

CLEETHORPES ACADEMY HOME LEARNING

Year 10: RE



We Are ***CARING***

We Are ***CURIOUS***

We Are ***CREATIVE***

SELF QUIZZING

OUR EXPECTATIONS

- The act of self-quizzing supports retrieval. Retrieval is important because the more we revisit knowledge and ideas, the more likely we are to remember it. The more we remember, the greater sense we can make of our learning.
- You should spend a minimum of *30 minutes a night* focusing on a specific subject's retrieval activity.
- You should bring your completed work to form, every Tuesday, where your work will be checked and additional retrieval activities will be completed to support your retention of the information studied at home.
- Failure to complete the activities each week, will result in further sanctions.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

- Each night, select a subject to focus on.
- Read the subject's information really trying hard to remember what you have read. You might want to highlight and add your own notes to the information you have been given.
- Once you are confident that you can recall the information without having to recheck, use the following blank page to write down everything you can remember, using a black or blue pen. Don't worry if you can't remember everything
- In form time, your tutor will ask you to check through your work and use a green pen to "gap fill" any information you may have missed.
- Your tutor will also ask further questions in relation to the information you have read each week, to further support your retention of new knowledge.
- You will be rewarded with carrot points for your efforts each week.

WEEK 1

Human Rights

There are three main types of rights:

1. Absolute rights cannot be interfered with or limited in any way. An example of an absolute right is the right to not be tortured or treated in a dehumanizing way.
2. Limited rights can be limited in specific circumstances, which are set out in the Human Rights Act. An example of a limited right is the right to liberty which can be taken away in certain cases such as if someone has been convicted of a crime.
3. Qualified rights can be interfered with to protect the rights of other individuals or the public interest. Most rights in the Human Rights Act are qualified rights. An example of a qualified right is the right to freedom of expression.

The rights contained in the Human Rights Act

- The right to life
- The right not to be tortured or treated in an inhuman or degrading way
- The right to be free from slavery or forced labour
- The right to liberty
- The right to a fair trial
- The right to no punishment without law
- The right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence
- The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- The right to freedom of expression
- The right to freedom of assembly and association
- The right to marry and found a family
- The right not to be discriminated against in relation to any of the rights contained in the European Convention on Human Rights
- The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions
- The right to education
- The right to free elections
- Abolition of the death penalty

Week 2

Human rights come from the UN Declaration of Human Rights and the government has made sure they are also protected in our legal system.

Examples include: the right to free speech, freedom of belief and the right to a fair trial.

As Christians believe in human dignity, they try to treat others with unconditional love. This is called agape and leads them to support human rights. Agape follows the example set by Jesus. It is selfless love that expects nothing in return.

Week 3

Human Dignity

Dignity is when people are treated with respect regardless of age, race or gender.

Many would argue that some people forfeit the right to be treated with dignity if they commit a crime. Some Christians support this using quotes such as 'an eye for an eye'.

Others would say everyone is entitled to dignity and human rights. Most Christians would support this because of quotes such as 'there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, we are all one in Jesus Christ', 'love thy neighbour' and by following theories such as Situation Ethics which encourage you to do the most loving thing.

Week 4

Sources of authority in RE are the sacred texts, religious institutions and individuals that guide believers in faith, ethics and practice (actions in everyday life).

Famous 'sources of authority' on Human Dignity:

The Bible – all humans have been created 'imago Dei' which means "in the image of God". Genesis 1.27. This means that all individuals have intrinsic value worthy of respect and honour.

Jesus taught his disciples the importance of human dignity in the Parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10)

Martin Luther King – Humans are all created equal in the eyes of God, and therefore racism violates human dignity.

Mother Teresa – She taught that every person, no matter how poor or ill, has God-given dignity that must be protected.

Week 5

Censorship – stopping people from seeing certain images, or messages (e.g. an offensive book)

Discrimination – treating people differently because of race, gender, religion etc (this is always an action)

Extremism – believing in and supporting ideas which are very far from what most people consider acceptable

Human Rights – things we are entitled to because we are human e.g. the right to food, shelter, freedom of speech

Agape – selfless and unconditional love for everyone. The type of love Jesus displayed in his life

Personal conviction – a strongly held belief e.g. the belief that the death penalty is wrong

Prejudice – judging people before you know them because they are different e.g. race, gender, religion (this is always a thought)

Relative poverty – being poor for the country that you live in e.g. having a lower annual wage than most people in your society

Absolute poverty – being so poor that you do not have access to your human right to food, water, shelter etc.

Social justice – promoting a fair society by challenging injustice and promoting human rights.

Week 6

Christian beliefs toward the dignity of human life	Humans are created by God and in the image of God (Genesis 1) and therefore all life is sacred . Jesus taught that all life should be valued, e.g. the story of the Good Samaritan , and his compassionate actions showed that all humans should be respected.
Agape in action	Everyone should be treated with selfless and unconditional love - agape . Christian charities , e.g. Tearfund and Christian Aid , show agape in action as they practice the command of Jesus to ' love your neighbour '. Both charities work in many countries to help when natural disasters occur or on long-term projects. Many Christians have shown agape through their work for others e.g. Martin Luther King , Oscar Romero .
An example of conflict between personal conflict and laws of a country	An example might include Oscar Romero who was a priest in El Salvador and spoke out against injustices and corruption to protect the poor. He believed it was important to follow the teachings of Jesus and that all humans have a dignity of life . He held meetings that were censored by the government. He was killed in his chapel when celebrating mass . Other examples might include the work of Martin Luther King to protest against segregation of races in America.
Censorship, freedom of religious expression and religious extremism	The UN Declaration of Human Rights states everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression . This creates a difficult balance between censorship (used to suppress information or to protect) and freedom of expression . People express their religion in many ways e.g. what they wear, what they read, where they worship etc. Religious extremism is when actions might harm others. Often religious extremism is a result of believers interpreting religious scriptures literally .

Is censorship, right?

Yes	No
Censorship helps prevent conflict. Censoring hate helps to promote peace and reinforces religious beliefs.	Censorship can promote negative ideas. Information can be manipulated into controlling what people believe in.
It provides security for the country. Certain information is 'confidential' and cant be shared to the public.	It violates the right of citizens to free speech and freedom of expression. These are Human Rights.
It stops children being exposed to adult content such as issues on sex, war, drugs and violence.	Censorship only promotes ways of living that are considered 'morally correct' in the country that people live in.
It helps control panic and fear from the media. Government intervention can control rumours and over-exaggeration from the media.	Companies have a powerful place in governments and can control censorship in their own interests. Big companies might aim to censor their competition or any information that could lead to a loss in profits.

Week 7

Gender inequality

There are still some issues within Christianity regarding gender inequality as, due to some Biblical passages, some Christians do not believe that women should preach as priests. In the Catholic Church, women are not allowed to preach due to 1 Timothy 2:11-14, which specifically teaches against women preaching.

In 2015, Libby Lane was the first woman to be ordained as a priest in the Church of England.

Christian beliefs and attitudes towards prejudice and discrimination	As all humans are created by God and in the image of God (Genesis 1) all life is sacred . Galatians 3 teaches that all humans are ' one in Christ Jesus '. Jesus taught all life should be valued, e.g. Good Samaritan , and his compassionate actions showed all humans should be respected. Treating equally does not mean treating the same. Different denominations have different practices regarding the role of women in Christian worship .
Christian beliefs and attitudes towards racial discrimination	Racism is discrimination against people on the basis of their race. Christians through their actions promote equality of all races. Jesus in the story of the Good Samaritan showed how important it is to treat all races the same. The teachings and actions of Jesus have influenced many Christian charities such as the Catholic Association for Racial Justice which, through its work, respects the equality of all ' God's people '.
Martin Luther King's teachings on equality	As a Baptist Minister he expressed his belief a day would come when people wouldn't be judged by their colour. He showed it was important to work for this through love and non-violent action . He made many speeches and led non-violent protests and campaigns. He organised many protesting communities teaching ' We must learn to live together as brothers or perish together as fools '.

Week 8

Christian considerations about acquisition and use of wealth

Christians believe it is the actions of a person and not how much money they have that's important. **Jesus** taught that being rich doesn't earn a place in **Heaven**. In the story of **Lazarus and the Rich Man** it was the poor beggar **Lazarus** who went to Heaven and the **Rich Man** who went to **Hell**. There is nothing wrong with Christians being wealthy but they should use their wealth to help others. In some **denominations** a **tithe** (set amount of money) is paid to the fund the work of the **church**. Money should not be gained through **immoral** means. Some **denominations** such as **Methodists** do not gamble. **Jesus** taught that money doesn't make people happy and the disciples had to give up their riches to become **disciples**.

Actions and attitudes of Christian Charities: Christian Aid

There are many different Christian **charities that** help people locally and globally. In Component 2 there is a study of **Tear Fund**. **Christian Aid** works in many countries to illustrate **God's love** for all and the **dignity** of each human being. It works in many countries to help stop **poverty**, challenge **social injustices** and support those in need. Its actions are in partnership with the local community in a spirit of cooperation and partnership.

Use of Wealth

Many people feel that there are responsibilities of wealth, though others do not.

- Do not destroy the environment
- Do no exploit others
- Help tackle poverty
- Help tackle the causes of poverty.

Jesus clearly taught in the Gospels that having wealth is not a bad thing, but that the rich should use their wealth to help the poor. He also taught against greed through the Parable of the Rich man and Lazarus.

Week 9

Key words

Good – That which is considered morally right for example saving lives.

Evil – That which is considered morally wrong for example killing.

Forgiveness – To let go of hatred and stop the desire for revenge.

Free Will – The ability to make our own decisions in life and decide for yourself what is right and wrong.

Justice – Fairness, to make things right for everyone.

Morality – The standards we use to judge whether an action is right or wrong. E.g. does the action break the law.

Sin – Deliberately doing an act that is considered against God's laws.

Suffering – Severe physical, emotional or mental stress such as starvation, illness or poverty.

Absolute Morality

This is the belief that some things are always right and wrong in and of themselves. The consequences do not matter. The 10 Commandments are an example of Absolute Morality.

Relative Morality

This is the idea that there are no universal rights and wrongs. Everything depends on an individual's opinion and the situation that they are in at the time.

Week 10

The Conscience

The conscience refers to your moral guide that helps you decide between right and wrong. The conscience is not a completely religious idea with many people believing in the existence of this moral guide. A religious believer may see the conscience as the voice in their head which has been given to them by God.

Some Catholics believe the conscience is important, but we should always check what our conscience tells us against the Bible. If it contradicts the Bible, then it is probably wrong as the Bible is the direct word of God.

Some Protestants believe that the conscience is more important than the Bible. Protestants would say that we should follow our consciences over and above the Bible if our conscience fits in with situation ethics (doing the most loving action).

Archbishop Desmond Tutu has stated that the conscience is extremely important to him as he believed that the conscience is the voice of God.

Week 11

OVERCOME

the

7 DEADLY SINS

Lust

Unrestrained sexual craving

Be pure.
Guard your heart. Give yourself a project, exercise when you're bored.

Gluttony

To over-indulge, especially by over-eating

Be moderate.
Exercise regularly, avoid excess in eating and drinking.

Pride

Inflated sense of one's accomplishments

Be humble.
You need God and others. Pray and serve.

Sloth

Laziness, lack of effort

Be diligent.
Have a schedule, don't let your life revolve around resting.

Wrath

Uncontrolled feelings of hatred and anger

Be patient.
Moderate your emotions, take deep breaths before reacting.

Greed

The excessive desire for material things

Be generous.
Donate something you like but don't need to the poor.

Envy

Jealousy towards another's happiness

Be thankful.
Thank God everyday for what you have and don't have.

"BE HOLY IN ALL YOU DO" (1 PETER 1: 15)

CatholicLink



Different aims of punishment

Aim	Explanation	Pros
Retribution	Taking revenge on a criminal to punish them for what they've done	→ The Old Testament teaches people to take retribution → Being punished for doing wrong is fair
Justice	Fair treatment both of victim and perpetrator within the justice system	People feel the wrongdoers have been sufficiently punished and society is fair
Deterrence	Used to persuade others not to commit crime	People want to live in a safe society
Reformation	Trying to change criminals so they do not commit crime in the future, often through rehabilitation	→ People deserve a second chance (taught in the Bible) → This will help to reduce crime in society
Protection	Keeping the public safe from criminals and criminals away from the angry public	Both criminals and the public deserve to be protected
Reparation	Making up for the wrong which has been done	Victims of crime can benefit from the punishment
Upholding the law	Showing that there is a consequence for breaking the law	Reinforces the law

Week 12

The Problem of Evil

The inconsistent triad challenges the belief that God is all powerful, all knowing and all loving. Since evil and suffering exists, people argue that God cannot possess all three of these traits. This is known as the inconsistent triad. Some people argue that God cannot exist since evil exists.

Christians argue that suffering is a test from God, a punishment for sinful behaviour, and allows them to have empathy and compassion for others.

When addressing the Problem of Evil, we can split evil into two different categories:

Moral evil – bad actions caused by humanity e.g. terrorism or genocide.

Natural evil – something that is outside of human control e.g. illness, natural disasters.

Some people argue that most of the suffering in the world is the result of free will. Human beings choosing to do bad things and the Christian belief on this dates back to 'The Fall' of Adam and Eve.

Why do we suffer?

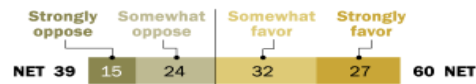
St Irenaeus believed in the idea of soul-making. This is the idea that through the process of suffering, human souls are made and refined. Humans learn about right and wrong and become perfect by experiencing different forms of suffering in their lives.

John Hick later developed this theory. He argued that natural and moral forms of evil exist to help human beings fulfil their moral potential. Allow humans to overcome their flaws and perfect their relationship with God.

Week 13

Majority of Americans favor death penalty, but nearly eight-in-ten see 'some risk' of executing the innocent

% who ____ the death penalty for persons convicted of murder



% who say ...

Statement	Percentage
The death penalty is morally wrong, even when someone commits a crime like murder	33
When someone commits a crime like murder, the death penalty is morally justified	64

Statement	Percentage
Black people are more likely than White people to be sentenced to the death penalty for committing similar crimes	56
White people and Black people are equally likely to be sentenced to the death penalty for committing similar crimes	41

Statement	Percentage
The death penalty DOES NOT deter people from committing serious crimes	63
The death penalty DOES deter people from committing serious crimes	35

Statement	Percentage
There is some risk that an innocent person will be put to death	78
There are adequate safeguards to ensure that no innocent person will be put to death	21

Conservative views in favour of the Death Penalty

- The Old Testament allows the death penalty.
 - It acts as a deterrent for criminals and protects the population.
- It is a form of retribution which is quoted in Genesis 9:6 'Whoever sheds blood by man, by man his blood be shed.' This reflects the principle of an eye for an eye.

Liberal views against the Death Penalty

- Jesus taught forgiveness, not retribution. He stopped a woman being put to death for adultery in John 8.
 - There is no chance for reformation and it is sometimes inhumane to kill a criminal.
- Only God can decide when someone can die.
- Jesus preached turning the other cheek rather than pursuing vengeance.
- Matthew 5:38 – "You have heard that it was said, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"... But I say to you, Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you."