

Key term	Definition	Key theme
Relationship	Being connected to another being in some way e.g. by blood, marriage or through work/ school.	<p><b>Developments in British society towards relationships:</b></p> <p><b>a) Homosexual relationships</b>  Homosexuality for men used to be illegal. The law changed in 1967, which allowed men to be in a relationship together without the fear of being arrested. Other Key developments include:  <b>1972</b> - The first Pride festival <b>2002</b> - A law was changed to allow gay people to adopt children.  <b>2004</b> - This year marked the start of civil partnerships for gay people.  <b>2008</b> - It became illegal to encourage homophobic hatred.  <b>2013</b> - Gay marriage was made legal in England and Wales.</p> <p><b>b) Sexual relationships</b>  Attitudes to sexual relationships have also changed with sex before marriage being much more widely accepted. Contraception is now widely available and is free on the NHS allowing people to participate in a sexual relationship with a much lower chance of pregnancy.</p> <p><b>Religion and Sexuality</b>  Religious scripture seems to say the act of homosexuality is wrong however having homosexual feelings is not. How these texts are interpreted today varies widely as some argue they were written for a different cultural context to ours:.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The catechism of the Catholic church says “under no circumstances can homosexual acts be approved.” Promoting celibacy.</li> <li>- Anglicans permits gay marriage in most of its churches. As long as the relationship is loving and monogamous it is viewed as the same as a heterosexual couple.</li> <li>- Muslims refer to the story of Sodom to promote heterosexual relationships however many texts are being reinterpreted today.</li> </ul> <p><b>Religion and the use of contraception</b>  Many atheists have no problem with contraception as they think it is better for people to only have children when they really want them. Also the use of some types of contraception prevents the spread of STI’s. Many believers agree with these points they have mixed views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RC church believes anything ‘deliberately contraceptive’ is ‘intrinsically wrong.’</li> <li>- Many anglican churches such as methodists say the use of contraception in a loving relationship encourages responsibility. As it would be unfair to bring a child into deprivation.</li> <li>- Most Muslims accept contraception within marriage to support family planning.</li> </ul>
Sexuality	A person's sexual orientation or preference - who they are attracted to.	
Age of consent	The legal age in which a person is able to give consent to partake in a sexual relationship. This differs from country to country and is 16 in the UK.	
Law	The system of rules which a particular country recognises as regulating the actions of its members, there are normally punishments for going against these.	
Homosexual	A person who is attracted to members of the same sex.	
Heterosexual	A person who is attracted to members of the opposite sex.	
Marriage	The legal union of two people as partners in a personal relationship. Traditionally a religious act where God is considered part of the union.	
Civil-partnership	A legally recognised union of a same-sex couple, with rights similar to those as marriage.	
Contraception	The deliberate prevention of conception (pregnancy) during sexual intercourse.	
Family Planning	Controlling the number of children one has with intervals between births,.	
‘Every sexual act should have the possibility of creating new life.’ - <b>Humanae Vitae</b> , RC text.		<p><b>Y9 HT1 Religion and relationships</b></p> <p>‘The woman and the man guilty of adultery or fornication - flog each of them with a hundred stripes’ - Qur’an</p>

Key term	Definition	Key theme
Marriage	The legal union of two people. Traditionally a man and a woman before the eyes of God.	<b>Religious attitudes to Marriage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Christian faith values marriage very highly, it reflects the union of Jesus with his followers. Is a covenant between two people to offer love, support and commitment and is the proper place to have children.</li> <li>- In Islam marriage is strongly recommended. It provides companionship, love and stability. A married family unit is seen as a secure environment and the proper base for society. Mohammad said that marriage was half of a Muslim's faith.</li> </ul>
Vow	Solemn promises made between a couple at their wedding. For religious believers these include God.	
Annulment	Separation of a married couple, recognition that the marriage was invalidly contracted so never took place.	
Divorce	The legal ending of a marriage. It is not accepted by some religious groups.	<b>Religious attitudes to divorce</b> For religious believers marriage is supposed to be for life so no religion likes divorce however some see it as necessary in some cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Roman Catholic church views it as impossible to divorce as marriage is a sacrament where God made the couple one flesh and this cannot be undone. However a marriage may be annulled if the couple never had sex or the marriage did not have full consent.</li> <li>- The C of E says divorce is possible and accepts some marriages fail. They allow divorce as Jesus was compassionate so it seems loving in some circumstances.</li> <li>- In Islam divorce is the last resort but it is accepted. If things are not going well an arbiter from each family should be appointed to try to sort things out. There also must be a three month waiting period for reflection and to ensure the woman is not pregnant.</li> </ul>
Family	A group of people who are related by either blood or marriage.	
Cohabitation	Where two people live together and have a sexual relationship without being married.	
Same-Sex parents	A family where both parents are the same sex.	
Step-family	This is a family which is made up on the remarriage of two people and their children.	
Nuclear Family	A family made up of a mother, a father and their children living together.	
Single parent	A family where the children live with one of their parents. 90% of single parent families in the UK are made up of single mothers.	
Gender roles	These are traditional views about the different duties/ jobs women and men should have within a household or society.	
		<b>Religious attitudes towards family life</b> Ideally a stable family can give a child a sense of identity, feeling of security and teach them how to behave. For religious people family life can be a way of introducing their children to the faith. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christian parents may pray at home, read bible stories and take part in the sacraments such as Baptism. At church they may also attend Sunday school.</li> <li>- Muslim parents would raise the children following food laws and take part in rituals such as aqiqah (naming ritual) and Bismillah. Along with taking them to the Mosque.</li> </ul>

'He created for you mates that you may find tranquility in them; and He placed between you affection.' - Quran 30:21	<b>Y9 HT2 Religion and family life</b>	A man and his wife will become one flesh... what God has joined together let no one separate." - Mark 10: 7-9
"Bring your children up in the training and instruction of the Lord." - Ephesians 6:4"	"of all the lawful acts the most detestable to Allah is divorce." - Sunan Abi Dawud 12:2173	"We have enjoyed upon man, to his parents, good treatment." - Qur'an 46:15

Key term	Definition	Key theme
Peace	The absence of conflict or violence. That everyone in the world lives in harmony.	<p><b>Pacifism</b> A pacifist strongly believes that war and physical violence are wrong. They believe all disputes should be settled peacefully.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were pacifists in Britain who refused to fight in the world wars. These ‘conscientious objectors.’ went to prison rather than go against their beliefs, they were prisoners of conscience.</li> <li>• There are different degrees of pacifism - some people are against violence under any circumstance, whereas others may disagree with violence, but understand that sometimes violence is the least horrible option,</li> <li>• The society of friends (Quakers) are a christian group who are known for there pacifist stance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Pacifist case study</b> <b>Desmond Doss,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An American pacifist combat medic who, as a Seventh-day Adventist Christian, refused to carry or use a weapon or firearm of any kind.</li> <li>• Doss became the first conscientious objector to be awarded the Medal of Honor, for service above and beyond the call of duty.</li> <li>• He saved many lives and showed great bravery despite not carrying a weapon to defend himself.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mahatma Gandhi</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoted non-violence, justice and harmony between people of all faiths during the last day of British Colonial rule in India.</li> <li>• He is likely to have taken inspiration from the principle of Ahimsa which means doing no harm.</li> </ul> <p><b>Peacemaking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religious believers often feel a need to stand up for injustice and bring about respect for all people due a belief in the sanctity of life and in order to promote human dignity.</li> <li>• Christians tend to use passive resistance against injustice - campaigning without violence.</li> <li>• Muslims believe they should play their part to bring about peace. They can do this through prayer or campaigns. The majority of Muslims disagree with a permanent pacifist stance as war is sometimes justified.</li> </ul>
Justice	Bringing about what is fair and right.	
Equality	The state of being equal especially in status, rights or opportunities.	
Pacifism	The idea that war and physical violence are wrong under any circumstances.	
Conscientious objector	Literally a prisoner of conscience. Someone who refused to take part in violence due their beliefs.	
Compassion	Sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others	
Golden Rule	A principle of treating others as you would like to be treated. It can be found among all religions in slightly different forms.	
Reciprocity	Exchanging things with mutual benefits.	
Sanctity of life	The belief that life belongs to God/Allah, so it is holy.	
Human dignity	The idea that all human life is valuable and everyone has the right to be treated with respect.	
Peacemaking	Practical work carried out to reduce conflict and solve the underlying issues which are preventing community	
“If you should raise your hand against me to kill me - I shall not raise my hand against you to kill you. Indeed, I fear Allah, Lord of the worlds.” Qur’an 5:28		<p><b>Y9 HT3 Religion and peace</b></p> <p>“Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall inherit the Kingdom of God.”</p>

Key term	Definition	Key theme
Conflict	A serious disagreement or argument which can lead to violence between persons or states.	<b>Conflict and Violence</b> Whilst religious promote peace they also promote standing up for the rights of others and injustice. This can sometimes lead to violence and law breaking when the law itself is deemed unjust., eg. laws that promote racism or deny groups human rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Christians may look to the example of Nelson Mandela who protested against apartheid laws in South Africa.</li> <li>This does not allow religious believers to justify acts of terrorism as fair protests as these do not value the basic religious principles of compassion and equality. As the Dalai lama says, ‘when a person initiates violence they cease to be follower of God.’</li> </ul>
Violence	Behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt damage or kill someone or something.	
War	A state of armed conflict between to countries or different groups within a country.	
Protest	A statement or action to express disapproval of something. It is a right within the UK as a democratic country.	
Terrorism	The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.	<b>Just war theory</b> Most people see peace as being ideal, many recognise that sometimes a war will have to be fought, Just war theory is a theory that explains the conditions that must be met for a war to be classed as necessary: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The war must be declared by the Head of State (a <b>legitimate authority</b>)</li> <li>A <b>just cause</b> is required i.e. those attacked must deserve to be attacked</li> <li>The <b>intention</b> (reason) for the war must be to advance good not evil</li> <li>The war must be a <b>last resort</b></li> <li>There must be a good chance of <b>success</b></li> <li>The ways of fighting must be <b>proportional</b> i.e. Excessive force shouldn’t be used and civilians should be protected</li> <li>The <b>good gained</b> by victory must be greater than the evil that led to the war</li> </ol>
Just war theory	A theory traditionally credited to Thomas Aquinas which includes conditions for a war to be considered justified.	
Holy War	A war where people fighting believe God is on their side. it is often to pursue a religious aim or goal.	
Jihad	The struggle in the way of Allah. There are two types: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Jihad - the struggle to maintain your faith and carry out all religious expectations.</li> <li>Lesser Jihad - the struggle to spread your faith.</li> </ol>	
Crusades	Series of medieval military expeditions made by Europeans to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.	
WMD’s	A weapon of mass destruction is a nuclear, radiological, chemical, biological or other weapon that can kill and bring significant harm to a large number of humans/ nature.	
Nuclear weapons	A nuclear weapon is an explosive device that derives its destructive force from nuclear reactions.	
		<b>Holy War</b> Wars are mentioned in religious texts including the old testament and the Qur’an. In the past they have been fought over territory or to convert people, e.g. the crusades. However they can be declared for different reasons including to protect a religion. <b>A holy war is considered to have God on their side if:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has a religion goal</li> <li>A religious leader must authorise it</li> <li>There is a religious reward, namely a promise that God will look after people who fight and die for their religion.</li> </ul>
“I did not come to bring peace, but a sword.” <b>Mathew</b>	<b>Y9 HT4 Religion and conflict</b>	“Do not take a life which Allah hath made sacred, except for just cause.” - <b>Quran</b>

<u>Key Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Key Themes</u>
Atonement	Literally 'at-one-ment,' it refers to the reconciliation between God and humanity that was sealed by the sacrificial death of Jesus.	<p><b><u>Creation</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The belief that God created everything and the process took 6 days and God rested on the seventh day.</li> <li>Christians see God the Father as the creator, but the Bible also describes how the other beings of the Trinity were involved. God created the world through acting through the Holy Spirit.</li> <li>Role of the Son of God is described in the Gospel of John when he says "The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us." ( John 1:!4)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Nature of God</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Christians are <b>monotheistic</b>, this means they believe in one God who is responsible for all of creation.</li> <li>The nature of God as <b>omnipotent</b>, which is demonstrated through his creation of the universe and miraculous acts on earth.</li> <li>The nature of God as <b>just</b>, which is demonstrated through the goodness of creation and God's offer of forgiveness.</li> <li>The <b>trinity</b> as three separate persons whilst still one God in order to allow Christians to learn more about the Divine.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Person of Jesus</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Incarnation:</b> That He was born to a virgin which was foretold by Angel Gabriel to both Mary and recognised by both shepherds and the wise men.</li> <li><b>Baptism:</b> That Jesus was baptised by his cousin John in the river Jordon. After Jesus was submerged a voice from heaven said "This is my son; whom I love, with him I am well pleased."</li> <li><b>Death and resurrection:</b> That through these acts Jesus granted humans atonement and paid the debt owed from original sin. This granted humans salvation.</li> <li><b>Ascension:</b> Jesus rising up into Heaven and proving the promise of eternal life to be true.</li> </ul>
Christ	The leader promised by God to the Jews. The word literally means "Anointed One' in Greek; the Hebrew equivalent is Messiah.	
Christian	Someone who believes in Jesus Christ and follows the religion based on his teachings.	
Creation	Christians believe that the world is God's loving creation.	
The Father	The first person of the Trinity, the creator and sustainer of the universe.	
Grace	The unconditional and generous love that God shows to people who do not deserve it.	
Holy Spirit	The third person of the Holy Trinity who descended like a dove on Jesus at his baptism. Christians believe that the Holy Spirit is present and inspires them.	
Incarnation	Literally 'in flesh' or 'enfleshed,' the doctrine that God took the human form as Jesus.	
Just	The refers to the nature of God who treats each individual human being fairly and equally.	
Omnipotence	The belief that God is 'all powerful.'	
The son	This is Jesus, in whom God becomes incarnate.	
Trinity	The belief that there are three Persons in the One God.	

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty, darkness was over the surface of the deep, and the spirit of God was over the waters. And God said, "Let there be light," and there was light."

## Y9 HT5 Christian Beliefs

"For God so loved the world that he gave his only Begotten son, so that all who believe in him shall not perish but have eternal life."

<u>Key Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Denomination	Recognised branches of the Christian church. They all recognise the Bible as the Holy text but interpret and apply the teachings differently.
Catholic	The tradition within the Christian Church which is led by Pope.
Catechism	A summary of the catholic principles and rules to live by.
Protestant	A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church in accordance with the principles of the Reformation, including the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran Churches
Eternity	Infinite or unending
Purgatory	In Catholic doctrine a place or state of suffering inhabited by the souls of sinners who are exploiting their sins before going to heaven.
Heaven	The state after death of being with and enjoying eternity with God.
Hell	The place of eternal suffering or the state after death of separation from God for those who want no relationship with him.
Original Sin	The belief that humans have a tendency to go against God's will, as Adam and Eve did.
Salvation	Saving the should and deliverance from sin and admission to heaven .
Sin	Behavior which is against God's laws and wished/against principles of morality.

<u>Key Themes</u>
<p><b><u>Nature of Heaven and Hell</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heaven is portrayed as a place of great beauty and serenity, a paradise where you'll spend eternity with God.</li> </ul> <p>"For we know that if the earthly tent we live in is destroyed, we have a building from God, an eternal house in heaven, not built by human hands." - 1 Corinthians 5:1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hell is often portrayed as a place of torment and pain, the final destination of nonbelievers and those who have led bad lives.</li> </ul> <p>"Then they will go away to eternal punishment, but the righteous to eternal life." - Matthew 25:46</p>
<p><b><u>Salvation</u></b></p> <p>Jesus plays a major role in salvation as it is through his death and resurrection that a bridge between heaven and earth was formed overcoming original sin. This sacrifice was for all but some Christians believe it is also dependent on belief or the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>One means of salvation as grace</b>, which is not up to humans to control but down to God developing a relationship with them and offering the gift of grace.</li> <li>• <b>A second means of salvation as through works</b>, where it is down to humans to follow the rules and commandments as laid down by Jesus in order to be eligible to be saved. This can be seen in the parable of the sheep and goats where the people who are chosen to go to heaven because they helped others.</li> <li>• <b>That salvation allows us to have eternal life with God</b> in Heaven and be rejoined with Him after the separation of the fall.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Denominational differences</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not all Christians believe that heaven and hell are real places. Many Christians see heaven and hell as states of mind. In heaven you'll be happy and know God where as in hell you'll be unable to know God's love.</li> <li>• Catholics believe that hell is for eternity however some Christians believe that God would not punish people for eternity and have suggested that hell is temporary to continue to purify people before heaven.</li> <li>• Roman Catholics are the only denomination who believe in purgatory. This is a place where people who would go to heaven but are not ready yet have their sins purified. There is only one piece of biblical evidence for this and its existence is still debated today.</li> </ul>

"In my father's house there are many rooms. If it were not so, would I have told you that I go to prepare a place for you?"

## Y9 HT6 Christian Beliefs

"I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die."  
- John 11:25