



Knowledge Organiser

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Religious Studies



Christianity: Beliefs and Teachings	
Question:	Answer:
Define omnibenevolence	The state of being all-loving and infinitely good. An example of this is found in the Gospel of John "God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life".
Define omnipotence	The all-powerful, almighty and unlimited nature of God. An example of this is found in the book of Exodus when God brings down the 10 plagues of Egypt. Or the creation account found in the book of Genesis when God creates the world in 7 days.
Define the trinity.	The three persons of God: The Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. The father is seen as the creator of the universe, the Son is seen as Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit is responsible for the immaculate conception (Virgin birth).
Define incarnation.	God becoming human in the form of Jesus. Commonly known as Christmas and the birth of Christ. In the Gospel of John, "the word became flesh and made his dwelling among us".
Define atonement.	The belief that Jesus' death on the cross healed the rift between humans and God. Jesus died for the sins of humanity which originated from the original sin.
Describe the importance of the last supper.	Jesus is celebrating the Jewish festival of Passover Jesus predicts that one of his Apostles will betray him (Judas) This is where Jesus gave the explanation of the Eucharist (bread=body and wine=blood) Jesus explains that his sacrifice will forgive humanity of their sins. The Gospel of Mathew, "take and eat; this is my body." This is also where Jesus promises eternal life in heaven (salvation)
Define salvation.	Being saved from sin in hope of entering the kingdom of heaven.
Explain the importance of resurrection.	Definition- The belief that Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Sunday, conquering death. Jesus needed to die for the sins of humanity (relate to incarnation) Jesus needed to die to prove that he is the Son of God (trinity) The resurrection proves that there is an afterlife. Importance of afterlife: following a moral life, ethical and religious codes of Jesus teachings, to ensure that you will go to heaven and not hell (explanations of the afterlife/judgement day).
Define eschatological beliefs.	Eschatology refers to beliefs about the 'last things'; death, judgement, heaven and hell.
Explain the Day of Judgement.	The second coming of Jesus An angel will blow a trumpet three times raising the dead The living and the dead will be judged by God Parousia- This will mark the end of human existence on earth Parable of the sheep and goats; found in the Gospel of Mathew. - Jesus will separate the sheep from the goat - Sheep will go to heaven, goats will go to hell
Define heaven.	Traditional understanding: heaven is in the sky with angels and is complete bliss Modern understanding: being in the presence of God
Define hell.	Traditional understanding: underground in torment and fire Modern understanding: a place where God is not.
Define pluralist.	A society where a number of religions are followed alongside each other. An example is Toronto, Canada. *when you think pluralist- think multicultural.
Define secular.	A society where religious beliefs and practices are increasing less important to a growing number of people. An example of this is London, England. *the opposite of this is Medina, Saudi Arabia (Shari'ah Law)
Describe the first major split in Christianity.	The Eastern half of Europe developed into the Orthodox Church. The Western half of Europe developed into the Roman Catholic Church. A Pope (leader) in Antioch, Turkey, led the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Pope led the Roman Catholic Church.
Describe the second major split in Christianity.	Around 1500 CE (AD) a new movement within the Catholic Church called for the Church to change. The reformers emphasised the authority of the Bible. This protest, now known as the Reformation, led to the Protestant denominations splitting from the Catholic Church.
Define a martyr.	A person who is put to death for refusing to renounce their religion. An example of this is Peter (Jesus disciple) who was crucified upside down.

The Nature of God	
Define monotheism.	The belief in one true God. An example of this are the Abrahamic religions.
Define omnipresent.	God is everywhere and can see everything that happens as it happens. An example of this is in the Gospel of Matthew, "for where two or three have gathered together in My name, I am there in their midst."
Define omniscient.	God is all-knowing. An example of this is in the book of Genesis when God knew that Adam and Eve disobeyed him without him being there (omnipresence).
Explain why suffering causes doubt in the belief of God.	Theodicies are arguments about why evil and suffering exist in the world. Examples of theodicies are: Suffering is a test Suffering is a result of sin Result of freewill God also suffers (Crucifixion) Suffering causes doubt in the belief of God. If He was omnipotent and omnibenevolent why would he let people suffer? Epicurus (ancient Greek philosopher) who posed the same question.
Explain how Job suffered.	Job has 10 children and is rich God talks with Satan and allows him to torment Job and take away his wealth. Satan kills Job's children and takes away his wealth. Job still loves God. God talks with Satan and allows him to torment Job and take away his health. Satan covered him with sores. Wife said to curse God. He doesn't.

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	<p>Job's 3 friends come to him. You must have done something terrible. You are being punished. You deserve it. God comes to the friends and tells them they don't understand. More going on than they can see. God restored Job his wealth and health.</p>
Describe who Charismatic Christians are.	Christians who emphasise the presence and the work of the Holy Spirit, spiritual gifts and miracles. An example of a Charismatic Christian is Evangelical who commonly is filled with the Holy Spirit and speaking in tongue.
Describe speaking in tongues.	Most often found in Charismatic and Pentecostal churches where the belief is that someone is filled with the Holy Spirit during worship and is able to talk in an unknown language.
Describe the main points in the Apostles Creed.	<p>God is an all-power creator Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary by the power of the Holy Spirit Jesus was crucified, buried and rose from the dead and ascended to heaven There will be a Day of Judgment when God will judge how each person has lived their life There is one holy and universal Church God will forgive There will be resurrection of the body and an eternal afterlife</p>

Creation	
Describe the major events in the biblical Creation accounts.	<p>Creation of the universe Creation of the earth Creation of Adam and Eve (or humankind) The temptation of Adam and Eve The fall of humankind from grace</p>
Describe the events of creation in Genesis 1.	<p>Day 1 - God created night and day Day 2 - God created the heavens Day 3 - God created land and plants Day 4 - God created the sun, moon and stars Day 5 - God created birds and fish Day 6 - God created living creatures including man Day 7 - God rested</p>
Describe the events of creation in Genesis 2.	God creates a companion for Adam from his rib, and his companion is Eve. God gives Adam and Eve one command which is not to eat from the tree of knowledge of good and evil that grows in the Garden of Eden. The Genesis creation story is clear that humankind is unique among God's creation as humans were created in God's image.
Describe the events in Genesis 3 (The Fall).	<p>People are made in the image of God but are sinful and are in need of God's forgiveness. Adam and Eve are tempted by the devil, serpent, to eat the fruit from the tree of knowledge. The serpent explained to Adam and Eve that God said not to eat the fruit because then they will be as knowledgeable as God. After eating the fruit; - women will have pain during child birth - men will have to work for their food - both became mortal (will eventually die) Original sin (one of the reasons why you need to be baptised).</p>
Describe a fundamentalist interpretation of the creation story in the Genesis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The story is true in every detail • Literal interpretation of the creation story - World was made in 7 days (24 hours in a day as we know it) - Eve was made from the rib of Adam
Describe a symbolic interpretation of the creation story in the Genesis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbolic (metaphorical) • Myth-like in nature • Needs interpretation • Do not believe every detail to be true • Not literally accurate

Jesus Christ	
Describe the important events in the life of Jesus.	<p>The Incarnation (God becomes Man) The crucifixion and death of Jesus The resurrection of Jesus Jesus' ascension</p>
Describe the events in Jesus' life that proved his divinity.	<p>The miracle of the Virgin birth the voice of God was heard at the baptism of Jesus Jesus' ability to perform miracle The transfiguration of Jesus, when he was transformed in front of some of his apostles and shone with glorious light</p>
Define blasphemy.	It is showing a lack of respect to God or other holy things. An example of this is saying God does not exist, using the Lord's name in vain (as a swear word, i.e., 'Jesus Christ').
Define Messiah.	"Anointed One", another name for Christ or saviour. The Messiah is mentioned in the Old Testament.
Explain the crucifixion of Jesus.	<p>Judas goes to Roman officials and tells them that Jesus is in the garden of Gethsemane for 30 silver pieces Jesus is arrested and whipped by Roman officials The soldiers mock Jesus and put a crown of thorns of him Jesus is mocked by people in the crowd as he carries his cross On the top of the cross it says "King of the Jews" He is crucified at a place called Golgotha under the order of Pontius Pilate Two criminals are crucified with him Jesus prays while on the cross;</p>

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	- Gospel of Mathew, "My God, My God, why have you forsaken me" Jesus dies on the cross
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Christianity: Practices	
Describe the three forms of worship.	Worship is an expression of adoration for God. Liturgical: worship follows a set structure which is the same every time (eucharist service on a Sunday) Informal (non-liturgical): worship that doesn't have a set structure (spontaneous worship) Individual: worship done in private/developing a personal relationship with God.
Describe the types of prayer.	Prayer is communicating with God. The three types are: Set prayers: prayers that Christians learn and repeat. For example, the Lord's Prayer, Nicene Creed and Apostles Creed. Extemporaneous prayers: spontaneous prayers that are more personal to the individual. Informal prayers: speaking to God in day to day language. For example, referring to God as 'dad' rather than 'father'
Explain the difference between Quaker worship and Evangelical worship.	Quaker worship: Informal prayers can include meditation and personal reflection Individual worship as a group (sitting in silence- but together) No official leader of worship (for example no priest) Evangelical worship: Informal worship moved by the Holy Spirit Speaking in tongues Music, singing and dancing
Describe the 7 sacraments of the Catholic church.	An outward sign of an invisible and inward blessing by God, for example, Baptism. Baptism; acceptance into the Church, erasing of original sin (parents commit child to church) Eucharist (Holy Communion); worshippers share bread (body) and wine (blood) as a remembrance of Jesus' death (literal and symbolic interpretations). Confirmation; 12/13 years old child commits themselves to the church Confession/reconciliation; Catholics confess their sins to a priest. Priests will free them of their sins. Marriage; Union of two people both legally and religiously. Anointment of the sick; performed when a Catholic is seriously ill or dying. Holy orders; becoming ordained (becoming a priest).
Explain why only two sacraments are accepted by Protestants.	Protestants only accept Baptism and Eucharist because they're the only two sacraments that Jesus did in his life. Baptism: Jesus was baptised as an adult by John the Baptist in the Jordan River A lot of Protestants believe that you should be baptised when you're old enough to choose to. Gospel of Mathew, "therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit." Eucharist: Means 'thanksgiving' Protestants do not believe the bread and wine represent the body and blood of Jesus Christ.
Describe what evangelism is and what evangelists do.	Preaching of the gospel (Jesus' teachings/New Testament) to others with the intention of converting them to the Christian faith. Also known as 'mission work', in order to spread Jesus teaching to save people from going hell. An organisation that does this is Tear Fund.
Explain the work of Tear Fund.	Christian charity putting Jesus' command 'Love thy neighbour' into action. Practising unselfish love "agape" In 50 countries Helps poor countries that have been affected by natural disasters. Importance of Tear Fund; raises public awareness of social issues. Campaigns against causes of poverty and encourages self-help for individuals and communities.
Describe Christmas.	Celebration of the birth of Jesus (incarnation) Advent (four Sundays before Christmas) is used as a preparation for Christmas Many people have Advent Calendars that count down the days till Christmas Nativity – the accounts of Jesus' birth in the Gospels of Luke and Matthew In the Nativity scene, Jesus is born of the Virgin Mary in a manger in Bethlehem. Mary, Joseph (Mary's husband) and the three wise men are present for the birth of Christ
Define Easter.	Easter is a Christian festival that remembers the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.
Describe Lent.	A period of 40 days that leads up to Easter Remembers the time Jesus spent in the desert fasting and was tempted by the devil Many Christians fast or give something up during the time of Lent (i.e., chocolate, wine, etc.) Lent begins with Ash Wednesday – day of abstinence and fasting The day before Lent is Shrove Tuesday OR Fat Tuesday – eat all the types of foods that are traditionally given up during Lent
Describe Holy Week.	Holy week is the week before Easter. Palm Sunday: commemorates Jesus' arrival in Jerusalem. Some Christians receive palm leaves to remind them of this event. Maundy Thursday: Thursday before Easter, Christians remember the Last Supper that Jesus had with his disciples (when he shared the Eucharist). Good Friday: Christians remember Jesus' death of the cross
Define Easter Sunday.	Marks the day of Jesus' resurrection. The resurrection and ascension of Jesus shows that he is God and that there is an afterlife. The afterlife is a fundamental Christian belief.

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Describe Easter Sunday.	Christians celebrate Easter in the following ways: Attending Church exchanging Easter eggs Having a meal with family and friends
Define pilgrimage.	A pilgrimage is a journey to a sacred place, usually as an act of religious devotion.
Explain the importance of Walsingham as a Christian place of pilgrimage.	In the county of Norfolk Holy place since 1061 when a woman had a dream in which the Virgin Mary asked her to build a replica of the house in Nazareth where the announcement of the birth of Jesus took place In 1150 a monastic church was built on the site Became a shrine for medieval pilgrims until the destruction of it in 1538 when the reformation resulted in its destruction
Define reformation.	The reformation is when Henry VIII split with the Catholic Church and established the Church of England. He destroyed many of the monasteries in Britain.
Explain the importance of Taizé as a place of pilgrimage.	In Burgundy, France Founded in 1940 by Roger Schutz and is an important ecumenical monastic order Monks come from different countries and live a monastic life Monks are from different Christian denominations Brings together different Christian denominations
Define ecumenical.	Ecumenical representing or promoting unity within the different Christian denominations.

Islam: Beliefs and Teachings	
Define authority.	The idea that something or someone is in charge of what is right or wrong (used for decision making).
Define the Qur'an.	Means 'reading' or 'recitation'. Revealed to Prophet Muhammad as a 'living sound' and it must be spoken to reveal its beauty and truth.
Define Hafiz.	Someone who has been able to memorise the whole Qur'an in Arabic.
Define Sunnah.	Is the record of all that Muhammad said and did and this helps guide Muslims today, to live a life that is pleasing to God.
Define Hadith.	An account describing the words and actions of the Prophet Muhammad (to tell). It is important to note this is not a revelation by God.
Define Shari'ah (straight path).	A way of life; Muslims believe God has set out a clear path for how Muslims should live. Moral and religious rules that put the Qur'an and Hadith into practice. Many countries such as Saudi Arabia and Iraq follow Shari'ah law.
Define Halal.	Something that is permitted such as eating permitted foods. An example is making sure your meat is halal.
Define haram.	Something that is forbidden, such as eating forbidden foods. An example is eating pork.
Define Sunni.	'One who follows the Sunnah'. Sunni is a branch of Islam. The Sunnah is a book that describes the way the Prophet Muhammad lived.
Define Shi'a.	'From the House of Ali'. Shi'a is a branch of Islam. Ali is a close relative to Muhammad.
define Imam.	For Sunnis – a leader in a mosque. For Shi'a – were only 12 – all descendants of Muhammad.
Describe the six articles of faith for Sunnis.	Allah - God Malaikah - Angels Holy Books - Qur'an, Tawrat of Musa (Torah), the Injil of Isa (Gospels), the Zabur of Dawud (Psalms). Risalah – Prophethood: Adam, Nuh (Noah), Ibrahim (Abraham), Musa (Moses), Isa (Jesus), Muhammad is the greatest prophet. Akhirah – the afterlife Al-Qadr – God's predestination.
Describe five roots of religion for Shi'as.	Nubuwwah - Prophethood Adalah - Justice of God Qayamat - Resurrection Tawhid - Oneness of God Imamat - Leadership

The Nature of God (Allah)	
Define immanent.	God is always close by. The Qur'an states that God is closer to each one of us than the veins in our neck (50:16).
Define transcendent.	God is beyond all things.
Define omniscient.	God has all knowledge.
Define beneficent.	God is always kind; he loves us.
Define merciful.	God is always fair; he forgives us when we are sorry.
Define tawid.	One eternal and absolute God.
Define surah.	A chapter from the Qur'an that sums up the nature of God (99 names of God).
Define the sin of shirk.	Associating other beings or things with God. Muslims must worship God not the image of God created by hands.
Define revelation.	A message sent by God and 'revealed' to the human mind. Messages are sent through the prophets and angels (Malaikah).
Define firtrah	The natural instinct all humans have, from birth, to worship God.
Define taqwa.	Having an awareness of God in every aspect of life. Leads them to show worship and submission to God.
Describe hanifs.	People who lived in Arabia before Prophet Muhammad and who believed in one God. Rejected idol worship It is said that Muhammad's grandfather was a hanif. Monotheistic Belief in the God of Ibrahim.

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Risalah: Prophethood	
Define risalah.	A rasal is a prophet. Messenger of God, beginning with Adam and ending with Muhammad. An example is shown in the Qur'an "and We already sent messengers before you and assigned to them wives and descendants. And it was not for a messenger to come with a sign except by permission of God.
Define Ka'ba.	House of God, black covered, cube-shaped building at the centre of Islam's holiest mosque in Makkah.
Explain who brought God's message.	<p>Adam father of the human race first prophet Tradition says he built the first Ka'ba in Makkah</p> <p>Ibrahim (Abraham) Was a hanif greatest prophet before Issa Was born into family of polytheists and he rejected these beliefs for one God. Had two sons who were both prophets: Ishma'il (the prophet to the Arabs) and Ishaq (the prophet the Jews) Ishma'il is more important to the Muslims because Muhammad is a descendant of him. Musa (Moses) Lead the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt and into the Promised Land. Wrote the Tawrat (Torah). Dawud (David) Israel's greatest King Made Jerusalem a holy place for Muslims Received the word of God in the Zabur (Psalms) Isa (Jesus) Isa and Maryam are the most important figures in the Qur'an other than the Prophet Muhammad. was given the Injil (Gospel) Isa is not God and Muslims reject the teaching of the Trinity Isa was crucified but did not die as God would not allow his prophet to suffer</p>
Describe the Prophet Muhammad's early life.	<p>Last and greatest prophet Role model for Muslims because of the moral and prayerful way he lived Born in Makkah in Arabia 570 CE Was an orphan at age 6 Was married to Khadijah Had four daughters and two sons As he grew older, he felt troubled by the corruption and cruelty he said in Makkah</p>
Explain why the Prophet Muhammad was so important.	<p>Spent time alone in prayer and solitude In 610CE in a cave near Makkah, the Angel Jibril came to him and ordered him to recite the words that had miraculously appeared before him Laylat-ul-Qadr – the Night of Power and the 27th day of Ramadan For the next 23 years the revelations came to him</p>
Describe the Prophet Muhammad's message.	<p>The message the Prophet Muhammad brought to the people of Makkah: - there is one true God, Lord of goodness and power - we need to show thanks to God through worship - there will be a Judgement Day where God will judge our lives</p>
Explain the importance of Mekka.	<p>Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham was commanded by God, in a dream, to sacrifice his son, Isma'il Ibrahim overcame a test when the devil appeared, trying to trick him into denying God's word. Ibrahim threw stones to drive the devil away Ibrahim's wife, Hajar, searched for water in the desert. An angel showed her the Zamzam well Ibrahim built the Ka'ba as a place of worship to the one, true God Prophet Muhammad was born Prophet Muhammad received the first revelations from God Prophet Muhammad returned before his death to reclaim the city for God *The route of the Hajj pilgrimage takes believers to the sacred sites where many of these events are said to have taken place*</p>

Malaikah: Angels	
Describe the angel Jibril.	(Gabriel) is the angel of revelation. Archangel responsible for revealing the Qur'an to Muhammad and brings messages to God's chosen ones. Jibril is also responsible for telling Maryam she was going to have Isa.
Describe the angel Mika'il.	(Michael) is the archangel responsible for keeping the devil out of heaven.
Describe the angel Israfil.	(Raphael) is the archangel who will blow the trumpets on the Day of Judgement.
Describe the angel Azrail.	The archangel that takes souls at death.
Describe the angels Raqib and Atid.	Angels that note our good and bad deeds. AKA "noble recorders".
Describe the angels Munkar and Nakir.	Two terrifying judging angels who will question each person after their death.
Describe the Kutub.	<p>AKA holy books The Qur'an names four other holy books - Sahifah: The Scrolls of Ibrahim, now lost - Tawrat (Torah): the revelation given to Musa (Moses) - Zabur (Psalms): given to Dawud (David) - Injil (Gospels): the teaching given to Isa (Jesus)</p>

Akhirah: The Afterlife	
Define Mahdi.	The long-awaited saviour who will come to rescue the world.
Explain the Day of Judgement.	The dead will be raised from their graves and stand before God to be sentenced according to the way they have lived their lives.

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	*same as Christianity
Define Niyyah.	The honest intention to worship God.
Define Barzakh.	A place of waiting, after death until Judgement Day.
Define Janna.	AKA heaven Is a state of joy, happiness and peace.
Define Jahannam.	AKA hell Is a state of torment and suffering.
Discuss the key questions about the afterlife.	Does hell last forever? Yes - Qur'an 2:275 No - Qur'an 2:275 Can a God of mercy condemn people to hell? Yes - Qur'an 92: 14-16 No - How can it be fair to give an infinite punishment for a finite sin? Do Muslims only follow Shariah rules because they are frightened of God's judgement? Yes - Because of the threat of hell No - Happy to live according to the Qur'an and the example set by Muhammad Is suffering really a test for the next life? Yes - if we pass we go to heaven & if we fail we go to hell No - why is it that some people are born healthy and some born sick, why is it that some people are born wealthy and some poor? It is not equal.

The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam	
Define Ibadah.	It is worship. It is not enough to just have faith; you must show it 24/7.
Explain the five pillars.	<p>Shahadah: The declaration of faith which says "There is no god but God and Muhammad is his prophet". Proves that Islam is monotheistic, this ties into the concept of Tawhid (oneness of God). Qur'an 3:18</p> <p>Salah: It is the practise of prayer, five times a day. It is a physical, mental a spiritual activity that draws believers close to God. Qur'an 29:45.</p> <p>Zakah: Charity, giving money to the poor. To be generous and kind. It is a religious duty to give 2.5% of annual earnings. This is because wealth must be shared. In addition to Zakah, there is another form of charity that is called sadaqah which is giving from the heart. This is voluntary giving.</p> <p>Sawm: fasting during the month of Ramadan Fasting shows self-control. Muslims fast during the month of Ramadan. It is celebrating the Qur'an.</p> <p>Hajj: Pilgrimage to Makkah It is only a religious duty for those who have enough money to leave their homes for a lengthy period and who are physically and mentally fit enough to carry out this demanding ritual. Those who have completed Hajj will be called: Hajji (male) Hajjah (female)</p>
Define niyyah	It means having the right intention to worship God.
Define wudu.	Muslims must practice washing specific body parts: hands, mouth, nose, face, arms, head and feet in a particular order.
Describe the five times of Salah?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fajr (just after dawn) 2) Zuhr (just after midday) 3) As'r (late afternoon) 4) Maghrib (just after sunset) 5) Isha (after dark)
Define Sunnah.	It is the record of Muhammad's way of life.
Define Qibla.	It is the direction to face during prayer (towards Mekka).
Define du'a prayers.	They are personal prayers which may be said at any time of the day.
Explain why Muslims fast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -is commanded in the Qur'an by God and follows the example of the Prophet Muhammad (Sunnah) -celebrates the fact that God has given humans the Qur'an -brings people closer to God -is a reminder of the mercy and blessing of God -helps Muslims to identify with the poor -promotes self-control -unites Muslim communities (ummah)
Explain what Muslims do during Hajj.	<p>The tawaf: circling the Ka'ba seven times (pilgrims can try and kiss the black stone Walking seven times between two hills of Mawah and Safa, in memory of Hajar, Ibrahim's wife, in her frantic search for water for her son Drinking from the Zam Zam well, remembering the spring of water revealed to Prophet Ibrahim's wife Hajar by the angel The wukuf: standing before God's mercy and forgiveness Collecting pebbles at Muzdalafah Hurling these pebbles at the pillars at Mina to show rejection of the devil, as Ibrahim did when faced with temptation Camping at Mina, sacrificing an animal Men shaving their heads when Hajj is complete Returning to Makkah to repeat the tawaf (circling the Ka'ba)</p>

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Jihad	
Define Jihad.	Jihad is the struggle to live according to God's laws.
Define great jihad.	Greater jihad is the spiritual struggle with oneself. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform the five pillars with devotion • To practise the path set out by Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h) • to seek justice and fairness for all • to rise above one's own greed and selfishness
Define lesser jihad.	Lesser jihad is known as holy war. Only ever in self-defence Muslims must not be the first to attack Aggression is prohibited Duty to fight back but to never kill civilians
Define ashura.	It is the day of sorrow and inspiration.

Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam	
Describe the ten obligatory acts (furu ad-Din) of Shi'a Islam.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Salah (prayer) 2) Sawm (fasting) 3) Hajj (pilgrimage) 4) Zakah (charity) 5) Khums (wealth tax) 6) Jihad (struggle) 7) Amr-bil-Marooif (encouraging others to do good) 8) Nahil Anril Munkar (discouraging the bad) 9) Tawalia (to love the friends of God) 10) Tabarra (to hate the evil-doers)

Issues of Relationships	
What is adultery?	Voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and a person who is not their spouse.
What is divorce?	To legally end a marriage.
What is cohabitation?	To live together in a sexual relationship without being a married or in a civil partnership.
What is commitment?	A sense of dedication and obligation to someone or something.
What is contraception?	Methods used to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant during or following sexual intercourse.
What is gender equality?	People of all genders enjoying the same rights and opportunities in all aspects of their lives.
What are responsibilities?	Actions/duties you are expected to carry out.
What are roles?	Position, status or function of a person in society, as well as the characteristics and social behaviour expected of them.

Relationships	
Define family.	Where human relationships are developed.
Describe the different types of family	Nuclear family – two parents and one or more children. Extended family – multiple adults and children that are related living in one house. Reconstituted family — divorced adults that remarry. Mix of step-adults and stepchildren. Single-parent family – one parent raises one or more children. Childless family – couple that is married or cohabiting and have no children.
Define Patriarchal.	A family or society controlled by men.
Define Matriarchal.	A family or society controlled by women.
Define bigamy.	Entering a marriage with someone while still being legally married to another person.
Describe cohabitation.	When two people are not married but living together and are in a sexual relationship Some people live together and never marry Some people get married after living together Traditionally prohibited cohabitation Liberal Anglicans → accept cohabitation when it is a committed relationship Catholic Church/Conservative Anglicans → do not accept cohabitation and expect people not to have sex before marriage Baptist → may refuse to marry a couple who are cohabiting
Describe adultery.	People disapprove (moral and social reasons) Adultery is a justifiable reason to get a divorce Adultery is forbidden in the Ten Commandments Great sin "You shall not commit adultery" Exodus 20:14 <u>Christians View</u> Exclusive and should not be shared with anyone else Destroys the special relationship between spouses Marriage is a sacrament – gift from God - adultery goes against this Harm the family unit

Sexual relationships	
Define promiscuity.	Having several casual sexual relationships.
Define fidelity.	Two people being sexually faithful to each other.
Define procreation.	Reproduction.
Describe the purpose of sex.	Is a powerful human instinct and drive. It is an important part of being human It is a gift from God Part of God's creation (procreation) Expressing love to one another

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Define chastity.	Is the state in which a person does not have sexual relationships until married.
Define celibacy.	Is when a person decided never to have a sexual relationship.
Describe contraception.	Contraception are methods used to prevent women from becoming pregnant during or following sexual intercourse. Contraception before sex – the pill, the coil Contraception during sex - condoms Contraception after sex – Plan B/The Morning After Pill
Explain Thomas Aquinas' theory of natural law.	Natural Law → an ethical theory to help guide humans how to live <u>5 fundamental laws</u> 1 - Self-preservation 2 - Reproduction 3 - Education of children 4 - to live in society 5 - to worship God
Define same-sex relationships.	Romantic relationships between people of the same sex.
Explain the progression of same sex relationships in the UK.	- traditionally romantic relationships were between a man and a woman - 1967 homosexuality was decriminalized in the UK - <u>Civil Partnership Act</u> 2004 allowed same-sex partners the same legal rights and responsibilities as married couples - <u>Marriage Act (same-sex couples)</u> 2013 - legalized same-sex marriages in England and Wales

Gender prejudice and discrimination	
What is gender equality?	Aims to stop any form of gender discrimination. <i>*Christian attitudes, Jewish attitudes and Muslims attitudes differ.</i>
Explain the progression of gender equality in the UK.	Men and women = rights in employment Discrimination on gender is illegal 2010 Equality Act → protects people on personal characteristics

Issues of life and death	
Define the afterlife.	It is life after death; the belief that existence continues after physical death.
Define the environmental sustainability	It is ensuring that natural resources are used but protected so that all people, animals and plant life can live well now and in the future.
Define the euthanasia.	It is the act of killing or permitting the death of a person who is suffering from a serious illness.
Define evolution.	It is the process by which different creatures are believed to have developed from earlier less complex forms during the history of the earth.
Define abortion.	It is the ending of a pregnancy so that it does not result in the birth of a child.
Define quality of life.	It is the extent to which life is meaningful and pleasurable.
Define sanctity of life.	It is the belief that life is precious, or sacred; for many religious believers, only human life holds this special status.
Define soul.	It is the spiritual aspect of being, which some religions believe connects a person to God; also, often being non-physical and as living after physical death in an afterlife.

The World	
Explain the theory of evolution.	Charles Darwin's research showed how creatures have evolved over a period of time Creatures develop characteristics that allow them to survive and breed This became known as the 'survival of the fittest' and was a natural process The biologist Richard Dawkins agrees that evolution is the best explanation of the origin of the universe
Explain the big bang theory.	The study of the universe is known as cosmology In 1965, cosmologists produced evidence to argue that the universe did have an origin about 15 billion years ago Stephen Hawking's research showed the universe began from a 'singularity' - a tiny point that then expanded From this expansion came the formation of stars and planets The universe is continuing to expand but can be traced back to the initial event – the Big Bang

Origin and value of human life	
Explain Christian beliefs, teachings and attitudes towards the sanctity of life.	The first book of the Bible (Genesis) teaches that God created human and animal life All life is special as it is created by God and should be protected Each life is unique and valuable beyond measure. In the Book of Jeremiah, reference is made to God knowing people before they were born: 'Before I formed you in the womb, I knew you.' God is interested and involved in each human's life Only God should take life away Jesus showed in his teachings and practices that all life should be valued, e.g. The Good Samaritan
Explain Islam beliefs, teachings and attitudes towards the sanctity of life.	All life is special as it is created by Allah and should be protected Each life is unique and valuable beyond measure Every soul has been created by Allah Allah has a plan for each life which was written before each person is conceived No one has the right to take their own life or anyone else's life. In the Qur'an it is forbidden to take a life (Qur'an 6: 151)

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Sanctity of life and quality of life issues	
Explain Christian attitudes towards abortion.	<p>Christians have concerns about abortion because: The Ten Commandments contain 'thou shalt not kill.' God is the creator, only he gives and takes away life All life is sacred and precious Jesus taught about the importance of compassion Humans are created by God and in the image of the God. This is taught in the first book of the Bible In Jeremiah 1: 5 reference is made to God knowing the individual 'before I formed you in the womb.' Roman Catholics and Orthodox Churches: Are against abortion under any circumstances Believe that from the moment of conception a new and unique life is born The Didache in the second century stated, 'You shall not kill the embryo by abortion.' Anglicans: Accepts that certain situations might allow abortion These situations don't include social reasons, only if the mother's life is at risk and issues related to quality of life *Many evangelical protestants are against abortion in principle but understand it may be acceptable in some circumstances.</p>
Explain Christian attitudes towards euthanasia.	<p>There will be many different views expressed. General considerations would include: Life is a gift from God Suffering and death are not the end but a doorway to the next life The Bible has no clear teaching about euthanasia Guidance might be achieved from prayer The importance of the doctors' view Importance of the doctors' views Importance of wished of the patient, e.g. through a living will The aim should be to ease suffering, e.g. through hospices God gave life and only he can take it away In the Ten Commandments it says: 'Thou shalt not kill.' It is wrong for human beings to play God and take away life Roman Catholic Teachings of the Catechism show the importance of respecting all life Only in exceptional circumstances medical procedures can be withheld</p>
Explain Muslim attitudes towards euthanasia.	<p>Euthanasia is regarded as haram Allah created life and chooses how long each person will live Euthanasia is not included in the reasons for killing in Islam The Qur'an teaches that God created all life and should take all life The importance of doctors' views Importance of wishes of the patient, e.g. through a living will</p>

Issues of good and evil	
Define good.	It is that which is considered morally right, beneficial and to our advantage.
Define evil.	It is that which is considered extremely immoral, wicked and wrong.
Define forgiveness.	It is to grant pardon for a wrongdoing; to give up resentment and the desire to seek revenge against a wrongdoer.
Define free will.	It is the ability to make choices voluntarily and independently. The belief that nothing is predetermined.
Define justice.	It is fairness; where everyone has equal provisions and opportunity.
Define morality.	It is principles and standards determining which actions are right or wrong.
Define punishment.	It is a penalty given to someone for a crime or wrong they have done.
Define sin.	It is deliberate immoral action, breaking a religious or moral law.
Define suffering.	It is pain or distress caused by injury, illness or loss. Suffering can be physical, emotional and psychological or spiritual.

Crime and punishment	
Describe what most religion's beliefs have an influence on crime.	<p>The presence of evil and sin in the world Alcohol and drug use Poverty Quality of family life Low self-esteem</p>
Explain the six aims of punishment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Retribution – A form of revenge on behalf of those who are wronged or subjected to attack 2) Reparation – Criminals should have the right to 'pay' for the wrong they have done to show they are sorry and 'repair' the damage done. 3) Reformation – Trying to ensure the criminal is helped to change their approach and way of life. 4) Protection – Making sure that all people, and society itself, is kept free from possible recurring of a crime by a criminal; criminals themselves also need protection. 5) Justice – to show that the law and authority are of supreme importance and ensure that the law is upheld and justified. 6) Deterrence – To try to deter (or discourage) people from committing crimes, because they know that the punishment is, and know it will be given to those caught committing a crime
Explain the Christian beliefs and teachings about the aims of punishment.	<p>Christians believe that everyone was created with free choice to accept or reject God's ways If people do sin or commit crimes then justice must follow, but Jesus also taught the importance of forgiveness Most Christians believe that to gain justice, punishment should be given, and forgiveness sought Jesus taught compassion and not revenge</p>
Explain the Muslim beliefs and teachings about the aims of punishment.	<p>The Qur'an teaches that believers should make the choice between good and evil deeds Punishment is seen as an important aspect of justice, but forgiveness is also important. Allah is also known as Ar-Rahman (the Merciful), Ar-Rahmin (the Compassionate) and Al-Karim (the Generous) Allah will be the final judge on the Judgement Day (Qiyamah) Qur'an 16: 90 teaches that God sets the rules and shows the way. And admonishes as a way of reminding</p>

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	Some countries exercise Shari'ah law system which sets laws and punishments based on the Qur'an and the Sunnah
Explain Christian responses to the death penalty. *Both for and against	<p>For:</p> <p>Some Christians believe the death penalty is in the keeping with the Old Testament, Exodus 21:24 "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth", and Genesis 9:6 'Whoever sheds blood of a man, by man shall his blood be shed'.</p> <p>The death penalty is administered by the authorities and not carried out in anger an individual in order to maintain law and order.</p> <p>The failure to show the seriousness of certain crimes leads to criminals not fearing serious punishment so being more prone to commit serious crimes.</p> <p>Against:</p> <p>Most Christians believe only God has the right to take life</p> <p>One of the Ten Commandments is 'Thou shall not kill' (Exodus 20:13)</p> <p>Jesus taught that "if someone strikes you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also". (Matthew 5:39)</p> <p>Jesus stated, 'love your enemies, and pray for those who persecute you'. (Matthew 5:44)</p> <p>Many Christians see the above two as arguments that go against the Old Testament teaching of 'an eye for an eye'. (Exodus 21:24)</p> <p>The 'golden rule' (of doing to others what you want them to do to you) conflicts with the taking of life through the death penalty.</p> <p>Quakers have campaigned against the death penalty for nearly 200 years, because they believe all human life should be respected.</p>
Explain Muslim responses to the death penalty. *Both for and against	<p>For:</p> <p>While criminals will be punished by God on the day of Judgement, they should also be punished on earth.</p> <p>Qur'an 17:33 states 'never take life', but adds, 'excepts for just cause'. And it is through that murder or attaching Islam are just causes.</p> <p>In some countries Shari'ah law is the law of the country. This sets out rules and the punishment including use of execution.</p> <p>Against:</p> <p>A growing number of Muslims disagree with the death penalty, calling for it to be abolished., using Qur'an 17:33 'never take life, which God has made sacred' in their defence.</p> <p>Some want to stress the importance of forgiveness and reconciliation within the religion.</p> <p>Many agree that punishment is integral to the principle of justice, but that there are more beneficial ways to punish an offender and keep law and order in society.</p>

Forgiveness	
Explain the Christian teachings about forgiveness.	<p>Christians believe God forgives them their sins if they confess them</p> <p>In the Lord's Prayer, it says 'forgive us as we forgive others'</p> <p>Jesus also stated, 'If you do not forgive men their sins, your Father will not forgive your sins.' (Matthew 6: 15)</p> <p>(Matthew 18:21-35) Jesus told his disciples that they should forgive people 'not seven times, but seventy times seven'.</p> <p>Jesus' own example on the cross was to say to those crucifying him, 'Father forgive them for they know not what they do.'</p> <p>For Catholics, forgiveness comes through confession and religious acts of atonement</p> <p>For Evangelical Christians, forgiveness of sins comes through the faith in Christ and his atonement on the cross</p>
Explain the Muslim teachings about forgiveness.	<p>In Islam there are two kinds of forgiveness: God's forgiveness, and human forgiveness</p> <p>Human beings need both as they make mistakes toward God and others</p> <p>According to the Qur'an there is no limit to God's forgiveness, especially towards those who are penitent</p> <p>Surah 42: 30 states, 'And whatever strikes you to disaster – it is what your hands have earned; but He pardons much.'</p> <p>Surah 64: 14 reminds followers that, 'if you pardon and overlook and forgive, then indeed, God is Forgiving and Merciful.'</p> <p>The example of Muhammad includes an occasion where he helped an old woman who had fallen sick, even though she had repeatedly brushed dust in his direction</p>

Good, evil and suffering	
Explain the Christian teachings on the origin of evil.	<p>Some Christians believe humans are born with original sin, which results in a built-in urge to do things that are bad</p> <p>Some Christians believe God allows evil to exist to develop moral souls (soul making)</p> <p>Irenaeus believed God does not prevent evil as this would interfere with free will. Hick and Irenaeus believe God created humans with potential for spiritual growth</p>
Explain the Muslim teachings on the origin of evil.	<p>All that happens is part of God's plan (Al-Qadr)</p> <p>Humans are given free will and their actions will be answered to on Judgement Day</p> <p>Many Muslims believe Shaytan tempts humans into evil ways, but it can be resisted</p>
Explain the Christian teachings about suffering.	<p>Some Christians believe that suffering through evil helps develop a moral soul. This is known as soul-making. St Irenaeus and the late John Hick believed that God created humans with the potential for spiritual growth. It is through suffering that moral souls are developed</p> <p>For many Christians, suffering is believed to be part of life with the purpose often not known. The story of Job teaches that it is wrong to question God about suffering, as humans would be unable to understand the ways of God</p> <p>Through suffering some Christians believe they understand the suffering of Jesus. For Catholics, it is a mystery concept which is represented in the five sorrowful mysteries of the rosary</p>
Explain the Muslim teachings about suffering.	<p>Suffering can be a test to demonstrate faith in the will of Allah</p> <p>It is important to help others who are suffering through the giving of <i>zakat</i></p>
Explain the Christian teachings about free will.	<p>God has given everyone freedom to live their lives</p> <p>Different emphasis regarding relationships between predestination and free will depending upon denominations</p> <p>Many Methodists believe that while God is all-knowing and always knows what choices each person will make; he still gives them the ability to choose (or not choose) everything</p> <p>Many Lutherans believe humanity is free to choose and act in every regard except for their choice of</p>

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	salvation Many Roman Catholic do not view free will as existing apart from, or in contradiction, to grace
Explain the Muslim teachings about free will.	Although many Muslims believe in predestination, they believe they have free will Allah knows the final outcome, Surah 22.70 Free will was granted by Allah so people are not puppets. It enables them to learn from mistakes, Surah 30.41 The Qur'an and Hadith are used in making important decisions Every person has free will to choose whether to obey Allah On the Day of Judgement, the impact of free will is determined

Issues of human rights	
Define censorship.	It is the practice of suppressing and limiting access to materials considered to be obscene, offensive or a threat to security. People may also be restricted in their speech by censorship laws.
Define discrimination.	Are acts of treating groups of people, or individuals differently, based on prejudice.
Define extremism.	Is believing in and supporting ideas that are very far from what most people consider correct or reasonable.
Define human rights.	They are the basic entitlements of all human beings, afforded to them simply because they are human. An example of human rights as stated in the Declaration of Human Rights is that all people should receive and education.
Define personal conviction.	It is something a person strongly feels or believes in.
Define prejudice.	It is a pre-judging; judging people to be inferior or superior without evidence.
Define relative poverty.	It is a standard of poverty measured in relation to the standards of society in which a person lives, for example, living on less than a certain percentage of average UK income.
Define absolute power.	It is an acute state of deprivation, whereby a person cannot access the most basic of human needs.
Define social justice.	It is promoting a fair society by challenging injustice and valuing diversity. Ensuring that everyone has equal access to provisions, equals opportunities and rights.

Human rights and social justice	
Explain Christian teachings on the dignity of human life.	Belief that all humans are created in the image of God (1 Genesis 26:27) Jesus showed in his teachings and practice all life should be valued and treated with respect e.g. visiting the lepers, Parable of the Good Samaritan Teachings from Pope Francis in Evangelii Gaudium refers to the importance of caring for the homeless and elderly Every person is sacred and of worth is a core Christian belief
Explain Muslim teachings on the dignity of human life.	The Qur'an refers to the uniqueness of each individual and the importance of helping just even one individual (Qur'an 5.32) Allah created all life and therefore it should be treated with respect Importance of the worldwide community of Muslims – <i>ummah</i> in which all are equal
Describe how Christianity practices to promote human rights, including equality	Agape in action Following the action of Jesus many Christian charities express <i>agape</i> e.g. helping at Salvation Army hostels; working church food banks; volunteering for St Vincent de Paul
Describe how Islam practices to promote human rights, including equality	Ummah in action The <i>ummah</i> promotes welfare of the Muslim community, g. paying of <i>zakah</i> and <i>sadaah</i> to help the poor; volunteering for charities such as Islamic Relief

Prejudice and discrimination	
Explain the Christian beliefs, teachings and attitudes towards prejudice and discrimination.	Prejudice and discrimination are unacceptable, and are against Christian belief and teaching God created all human beings equals, whatever race, ability gender (Galatians 3: 28) The Ten Commandment give guidance on living in harmony with others Jesus' example (such as His treatment of lepers and outcasts) and His teachings (such the Good Samaritan) Jesus did not discriminate against women (. John4 where Jesus asked a Samaritan woman for a drink of water) The Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox churches do not allow women to become priest In many other churches such as Anglican, or Methodist, women can be priests, ministers or bishops.
Explain the Muslim beliefs, teachings and attitudes towards prejudice and discrimination.	All people are equal, though not the same (Qur'an 49:13) All people are important in their own right, as created by Allah; men and women both face the same judgement The <i>ummah</i> crosses all national, cultural, political, racial and language boundaries The act of prayer stresses the importance of equality: individuals stand as equals before Allah; and in pilgrimage, all pilgrims wear the same white <i>ihrama</i> clothing Muhammad respected women and selected Bilal, the black slave, as the first <i>muezzin</i> The Qur'an 5:8 teaches that men and women have equal religious rights and ethical rights Women are allowed particular rights and protections (to have no sexual harassment; to be cared for in pain or difficult times; to be provided for; to wear the <i>hijab</i> (sati) for keeping modesty).
Explain the Christian attitudes towards racial discrimination and examples of campaigners.	Martin Luther King Jr As a Christian he believed in Jesus' teaching on love and non-violence, and that all humans are equal in the eyes of God. He believed in and dreamed of a world where people would not be discriminated against because of their race but would be equal citizens. He gave speeches, organised campaigns and protest marches- all of which were peaceful and non-violent in order to promote equality for all. He said, "we must learn to live together as brothers or perish together as fools."
Explain the Muslim attitudes towards racial discrimination and examples of campaigners.	The Christian Muslim Forum It is based in London and brings together Christian and Muslims as to build good relationships. It creates safe places for discussion and exploration of differences between Christianity and Islam. It educates others through interfaith dialogue and activities, for communities, students and teachers, women, young people and international development agencies (especially those working in Africa and Iran).

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Issues of wealth and poverty	
Describe the acquisition of wealth.	This means the ways in which people become rich/wealthy by: Being paid for work (especially if it is a high salary job such as a sports star). Running their own business; some grow rapidly and become valuable. Inheritance (money from a relative that has died) Criminal activity (fraud of burglary). Gambling
Describe the use of wealth.	How people use their money: Buying material things (place to live, food, possessions) Paying for holidays and travel Giving to charities Helping family and friends Investing for future needs.
Define relative poverty	A standard of poverty measured in relation to the standards of a society in which a person lives. For example, living on less than x percent of average UK income.
Define absolute poverty	An acute state of deprivation, whereby a person cannot access the most basic human needs. For example, being homeless.
Explain the Christian considerations about the acquisition and use wealth.	Spiritual values are the most important A person's value should be based on their actions rather than their possessions Being wealthy is not bad or wrong; it depends how the wealth was acquired. Many Christians oppose gambling, particularly Methodists and Quakers because it encourages greed or the love of money for its own sake. Most Christians believe giving to charities and those in need is an important part of their faith. Some give a tenth of their income to a good cause. The Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus (Luke 16: 19-31) warns of putting great stores by riches: The rich man, who has everything in life, and paid no attention to the poverty and needs of Lazarus who sat at this gate, died. he suffered a hell in the afterlife as he has only thought about physical pleasures. Lazarus, who has suffered physically in life, went to heaven and enjoyed a new life there.
Explain the Muslim considerations about the acquisition and use wealth.	Proper use of one's wealth is of lasting value. All wealth is a gift from Allah It is not wrong to be wealthy; the wealthier you are the more generous you should be. Wealth should not be used to harm others, Islam promotes four types of giving: - Zakah (Sunni and Shi'a): 2.5% of wealth every year should be given to the poor and needy. - Khums (Shi'a): 20% of savings, paid to Muslim scholars and leaders for community welfare - Sadaqah (all Muslims): any good deed done out of compassion to generosity (of time or money) - Zakat-ul-Fitr: donation at the end of Ramadan, for the poor (so even those in poverty can eat a generous meal at Eid-al-Fitr).
Explain the Christian actions and attitudes religious charities to alleviate poverty.	Christian Aid Attitudes of Christian Aid: Aims to challenge systems that favour the rich Reflects a belief that God loves all and the dignity of all human life Committed to being effective stewards of the planet's resources Actions of Christian Aid: Organizes projects to educate people Runs campaigns and Fairtrade activities Works cooperatively with faith and secular groups Publicises examples of inequality and poverty
Explain the Muslim actions and attitudes religious charities to alleviate poverty.	Islamic Relief Attitudes of Islamic Relief: Guided by Muslim values to create a caring world Aims to show compassion, justice and sincerity through their actions. Actions of Islamic Relief: Responds to disasters and emergencies Provides long term support for shelter and education supports orphans financially and emotionally.