

Component 1 Themes – Issues of Relationships

Key words

Adultery – voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person who is not their spouse.

Divorce – to legally end a marriage

Cohabitation – to live together in a sexual relationship without being married or in a civil partnership.

Commitment – a sense of dedication and obligation to someone or something.

Contraception – methods used to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant during or following sexual intercourse.

Gender equality – people of all genders enjoying the same rights and opportunities in all aspects of their lives.

Responsibilities - actions/duties you are expected to carry out.

Roles – position, status or function of a person in society, as well as the characteristics and social behaviour expected of them.

Patriarchal – a family or society controlled by men.

Matriarchal – a family or society controlled by women.

Promiscuity – having many casual sexual relationships

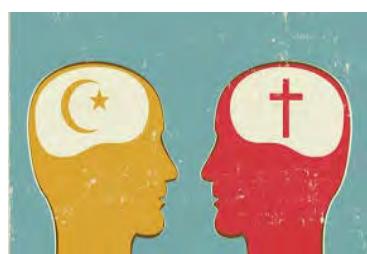
Fidelity – two people being sexually faithful to each other.

Procreation – reproduction

Bigamy – entering into a marriage with someone while still being legally married to another person



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



Pressures on marriage	Divorce & separation	Remarriage & arranged marriage
<p>Why some marriages fail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication • Lack of appreciation • Unemployment/financial issues • Alcohol/drug problems • Affairs (infidelity) • Sexual problems • Religious differences • Interference from in-laws • Lack of children • Work or career focused 	<p>The Catholic Church does not accept divorce as marriage is a lifelong commitment. If it breaks down, there are two options: annulment or separation. If Catholics separate, they are not to cohabit with anyone. If they do get divorced it is not recognised by the Catholic Church. Annulment is when a court says the marriage is not legally valid. Catholics teach this is the only way a marriage can be dissolved. Acceptable reasons for an annulment might be if the marriage was never consummated (no sex) or evidence shows it should never have taken place.</p> <p>All other Christian denominations accept divorce but prefer it to be on the grounds of adultery and as a last resort for other reasons.</p> <p>Muslims believe reconciliation should take place first. An imam and the Muslim community seeks to help a couple. If divorce is necessary, a civil divorce takes place as well as a religious divorce. They apply to the Shari'ah council who give them 3 months to reconcile and ensure the woman is not pregnant.</p> <p>Humanists say couples should try to work through their differences especially when children are involved. But, when this is not possible and staying married would lead to unhappiness, divorce is permissible.</p>	<p>Catholics who get a civil divorce are not allowed to remarry in a Catholic church. They will have to get remarried elsewhere.</p> <p>The Anglican Church don't usually remarry people who are divorced, but some priests might do so depending on the reason for divorce. Some may choose to give a church blessing for a civil ceremony instead of having the wedding in the church.</p> <p>In Islam, remarriage is acceptable because divorce is acceptable. In fact, it is encouraged because there is no place for celibacy in Islam.</p> <p>Some Muslims decide to have an arranged marriage, where parents choose a suitable partner for their son/daughter. For strict Muslims societies, arranged marriages allow men and women to remain separate until marriage and parents are trusted.</p> <p>Islam teaches that Muslims should never be forced into a marriage.</p>
Purpose of sex	Chastity & celibacy	Contraception
<p>Religion regards sex an important part of being human and a gift from God. It is important for procreation and love between those who are married.</p> <p>Christians believe sex should take place within marriage and a holy sacred act. Promiscuity devalues sex, is a sin and not stable for children born outside of marriage.</p> <p>Muslims believe sex should be within marriage. It is an act of worship for married partners to meet each other's sexual needs. Sex outside of marriage leads to promiscuity.</p> 	<p>For Christians and Muslims, they must remain chaste until marriage. There is a young Christian movement in America called 'the silver ring thing' to promote chastity. Wearing a silver ring on their wedding finger reminds them to remain pure.</p> <p>Catholic monks, nuns a priest take a vow of celibacy to dedicate their lives to serving God. Islam teaches that adults are meant to have a companion for life, so celibacy is not required.</p> 	<p>Protestant Christians use many forms of contraception to plan for families. The Catholic Church opposes all artificial methods. St. Thomas Aquinas' Natural Law ethical theory guides Christians on making moral decisions. He formed 5 primary precepts (rules) and then secondary precepts to adhere to the primary ones. One secondary precept says that humans must reproduce which means contraception is wrong. The Catholic Church believe these rules to be absolute and always followed. Other Christians and some Catholics believe they should use their conscience and sometimes break the rules such as overpopulation or STIs.</p> <p>The Qur'an doesn't mention it, but it was used during the time of Muhammad. It is allowed if it doesn't harm the body and both husband and wife consent. Permanent sterilisation is not allowed.</p> <p>Humanists say it can bring happiness to a family. Sex is not sacred, and science should be used to improve the quality of life.</p>
Same-sex relationships	Roles of men & women in religion	
<p>In 1967 homosexuality was decriminalised in Britain. The Civil Partnership Act 2004 enabled same-sex partners to have similar legal rights as married couples. The Marriage 2013 Act legalised same-sex marriage in England and Wales. Many Christians oppose same-sex marriage quoting the Bible which condemns homosexual acts. Some Christians believe the Bible was speaking to a culture and society that doesn't exist today and are fine with same-sex marriage. The Catholic Church prohibits it stating a marriage is between a man and woman. The Anglican Church does not legally allow same-sex marriages to happen in their churches. Some priests accept it and perform a blessing in their church instead. The United Reform Church allows same-sex marriages to take place.</p> <p>Islam forbids same-sex marriages and homosexual relationships. Marriage is a sacred contract between a man and woman. Since homosexuality is immoral, so are same-sex marriages.</p> <p>Humanists argue humans should be happy in their life, therefore same-sex marriages/relationships are positive.</p>	<p>UK law, 2010 Equality Act protects from discrimination based on sex. In religion, Some Christians argue that men were in authority during Jesus' life. All the disciples were men. Women should be quiet in church. Other Christians say all are equal, Jesus respected women, the Good Samaritan teaches against discrimination, all are created in God's image. Catholics allow women to take active roles in worship, they can become nuns; but cannot be ordained priests. Men & women are equal but have different roles. The Anglican Church allowed women priests in 1994 and then bishops in 2014. Other churches see some women as ministers.</p> <p>Muslims are against discrimination. Muhammad's wives led prayers. Imams are traditionally men but nothing in the Qur'an says they cannot be women. Men should have authority over women in a divorce. Muhammad's first wife, Khadijah, was a strong businesswoman who proposed to Muhammad.</p>	

Component 1 Themes – Issues of Life and Death

Key words

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Creationism – all life was made by G-d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

The quality of life	Abortion	Euthanasia										
<p>Some argue this is more important than the sanctity of life. If we are free from pain and can live in freedom and dignity then we have a good quality of life. If pain outweighs pleasure, then we are have a poor quality of life. Measuring our quality of life is difficult as we all experience different tolerance to pain and pleasure. Government look at living conditions, health, education, the economy and human rights to determine the quality of life. This belief impacts medical ethics where some argue if the quality of life has deteriorated then someone should be allowed to die (euthanasia).</p> 	<p>Life begins at different points for people. Some argue it is at conception (when the sperm meets the egg). Other when the baby can be felt in the womb. Others at 120 days known as ensoulment. Others it's when the nervous system and organs develop. At 24 weeks the baby has viability and can survive if born. This is the UK legal limit for an abortion where 2 doctors must agree. For some it is at birth. Pro-life people believe abortion is always wrong as the foetus has a right to life. <i>UK law however does not recognise an unborn child as a person.</i> Pro-choice people believe a women should have a right to choose what happens to her body. Catholics do not allow abortions due to the sanctity of life. Life begins at conception. It is murder and against the 10 Commandments. Aquinas' Natural Moral Law says a primary precept is to reproduce, therefore a secondary precept would be not to have an abortion. Church of England opposes abortion for social reasons but not if the mother's life is in danger, or it affects the quality of her life (e.g rape). Humanists look for the least amount of harm to be brought to all concerned. There is not one view, but many are liberal and pro-choice.</p> 	<p>The four types of euthanasia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voluntary (asks to die) 2. Active (tries to end their life) 3. Passive (treatment is removed) 4. Involuntary (forced death) <p>Most want to end their lives as they have a poor quality of life and suffer from incurable degenerative diseases. Euthanasia is illegal in the UK but legal in countries like Switzerland where the Dignitas clinic exists. Atheist Peter Singer argues euthanasia should be legalised as quality of life is more important than sanctity. Passive euthanasia should be allowed if the person is brain-dead. If they are rationally able to choose death because of illness, then this should be allowed too.</p> <p>A DNR (do not resuscitate) is a living will that instructs medics not to revive someone if they are dying which is perfectly legal.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="952 606 1413 1089"> <thead> <tr> <th>FOR</th><th>AGAINST</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Free will to decide and control when and how they die.</td><td>Open to abuse like with doctor Harold Shipman who killed 15 people</td></tr> <tr> <td>Degenerative disease</td><td>Vulnerable people may make a wrong decision</td></tr> <tr> <td>Life-support is expensive</td><td>Hospices are an alternative</td></tr> <tr> <td>We don't let animals suffer so why humans? (Stephen Hawking)</td><td>The slippery slope argument: it is a gateway to unacceptable practices like involuntary euthanasia.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Christians mostly disagree stating the sanctity of life argument, murder and the 10 Commandments, a purpose in suffering and Hospices as an alternative. Liberal Christians might agree to life support being turned off or withholding treatment as it is the most loving thing (situation ethics). Humanists support legalising voluntary euthanasia and not just for the terminally ill. People should be able to die with dignity and when faced with a poor quality of life.</p>	FOR	AGAINST	Free will to decide and control when and how they die.	Open to abuse like with doctor Harold Shipman who killed 15 people	Degenerative disease	Vulnerable people may make a wrong decision	Life-support is expensive	Hospices are an alternative	We don't let animals suffer so why humans? (Stephen Hawking)	The slippery slope argument: it is a gateway to unacceptable practices like involuntary euthanasia .
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Hospices	The soul	Judgement										
<p>Hospices provide physical, spiritual, emotional and psychological support to those in the final period of their illness before death. Whilst not a religious place, the founder of the first hospice in Britain was a Christian and this influenced Dame Saunders' promotion of the sanctity of life and opposition to euthanasia. Patients can die in dignity and have some quality of life through palliative care which manages symptoms with pain relief medication.</p>	<p>Dualism – we are made of 2 separate substances (body and soul). The soul will live on after death. Materialism – we are 1 substance; matter. A physical body. Christians believe the soul is what animates our body. The Bible says G-d breathed life (soul) into Adam. The soul connects us to G-d. Ensoulment is when the soul enters the foetus (Aquinas). Some are dualists and believe the soul will live on and the body dies. Others are soft materialists and argue the body and soul cannot be separated. At death the soul temporarily leaves the body but is reunited on Judgement Day during the resurrection of the dead. Humanists are hard materialists and dismiss the idea of a soul. We are physical beings, not spiritual and will not live on after death. Dawkins said we can only live on in our genes passed down to offspring. Gilbert Ryle said it is like a 'ghost in a machine'. We think we have a soul but we don't.</p>	<p>Christians believe in resurrection and everlasting life. Jesus modelled what would happen to our mortal bodies by rising from the dead. On Judgement Day G-d will decide who enters paradise and who doesn't. Dualists believe the body will decay upon death and the soul, which is immortal, will be reunited with G-d in heaven. Evangelicals argue we will have a bodily resurrection like Jesus. St Paul says it will be a spiritual body. The Parable of the Sheep and Goats reveals that Jesus will separate those who followed Him (sheep) from those who rejected Him (goats). Humanists say we can reflect on our own lives. There is nothing after death. We should live morally for ourselves and others, not G-d.</p>										
Heaven	Hell	Funeral rites										
<p>For Christians, heaven is to be in G-d's presence. Evangelicals argue it is a real place. Liberal Christians say heaven is symbolic. A reminder there are consequences to actions and thoughts. Humanists say there is no paradise.</p>	<p>For Christians hell is to be in constant torment cut off from all things good and loving. Evangelicals argue it is a real place. Liberal Christians say hell is symbolic. A reminder there are consequences to actions and thoughts. Humanists say there is no hell.</p>	<p>Catholic funerals have a priest give the last rites. Prayers are said for forgiveness with Holy Communion. Christians hold it in a church, the coffin is taken to the front with flowers and candles. Some are buried because of the resurrection of the dead but many are cremated today who are dualist. Humanists will remember the life of the person with no mention of G-d. The funeral will celebrate their life.</p>										

Component 1 Themes – Issues of Good and evil

Key words

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reformer – Someone who lobbies or pressurises for change.

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

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

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

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

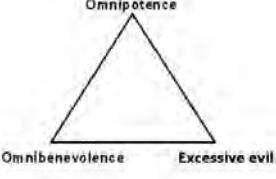
Sadaqah – Voluntary charity given out of kindness. The Prophet Muhammad said it was every act done to please Allah or make life pleasant.

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



Moral decision-making	Types of morality	Crime
<p>A conscience may help us make moral decisions, it can give us a sense of guilt when we have done something wrong. It can warn us before a decision as to whether it will be right or wrong. The choice we make is enabled by our free will.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law gives us guidance • Religious leaders give guidance through wisdom. • Sacred texts like the Bible and Qur'an/Hadith bring guidance. • Role models and examples of moral living; Martin Luther King, Prophet Muhammad, Jesus. • Situation ethics – based on the unique circumstances and what is the most loving thing to do. • Utilitarian ethics – the greater amount of happiness is considered; pleasure minus pain. • Logic and reason to decide. 	<p>Absolute morality A ruling principle like 'it is wrong to kill'. No matter what the situation is, they would never kill. Therefore all killing is wrong, including in war. Catholics are usually absolutists.</p> <p>Relative morality A moral principle is held but someone is prepared to bend the rules depending on the situation. If a war might bring about less suffering in the future, then they might believe killing is acceptable in just this circumstance. The Church of England is often seen to contain relativists.</p>	<p>Crime is any offense punishable by law. The law determines what a crime is. Some religious sin is a crime but others are not in modern society. (Adultery in the 10 Commandments is not a crime). Christian sin leads to personal suffering and sometimes being cut off from the Church. Muslims have Shari'ah Law and can receive specific punishments.</p> <p>Causes of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor education (exclusion) • Poor parenting (abusive) • Poverty (location) • Mental health issues • Drug/alcohol addiction • Unemployment • Peer pressure • Media (violent TV/film/games)

Aims of punishment	Justice	Prison reformers
<p>Protection Prison sentence removes criminal from society. Innocent are protected.</p> <p>Retribution Revenge by wanting the criminal to suffer. Victims feel justice has been served.</p> <p>Deterrence To put others off committing crime. Used to be the main purpose in the UK with a death penalty. Makes an example of the criminal.</p> <p>Reformation Addresses the causes behind the crime. Punishment isn't enough. Modern idea to rehabilitate/reform the criminal.</p> <p>Vindication Government can show the law is effective and works. Creates confidence in the justice system.</p> <p>Reparation Repairing the damage done through crime. Restorative justice; community service.</p> <p>Utilitarianism and deterrence punishment are linked. Laws and prisons are to maximise the happiness of society. A small number of criminals are punished to deter the majority from committing crime.</p>	<p>This is about fairness. Religion and governments maintain justice for a moral society. Justice cannot be achieved without punishment, but the punishment must address the cause of the crime. It has to fit the crime. A murderer should not be given community service and a petty thief should not be given a life-sentence.</p> <p>Christians believe in forgiveness and don't believe in retribution. Yet, forgiveness and punishment should go together. Jesus forgave those who betrayed him like Judas. Christians usually support reparation. Jesus taught compassion, so many Christians believe in prison reform and look to understand the cause of the crime. Some Christians become prison chaplains to do this.</p> <p>Muslims also believe in forgiveness but also protection of the Ummah.</p> <p>Punishment is central to justice. Shari'ah law is used to deter and protect society. E.g. cutting off a hand for thieving in public. This keeps law and order.</p>	<p>In the 1700s British reformer John Howard (Protestant Christian) inspected prisons and went to government with recommendations for improvement over clean water, access to medicine and safety .</p> <p>Elizabeth Fry in the 1800s was a Quaker Christian who improved British prisons. She emphasised education to reform prisoners and help them read and write. She held Bible readings for female prisoners.</p>

Care for prisoners	The death penalty												
<p>All prisons have chaplains who are religious leaders such as priests and imams. They provide pastoral care for prisoners. They provide counselling, spiritual guidance and sometimes support families of prisoners.</p> <p>Parole officers support prisoners who are getting released and prepare them to return to the community.</p>	<p>A method of deterrence used over thousands of years. It is still legal in over 80 countries. African or Asian-Pacific nations like China, Afghanistan and Iran. 31 states in the United States of America also have the death penalty. In America people can receive lethal injection (<i>most preferred</i>), electric chair, gas chamber, firing squad or hanging. Less humane methods are decapitation (North Korea/Saudi Arabia) and stoning (Sudan).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="314 226 1495 451"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="314 226 822 260">FOR</th><th data-bbox="822 226 1495 260">AGAINST</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="314 260 822 294">There needs to be a deterrent</td><td data-bbox="822 260 1495 294">Execution is morally wrong</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="314 294 822 327">Greater good of society</td><td data-bbox="822 294 1495 327">Little evidence it works as a deterrent</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="314 327 822 361">It restores justice.</td><td data-bbox="822 327 1495 361">Violation of human rights</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="314 361 822 395">Expensive to keep someone in prison</td><td data-bbox="822 361 1495 395">It can discriminate against poor people and those from ethnic minorities</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="314 395 822 428">Leopard cannot change its spots.</td><td data-bbox="822 395 1495 428">Inhumane when it doesn't work.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	FOR	AGAINST	There needs to be a deterrent	Execution is morally wrong	Greater good of society	Little evidence it works as a deterrent	It restores justice.	Violation of human rights	Expensive to keep someone in prison	It can discriminate against poor people and those from ethnic minorities	Leopard cannot change its spots.	Inhumane when it doesn't work.
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	<p>Muslims accept capital punishment for severe crimes. Forgiveness is important and preferred but protection of the Ummah is also important. Punishment is part of justice. It is reserved usually for murder and openly attacked Islam. Very strict Shari'ah law uses capital punishment for adultery, homosexuality, terrorism and treason. Some Muslims disagree with this and want it abolished as it has been abused by some governments.</p>												
Forgiveness	Good	Evil											
<p>Forgiveness is not about forgetting but about reconciliation. Gee Walker forgave her son Anthony Walker's racist killers and chooses not to be bitter. Christians believe that because G-d forgave them, they must forgive others. The Lord's Prayer emphasises forgiveness. In the Beatitudes, Jesus taught to show mercy to receive mercy. Jesus forgave the adulterous woman and taught forgiveness in the Parable of the Prodigal Son highlighting the father who forgave his son for sinning. Catholics seek forgiveness at confession praying with a priest. Muslims believe the Qur'an says forgiveness is rewarded with peace. They need G-d's forgiveness and the forgiveness of others. There is no limit to Allah's forgiveness.</p>	<p>Good is relative and means different things to people. St Augustine argued goodness is the absence of evil. It's what is morally right. Many say to be good is not intrinsic (good by nature) but by actions. Good actions come from our conscience because of free will. Good can be developed by social factors like upbringing. Christians say G-d made the Earth good. The story of Adam of Eve describes the Fall and how free will can lead us away from doing good. The Bible gives moral guidelines, it is down to the Christian whether to follow them or not. They are to model the goodness of Jesus' compassion and love. Muslims believe everyone has a natural goodness they are born with. Free will means they must choose G-d or temptations by Shaytan. They must follow Muhammad's example of patience, humility and kindness to others by doing sadaqah. Allah will judge all good actions.</p>	<p>Evil is relative and means different things to different people. Two types of evil: Moral evil – human actions like murder and stealing. Natural evil – events without human action like earthquakes and illness. St Irenaeus (early Church Father) believed humans were created imperfect with capacity to grow. G-d doesn't interfere with evil as we have free will. John Hick called this process 'soul-making' and said we don't have enough knowledge of G-d to understand everything. Catholics argue evil comes from original sin since Adam and Eve. Some say life is a test using the story of Job as an example. Jesus' death helps us use suffering to get closer to Him. St Augustine argued evil is the absence of good. Muslims use al-Qadr (predestination) to argue everything happens for a reason. Life is a test. Good and evil acts are recorded by angels. Good can come from evil. Greater jihad is overcoming temptation. Many say evil comes from Shaytan.</p>											
Suffering													
<p>Suffering is a part of life. Causes of suffering are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War and conflict • Human greed • Natural disasters • Terrorism • Poverty • Inequality • Disease 		<p>The Holocaust happened during Nazi Germany when Hitler carried out a programme of discrimination against the Jews. They were banned from having rights and were rounded up and placed in ghettos. They were executed horrifically in concentration camps. This genocide killed over 6 million Jews and many were left at the end of WWII without a home. Many questioned where G-d was during this time and lost their faith, others were strengthened in their faith through suffering.</p>											
<p>Christians argue the purpose of suffering is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test • As punishment • G-d's plan that we cannot understand (mystery) • To appreciate what is good and get closer to Jesus • To strengthen faith in G-d like in the story of Job. 		<p>Ways of alleviating suffering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer • Fund-raising and disaster relief • Counselling • Rehabilitation programmes • Medical Care • Education 											
<p>Muslims argue the purpose of suffering is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of G-d's predestined plan (al-Qadr) • A test • A way to prove someone's faith by resisting temptation • To lead to spiritual development as good can come from it • An opportunity to follow the Prophet Muhammad 		<p>Epicurus first raised the logical problem of evil. If G-d is willing but not able to end evil, He isn't omnipotent. If He is able but not willing, then He isn't omnibenevolent. If He is able and willing, then why is there evil? If He is unable and unwilling, then why call Him G-d? If we have free-will, are we truly free to make our own choices?</p>											
													

Component 1 Themes – Issues of Human Rights

Key words

Censorship – Suppressing and limiting access to materials considered obscene, offensive or a threat to security. Restricting speech.

Discrimination – Acts of treating groups of people, or individuals differently, based on prejudice.

Extremism – Believing in and supporting ideas that are very far from what most people consider correct or reasonable.

Human rights – Basic entitlements of all humans, given simply because they are human. E.g. All should receive an education.

Personal conviction – Something a person strongly feels or believes in.

Prejudice – Pre-judging; judging people to be inferior or superior without reason.

Relative poverty – A standard of poverty measured in relation to the standards of a society in which they live. E.g. below average UK wage.

Absolute poverty – An acute state of deprivation, whereby a person cannot access the most basic of their human needs.

Social justice – Promoting a fair society by challenging injustice and ensuring diversity. Everyone has equal access to provisions and rights.

Oppressed – Governed or treated with cruelty or injustice.

Ummah – The worldwide community of Muslims.

Zakah – A pillar of Islam; compulsory payment of 2.5% of savings to help others.

Anti-Semitic – Hostile towards or prejudiced against Jews.

Islamophobic – Hostile or prejudiced against Muslims.

Evangelise – To try and convert someone to a different religion (often used as a term in Christianity)

Marginalised – Put in a place of little importance.

Apartheid – A system of segregating people by race which was used in South Africa.



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

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

