishment as it is <b>harmful</b> and <b>negative</b>. It is currently illegal in the UK and many Christians would rather seek to reform a criminal than punish them in this way.</p>	<p><b><u>Community Service</u></b>                      Many Christians argue in favour of community service where criminals work to <b>repay</b> their community as a punishment. It allows criminals to make up for what they have done and does not harm the offender in the process.</p>
 <b>Death Penalty</b>	<p>The <b>death penalty</b> means the state killing criminals who have committed the worst crimes. It has not been used in the UK since 1969 but is still a common punishment elsewhere in the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some Christians argue that the death penalty is a just punishment for murder as the Bible says both ‘you shall not kill’ and ‘<b>an eye for an eye</b>’.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> They may also argue that it <b>deters</b> criminals from committing the worst crimes and keeps people safe.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Christians argue that the death penalty goes against <b>sanctity of life</b>. Life is sacred and holy and only God can give and take life.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> They might also argue that the death penalty goes against the aim of <b>reformation</b> as a dead criminal cannot be reformed, forgiven or shown mercy to.</li> </ul>		



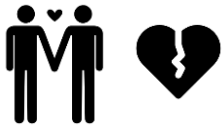


## AQA Religious Studies A – Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict

Key Words			
Forgiveness	Pardoning someone for wrongdoing	Peace-making	Working toward bringing about an end to war and a state of peace
Greed	Going to war to gain land or natural resources such as oil	Protest	A public expression of disapproval, often in a big group, can be peaceful or violent
Holy War	A war that is fought for religious reasons, usually backed by a religious leader	Quakers	A Christians denomination who worship in silence and are well known pacifists
Just War	A Christian theory that asks whether a war is fought justly	Reconciliation	Restoring friendly relationships after a war or conflict
Justice	Bringing about what is right and fair, according to the law or God’s will	Retaliation	Deliberately harming someone as a response to them harming you
Nuclear Weapon	A weapon using a nuclear reaction to cause massive damage	Self-Defence	Protecting yourself or others from harm
Pacifism	A belief that all forms of violence are wrong, commonly held by Quakers	Terrorism	Using violence in order to further a political or religious message
Peace	A state of happiness and harmony, an absence of war	WMD	Weapons of mass destruction: chemical, nuclear or biological weapons

Key Ideas			
<b>Protests and Terrorism</b> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Protests</b></p> <p>The right to gather together and protest is a fundamental democratic <b>freedom</b>. UK law allows for peaceful public protest but sometimes protests can turn violent and become a <b>riot</b>. Christians often <b>protest unjust laws</b> or for other forms of justice but would rarely advocate the use of violence in protest.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Terrorism</b></p> <p>Examples of terrorism include suicide bombing, mass shootings or using vehicles to injure pedestrians. The aim of terrorism is to make society aware of a cause or issue and to make people frightened to go about their business. Christians don’t promote political violence + believe terrorism is wrong as it targets innocent people</p>
<b>Reasons for War</b> 	<p><b>Greed</b> To gain more <b>land</b> or to control important <b>resources</b> such as oil or gas. e.g. The UK and US invading <b>Iraq</b> in order to control oil resources</p>	<p><b>Self-Defence</b> To <b>defend</b> one’s country against invasion or attack or to protect allies who are under attack e.g. UK threatened by Nazi invasion in <b>WWII</b></p>	<p><b>Retaliation</b> To fight against a country that has done something very wrong or to fight against a country that has attacked you e.g. US invading <b>Afghanistan</b> in retaliation for 9/11</p>
<b>Nuclear War and WMD</b> 	<p>Nuclear weapons work by a nuclear reaction and devastate huge areas and kill large numbers of people. They are a type of WMD (<b>weapons of mass destruction</b>) which also includes <b>chemical</b> and <b>biological</b> weapons. All these weapons are not allowed under the Christian Just War Theory and would therefore be rejected by most Christians. Nuclear weapons were used at the end of WWII in <b>Japan</b> to force the Japanese to surrender. Some people say their use was justified as it prevented more suffering even though 140,000 people died. Although some Christians justify war with ‘an eye for an eye’, this cannot be used to justify the use of weapons of mass destruction as they are not a <b>proportionate</b> response.</p>		
<b>Holy War</b> 	<p>A <b>Holy War</b> is a war which is fought for religious reasons, often with the backing of religious leaders. An example of this was the <b>Crusades</b> fought from the 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> Century by Christians, backed by the Pope. Religion can still be a cause for war today such as in <b>Northern Ireland</b> where Protestant and Catholic Christians fought a civil war between 1968-98.</p>		
<b>Just War Theory</b> 	<p>Just War Theory is a Christian moral theory for working out if a war meets internationally accepted criteria for fairness. These are some of the conditions that must be met in order for a war to be just:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Just Cause – fought in self-defence or to protect others</li> <li>• Just Intention – fought to promote good and defeat wrongdoing</li> <li>• Last Resort – only going to war if all other methods have been tried first</li> <li>• Proportional – excessive force should not be used and innocent civilians must not be killed</li> </ul>		
<b>Pacifism and Christian Responses to War</b> 	<p><b>Pacifism</b> is the idea that <b>all forms of violence are wrong</b>. Pacifists such as Quakers refuse to take part in war and often choose to be a <b>conscientious objector</b> (someone who doesn’t go to war for moral reasons) or to assist in medical tasks like ambulance driving. Christians try to follow Jesus’ teaching that “blessed are the peacemakers”</p>		<p>Christians try to show <b>mercy</b> and <b>agape</b> to victims of war and provide them with assistance. This can be through charity or through welcoming them into their churches. It can be victims in their own country or <b>refugees</b> such as people fleeing from Syria or Yemen. This is an example of ‘love your neighbour’ in action.</p>

## AQA Religious Studies A – Theme A: Relationships and Families

Key Words			
Adultery	Having sex with someone who is not your husband or wife, outside of marriage	Gender Prejudice	Holding biased opinions about people based on their gender
Artificial Contraception	Methods of preventing pregnancy e.g. condoms, the pill, the coil	Heterosexual	Sexual attraction to the opposite gender
Cohabitation	Living and starting a family with someone who you are not married to	Homosexual	Sexual attraction to the same gender
Divorce	The legal ending of a marriage	Marriage	A legal and religious ceremony joining two people together in love
Family Planning	Using a woman's natural cycle of fertility to try and avoid pregnancy	Procreation	Bringing babies into the world
Gender Discrimination	Acting against people based on their gender	Remarriage	Marrying someone else after divorce

Key Ideas		
<p><b>Religious Views on Sexuality</b></p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Sexual Orientation</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Roman Catholic church teaches that sex between people of the same gender is 'disordered'</li> <li>- They argue that <b>homosexual</b> relationships are banned by the Bible</li> <li>- Liberal Christians teach that Jesus wanted people to love each other and show <b>mercy</b> and that we should be accepting of homosexuals</li> <li>- <b>Gay marriage</b> is banned in the Catholic Church and Church of England</li> <li><i>"Do not have sexual relations with a man as one does with a woman" – Leviticus 18:22</i></li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Adultery and Sex Outside Marriage</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Roman Catholics argue that all <b>sex before marriage</b> and after a divorce is unacceptable. Sex should only take place inside a marriage which is a lifelong, loving relationship.</li> <li>- <b>Adultery</b> means the act of having sex with someone who is not your husband or wife.</li> <li>- It is prohibited by the Bible and Christians argue it is wrong as it undermines marriage involves lies and secrecy.</li> <li><i>"You shall not commit adultery" - Exodus 20:14</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Artificial Contraception</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Artificial contraception</b> means using something to stop yourself from getting pregnant. This could be a condom, the pill or a device like the coil.</li> <li>- <b>Family planning</b> means using the natural cycle of fertility which women go through to predict when a woman would be least fertile. It is much less effective than artificial contraception.</li> <li>- God tells Adam and Eve (the first couple) to <i>"be fruitful and multiply"</i> (Genesis 1:2) which encourages them to have children.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The <b>Catholic Church</b> argues that all sexual acts inside marriage must be open to <b>procreation</b> (having babies) and that a baby is a gift from God. They may use family planning as it is a natural method.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The <b>Church of England</b> argues that contraception should be allowed so that couples can take time and consider if they want to have children.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Marriage and Divorce</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Marriage</b> is a religious and legal ceremony in which two people make <b>vows</b> (promises) in front of their friends and family and (if in a church) in front of God</li> <li>- During the ceremony you agree to be <b>together for life</b> saying <i>"til death do us part"</i> (Marriage Ceremony)</li> <li>- <b>Divorce</b> is the legal break-up of a marriage. It is <b>legal</b> in the UK and many marriages currently end in divorce.</li> <li>- Many Christians do not like it as it is seen to <b>break the promises</b> made in a marriage.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The <b>Catholic Church</b> do not support divorce. They believe that sex after divorce is a form of adultery and you cannot get remarried in a Catholic Church once you have been divorced. Jesus says <i>"if a man divorces his wife [...] he involves her in adultery"</i> (Matthew 5:32)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The <b>Church of England</b> accepts divorce, especially if it is for reasons of abuse but you have to receive special permission to get remarried in a church. They might see it as a merciful option.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Family</b></p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Types of Family</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Nuclear Family</b> is a family with a mother, father and children – some Christians argue this is the ideal</li> <li>- <b>Extended Family</b> is a family where grandparents and other relatives are involved</li> <li>- <b>Single Parent Family</b> this is a family where one parent brings up the child</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Purpose of the Family</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Procreation</b> – the family should be for the purpose of having and bringing up children</li> <li>- <b>Stability</b> – the family should be for providing a secure, stable environment for children</li> <li>- <b>Faith</b> – the family should be a way of bringing children up as good Christians</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gender</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Gender equality</b> means that men and women should be equal and given the same rights and opportunities as each other</li> <li>- In the UK women can face gender <b>prejudice and discrimination</b> where they are not treated equality</li> <li>- The <b>Catholic Church</b> argues that women have a special role as mothers and they do not allow women to be priests</li> <li>- The <b>Church of England</b> has allowed women priests since 1994</li> </ul>	