

RS GCSE

Full Course

(Exam 2)

REVISION GUIDE

100% Examination on:

**Religion and Society based on a study of
Christianity and at least one other religion.**

(You have studied Islam)

Exam board: EdExcel - Unit 8

The exam date is: Wednesday 13th May @ 1pm

YOUR RS GCSE EXAM

The exam lasts for 1 hour 30 minutes.

There are 4 sections on *Religion and Society*, from the viewpoint of Christianity and at least ONE other religion. That ONE other religion is Islam for us!!

Section 1 – Responsibilities

Answer 1 of the following:

Question 1 a)
b)
c)
d) (i)
(ii)

Question 2 a)
b)
c)
d) (i)
(ii)

For all 4 sections, there is a choice of 2 questions. You only need to do **ONE** question but you must do all 4 parts of the question you choose.

I.e. if you choose to do question 2, you answer a, b, c and d for that question.

- a) often a simple definition (a sentence, 2 examples). **Worth 2 marks.**
- b) Giving your opinion and **your two reasons** about an idea or controversial statement. **Worth 4 marks**
- c) **Explaining** an idea/theory or why a religion holds their teachings/beliefs on a topic. **Worth 8 marks**
- d) Again, a response to a statement which asks for your opinion and **reasons for your opinion**. **Worth 3 marks.** And then tests your consideration and understanding of **other viewpoints**. **Worth 3 marks**

1st Section **Rights and Responsibilities:** including using a variety of methods to make moral decisions, such as **Bible, Church, Conscience, Situation Ethics; Human Rights** and **why Human Rights are important in Christianity; Getting Involved** in political and electoral processes; **Christian moral duties and responsibilities**, including **Parable of Sheep and Goats; Genetic Engineering** and **Christian teachings on use of genetic engineering**

2nd Section **Environmental and Medical Issues:** including types of **pollution, global warming** and their threat to the world, **natural resources** and conservation; religious and non-religious arguments about **environmental issues**. Christian and Muslim teachings on **creation** and **stewardship**. Also including **infertility treatments** and Christian and Muslim attitudes towards these treatments; **transplant surgery** and Christian and Muslim views of transplantation

3rd Section **Peace and Conflict:** including the work of the **United Nations; religious organisations** working for peace; **causes of war; Just War theory;** Christian and Muslim attitudes to **war;** Christian and Muslim attitudes towards **bullying; religious conflicts in families;** Christian and Muslim teachings on **forgiveness and reconciliation.**

4th Section **Crime and Punishment:** including the need for **law and justice;** the **theories of punishment** (e.g. deterrence, protection, retribution, reform); the importance of **justice** to Christians and Muslims; **capital punishment** and Christian and Muslim teachings on capital punishment. Also the legal and social issues of **drugs and alcohol** and attitudes of Christianity and Islam towards them.

Rights and Responsibilities

How Christians make moral decisions



▶ **The Bible** – it contains the teachings of Jesus (Sermon on the Mount and parables) and the Decalogue (10 Commandments). **Believed to be the Word of God** – some Christians believe it is the literal word of God, others believe it is the word of God which needs to be interpreted by the Church and others believe it has been written by humans, but inspired by God



▶ **The Church** – they believe the Church is the “body of Christ”, that God speaks to Christians through the church. It gives them guidance on Christian life. They listen to what church leaders advise about particular issues. Such as the Pope advising Roman Catholics on issues such as contraception.

▶ **Their Conscience** – St Paul & St Thomas Aquinas said Christians should use their conscience to make moral decisions. They also believe the conscience is the “voice of God” – speaking to Christians.

▶ **Situation Ethics** – ethical theory based on the Christian idea of love (agape) which is selfless love.

▶ Invented by Joseph Fletcher in the 1960’s

▶ It is the idea that Christians should base moral decisions on what is **THE MOST LOVING THING TO DO** in each situation

▶ it is following Jesus’ greatest commandment to love God and your neighbour as yourself

▶ Example: the 12 year old girl who gets raped and falls pregnant – letting her have an abortion maybe the most loving thing to do.



ADVANTAGES	DISDAVANTAGES
No rigid rules	Having more than 1 loving action
Easy solution to problems	Not community based
	Who decides the most loving action?

Using various methods to decide – more information

Advantages	THE BIBLE	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easily available • Clearly set down in writing • Many laws give clear guidance • From God 	<p>A source of authority which has come from God</p> <p>Contains universal truths, e.g. the Golden Rule, it has Jesus' teaching (New Testament) and God's teaching, e.g. the 10 Commandments</p> <p>Differences among Christians:</p> <p>Some say it is literally Word of God and cannot be changed</p> <p>Others say it is God's word but needs interpreting</p> <p>Some say it was written by humans but inspired by God</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An old text, irrelevant • Some inconsistencies • Meaning has changed • Current issues not in Bible, e.g. drugs
Remember	Bible - Golden Rule - Decalogue	

Advantages	THE CHURCH	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can speak with priests for advice • Can give up to date advice on current issues • Placed by God, centuries of experience 	<p>Some Christians use the community of Christians led by a leader with an organised structure (Church).</p> <p>The church leaders interpret God's Word and give advice and teachings on issues</p> <p>Roman Catholic church is a good example – with Pope at top, Cardinals, Archbishops, etc.</p> <p>Pope succeeded from St Peter, made foundation of church by Jesus</p> <p>Pope and leaders act as Magisterium (living teaching office), write letters (encyclicals) on issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited life experience on issues, e.g. sex, family life • Will give advice from one side • Different churches still give different advice • No flexibility
Remember	Church – also encyclicals and Magisterium	



Advantages	CONSCIENCE	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comes from personal experience and reason, easy to use • Everyone has a conscience • Led by God 	<p>Inner feeling of rightness or wrongness of an action</p> <p>Accepted that everyone has a conscience but some dispute if all people have a fully developed conscience</p> <p>Generally Christians will not act against conscience as it seems like the voice is the voice of God.</p> <p>RC church teaches it is a sin to act against conscience</p> <p>Quakers regard conscience as 'light of God' and most important part of moral decision making</p> <p>Would use Bible and Church but if still has doubts about doing something, would not do it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases of people, e.g. Yorkshire Ripper, acting horrifically because believed God told them • What if don't agree?
Remember	Conscience	



Advantages	SITUATION ETHICS	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rigid rules • Simple to apply • Flexible • Based on Christian idea as taught by Jesus 	<p>Based on idea by Joseph Fletcher, 1960s, that you do not generalise but instead do most loving action in each situation</p> <p>Based on Christian principle of agape, selfless love/attitude towards others</p> <p>Popular theory at the time</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem if more than 1 person involved or more than 1 loving action • You can make mistakes • Too subjective
Remember		

USING A VARIETY of METHODS

All these major sources of authority have advantages and disadvantages. What they use should be clear and reliable guidance, should believe it is right. This removes worry and responsibility about what they should do. Some Christians believe that 'no one size fits all'. Moral dilemmas are complicated and may need different approaches. Not a weakness to use a variety. Christian seeks God's guidance in most accessible form at that moment.

THE GOLDEN RULE - Treat others as you wish to be treated

The 10 Commandments – also known as the Decalogue

The Ten Commandments (Decalogue)

1. You shall have no other Gods but me.
2. You shall not make for yourself any idol, nor bow down to it or worship it.
3. You shall not misuse the name of the Lord your God.
4. You shall remember and keep the Sabbath day holy.
5. Respect your father and mother.
6. **You must not kill.**
7. **You must not commit adultery.**
8. **You must not steal.**
9. **You must not give false evidence against your neighbour.**
10. You must not be envious of your neighbour's goods. You shall not be envious of his house nor his wife, nor anything that belongs to your neighbour.

Human Rights

The rights and freedoms to which everyone is entitled

The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights says that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

The Declaration is not law in its own right but it affected the terms of the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights which does have legal status, as does the European Court of Human Rights.



Everyone in Europe can appeal to this court for justice against the actions of their own government. The UK Human Rights Act (1998) incorporated the Convention into British Law.

The UK is a member of the European Convention on Human Rights which means that all UK citizens are entitled to the following rights ...

Life	Food	Liberty/free speech	Racial/sexual/Religious equality	Education	Health care	Privacy
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Everybody's human rights are protected in UK if they are a British or European citizen.

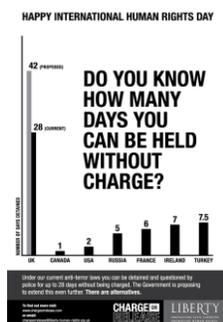


There is debate about whether migrants should be entitled to the same rights as UK citizens. The British government was criticised by the UN for locking up children of migrants in detention centres and so the policy was changed and the children were given the same rights as UK children.

The law on human rights has helped those involved in child prostitution and illegal immigration. It has been used to stop corporal

punishment in schools and for equality for

homosexuals. But there has been controversy concerning national that human rights should be overruled when national suspected



schools and for equality for

been controversy concerning security and terrorism. Some think rights should be overruled when security is at risk. Others think that terrorists should be entitled to human rights.



The Importance of Human Rights to Christians

Human Rights are important to all Christians because they believe that ...

- every human being is created by God, in God's image and all of God's creation should be treated with respect
- God loves everyone equally so should be treated equally
- the teachings of the Bible are in line with most human rights laws. These teachings are:

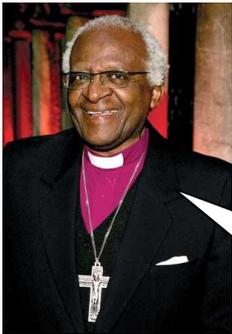
The **Decalogue** (see above)

The **Parable of the Sheep and Goats** *"whatever you did for one of the least of the brothers of mine, you did for me"* (see below)

Jesus saying the 2nd most important commandment is to *"Love your neighbour as you love yourself"*

"Remember those ... who are maltreated as if you yourselves were suffering" (St Paul in Hebrews)

There are also stories in which Jesus is shown to accept and help those who have been rejected so giving everyone a fair treatment.



Archbishop Desmond Tutu campaigned against the way in which the South African government treated black South Africans as second-class citizens.

**Christian worship can never let us be indifferent to the needs of others ...
to speak of God, you must speak of your neighbour ... he does not tolerate a relationship with himself that excludes your neighbour**



Why is it important to get involved in democratic processes?

Electoral processes – the ways in which voting is organised

Social change – the way in which society has changed and is changing

Political party – a group which tries to be elected into power according to its policies

Pressure group – a group formed to influence government policy on an issue

Democratic processes – the ways in which all citizens can take part in government

Democracy is a political system in which the ordinary people vote to decide who will represent them



In the UK, we are governed by an elected parliament. It is important to participate, by voting, because the people elected will be making important decisions affecting everyone – e.g. how schools, colleges are run, how much tax people should pay.

It has not always been the case that all British citizens over 18 years old can vote. Some people have been prepared to die to get the right to vote!

Politics affects everyone.

Other ways of taking part are ...



Writing to your local MP or make an appointment to speak to them **about an issue** you want them to address

Lobbying is trying to influence the decisions made by the government. This could be done by signing a **petition** or **demonstrating**.

Becoming a **member of a political party**.



Christian moral duties and responsibilities

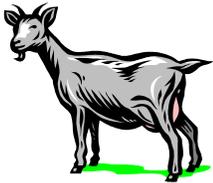
Christians believe that God has given moral commands which are good and should be followed. The Bible teaches that all Christians have moral duties and responsibilities.

For example the 10 Commandments (the Decalogue)

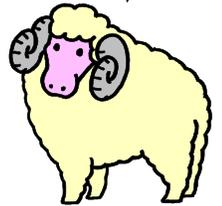
The Sermon on the Mount in which Jesus told his followers: to love their enemies, to give to the needy and not to judge others

Jesus gave the Golden Rule

Treat others as you wish to be treated



The PARABLE OF THE SHEEP AND THE GOATS



When the Son of Man comes ... he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep and the goats. He will put the sheep on his right and ...the goats on his left. The King will say to those on his right, 'Come, the kingdom prepared for you since the creation of the world ...

**For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat
I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink
I was a stranger and you invited me in
I needed clothes and you clothed me
I was sick and you looked after me
I was in prison and you came to visit me**

The righteous will then answer him, "Lord, when did we see you hungry and feed you, or thirsty and give you something to drink? ... When did we see you sick or in prison and visit you?"

The King will reply, "Whatever you did for the least of these brothers of mine, you did it for me."

Those on his left did not do this and are sent to the eternal fire

The Parable of the Sheep and the Goats says that Christians should help the homeless, the sick and the hungry.

Am I my brother's keeper?

Cain is a jealous man who kills his brother, Abel. Cain then denies that he had anything to do with it and says it was not up to him to care for others.

“Am I my brother's keeper?” he asks.



Love One Another

St Paul teaches that Christians must not stand by doing nothing while others are in need. Paul uses the story of Cain and Abel to warn Christians that it is their duty to actively care for others.

This is how we know what love is: Christ gave his life for us. We too, then, ought to give our lives for our brothers and sisters!

Genetic Engineering

This is 'the deliberate modification of the characters of an organism by the manipulation of the genetic material'

It is the process where the structure and characteristics of genes are changed. Genetic diseases affect large numbers of people and are responsible for mental retardation, physical deformities and early deaths. Scientists are using research on gene development and the manipulation of genes to find cures for these diseases. **Gene therapy** is where cells are taken from an organism and grown in a lab where missing genes are inserted and the cells are allowed to develop. These are put in the bloodstream to cure genetic disorders.

Genes can be used to **produce hormones and proteins**, e.g. insulin

Genes can be inserted so that animals **grow human parts** – can be used for organ transplants.

Discoveries in **cloning** have made it possible to use stem cells to grow healthy genes to replace defective ones. This involves using stem cells from embryos created for IVF, but not used.

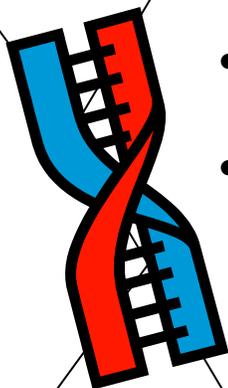
Reasons for and against the use of genetic engineering

- It could cure incurable diseases
- It is an essential part of medical research
- It is being done in most other countries so rich people would be able to use it anyway

FOR

- We do not know what the long-term consequences are likely to be
- If anything went wrong, it could not be reversed
- People might be made to have genetic tests for insurance, jobs etc. to check to genes likely to cause illness.

AGAINST



There are three main attitudes to genetic engineering among Christians:



Some Christians (Liberal protestants) support genetic engineering as long as it is done to cure disease and not to create perfect humans.

They believe this because:

- ✓ Jesus showed that Christians should do all they can to cure disease.
- ✓ Finding genetic cures is no different from finding drug cures
- ✓ There is a difference between creating cells and creating people
- ✓ Embryos cannot be regarded as potential human life until they are fourteen days old
- ✓ They accept the non-religious arguments in favour of genetic engineering

Roman Catholics, and some other Christians agree with genetic research as long as it does not involve the use of embryos. They believe this because:

- Jesus showed that Christians should do all they can to cure disease
- Finding genetic cures is no different from finding drug cures
- Life begins at the moment of conception, whether in a womb or a laboratory, and killing life is wrong
- Embryos have been produced by methods with which the Catholic Church disagrees.

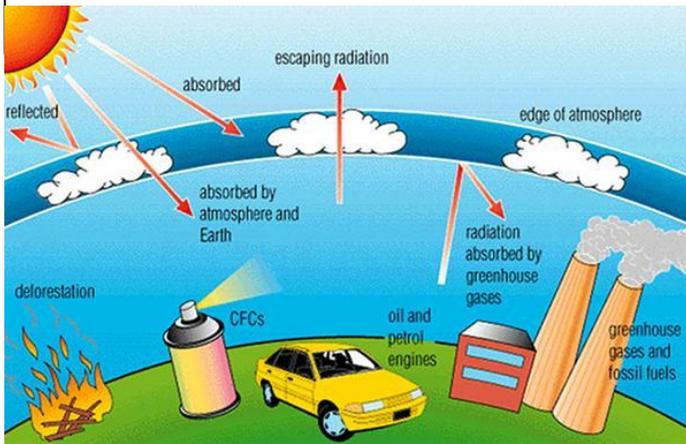
Some Christians are against all genetic research because:

- × It is trying to 'play God', which is a great sin
- × It is wrong to try and make the Earth perfect, only heaven is perfect
- × They accept all the non-religious arguments against genetic engineering.

Environmental and Medical Issues

ENVIRONMENT

Global warming – the increase in temperature of the earth’s atmosphere



Possible Causes:

- Car emissions
- Air travel
- Burning fossil fuels



The consequences are
 Melting ice caps
 Hotter places have droughts
 Wetter places have floods



Solutions:

Action by individuals

Turning off appliances, walking more

Action by science/technology

Developing low-carbon cars, Investment in renewable energy

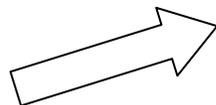
Action by governments

Laws and agreements to reduce emissions from cars and factories

Pollution: (see below)

Try to remember types of pollution with ...

D-A-N-G-E-R



Deforestation

Acid Rain

Nuclear (Radioactive) Pollution

Greenhouse Effect

Eutrophication

RESOURCES: Non Renewable Sources of Energy, e.g. oil, coal, gas

Pollution– the *contamination/degradation of the environment*

Problems

Waste Some products do not recycle or biodegrade. Waste takes up space, spreads disease and releases chemicals

Land Pollution Dropping litter, radioactive waste and deforestation

Water pollution Contamination of rivers, lakes, etc. Sea life killed by plastic waste

Air pollution Chemicals released into air by power stations, cars, aerosols. Leads to acid rain, smog, etc.

Possible solutions

Create less waste – less packaging, recycling

Government Action – strict anti-pollution laws to limit levels of pollution

Alternative sources of energy – using cleaner fuels, greater energy efficiency

Buy fair-trade or local products – industries are less damaging than large

intensive farming, local products, local products do not need transporting

Natural resources – naturally occurring materials used by humans

Some are **non-renewable** such as coal, oil, gas, minerals/metals

Some are **renewable** such as wind power, solar power, wave power, water power, wood

Natural resources are often wasted and misused with serious long-term effects on the environment and on the quality of life for everyone.

Many of our natural non-renewable resources are in danger of running out and we are very reliant on them.



Solutions

People need to make greater use of renewable sources and invest in developing other renewable sources of energy.

Individuals can ... not waste electricity, walk, cycle, buy and use products made from renewable resources.

Conservation – protecting and preserving natural resources and the environment

Sustainable living – this is where people make use of the earth's natural resources in a way that doesn't harm the planet; what is used is replaced



Christianity and the Environment

Creation - The act of creating the universe, or the universe which has been created.

Stewardship - Looking after something so that it can be passed on to the next generation, better than they have been given it

- Christians believe that they have the responsibility to be God's stewards and to leave the Earth a better place than they found it. This means that Christians should try to reduce pollution and preserve resources.
 - They believe that they will be judged on their behaviour as stewards
 - Christians should show stewardship by working to share the Earth's resources fairly
- As a basic principle, Christians believe that God created the universe and everything that is in it. God's creation is good.
 - The environment must be respected and cared for by humans because it has been made by God and is a gift from God
 - Christians have a duty to preserve the environment because it is good.
 - Because humans are the most powerful being, we have the responsibility of looking after that which God has created. Genesis 1 v 28 gives the idea that we (humans) have 'dominion' (=control, rule over and care) over the planet:



'God blessed them and said to them, 'Be fruitful and increase in number. Rule over the fish of the sea and the birds of the air and over every living creature that moves on the ground.'

- The Parable of the Talents encourages Christians to pass on more than they have been given. In the parable the king rewards the servant who makes the most out of his money.
- The Sermon on the Mount teaches about sharing the resources available in the world so that everyone can enjoy God's gifts.
- Christians believe that wealthy countries should help those who live in less developed countries to enjoy the fruits of the world!

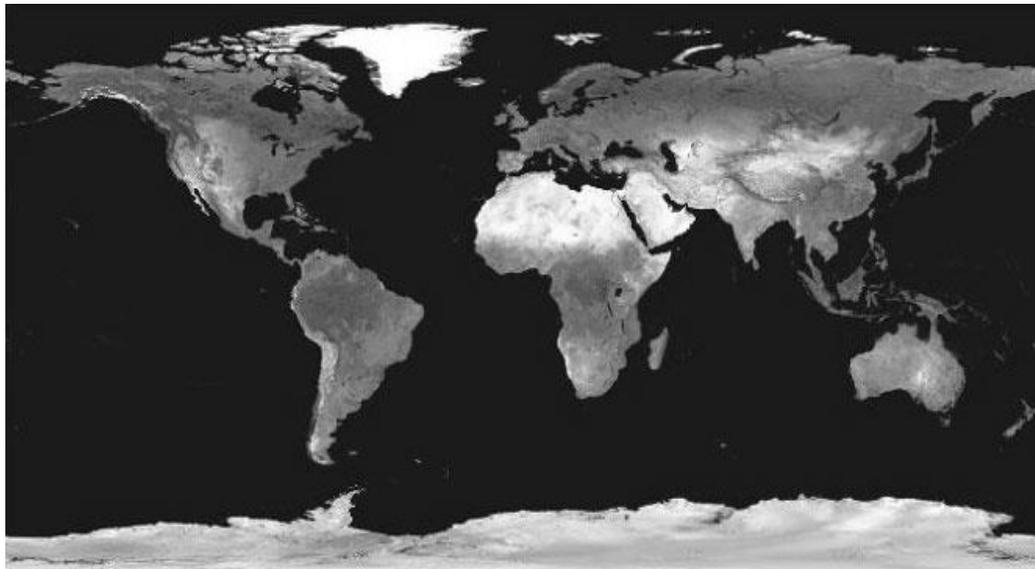


Islam and the environment

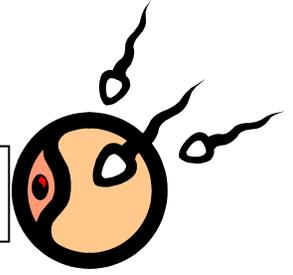


KHALIFAH (VICE-GERENT or VICE-REGENT): *“Someone who look after things for you.”*

- Islam believes that God is the creator of everything in the world.
- One of the most important Muslim beliefs is called **Tawhid**. This means that there is unity in creation.
- The Qur’an teaches that there is balance in the universe which is like the whole universe being a huge eco-system
- Muslims also believe that God created Adam as his Khalifah, and that all Muslims are God’s Khalifah and they should look after the earth (especially the environment) for God.
- Islam teaches that God created humans as his stewards of the Earth. Allah showed people how to look after the Earth in the Qur’an.
- Muslims also believe that life is a test from God, and that on the Day of Judgement; Muslims will be questioned by God about the way in which they have looked after the earth, and life on earth. This means that Muslims must be involved in the preservation of the earth’s resources, and the removal of pollution on earth.



Medical Issues



Infertility

The inability to have children naturally

The treatments ...

Artificial Insemination – injecting semen into the uterus (womb) by artificial means.

IVF *In-vitro fertilization* – an egg is taken from the woman's womb, fertilized in a laboratory and put back in the womb.

AIH *Artificial Insemination by Husband* – the husband's sperm is put into the woman's womb by medical means.

AID *Artificial Insemination by Donor* – a donor's sperm is put into the woman's womb by medical means.

Egg donation – an unknown woman's (donor's) egg and the man's sperm are fertilized by IVF and put into the woman's womb.

Embryo donation – when both sperm and egg are from unknown donors and are fertilized by IVF then placed in the wife's womb.

Surrogacy – the egg and sperm of the man and woman, or the egg or sperm of the man or woman and an unknown donor's sperm or egg, are fertilized by IVF and then placed in another woman's womb and the baby handed to the couple after the birth.

All are supervised by the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority, but many are not available on the NHS.



Non- religious arguments about fertility treatments

Most non-religious people support couples rights to fertility treatments and do not have any problems with most of the treatments. Some people have concerns such as:

- The psychological problems of a surrogate mother giving up the baby
- Children not knowing their genetic parents if a donor is used.

However from 1st April 2005, children born from these treatments using a donor have the right to know who the donor was.

Christian attitudes to infertility treatments



Roman Catholics and some other Christians **ban** all forms of infertility treatments involving medical technology because ...

- They all involve fertilization taking place apart from the sex act and God intended procreation to come from sex
- Any process using IVF involves some embryos being thrown away when not used, and this is the same as abortion.

Other Christians (e.g. Protestants) **accept** IVF and AIH because:

- The egg and sperm are from the husband and wife
- Technology should be used to give couples the joy of children.

However they are suspicious of all other techniques because they involve difficulties involving identity of the parents and children wanting information about the donors in later life.

Islam and infertility treatments



Islam accepts IVF and AIH because:

- The egg and the sperm are from the husband and wife
- Family is necessary for Muslims, and technology can be used to bring it about
- The unused embryos are not regarded as foetuses until they are fourteen days old.

Islam does not allow any other form of embryo technology because:

- They deny a child's right to know its natural parents
- They are the same as adoption – adopted children do not have the same rights in the family as any naturally born children.



Transplant surgery

This is using organs from one person to replace defective organs in another

They may be taken from a living person (e.g. a kidney transplant) or a dead person (e.g. a heart transplant). Advances in medicine have made transplant surgery very effective.

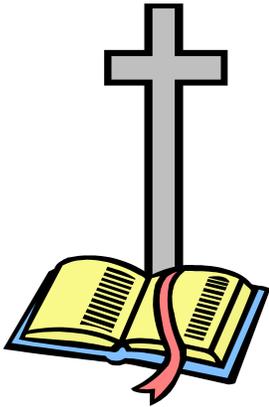
Non-religious arguments in favour of transplants

- It is an effective method of curing life-threatening or disabling diseases.
- It uses organs that would otherwise disappear.
- It allows people to help others after their death.
- It brings life out of death.

Non-religious arguments against transplants

- It is very expensive and uses a lot of medical skill and money for very few people.
- It raises moral problems concerning the actual time of someone's death and whether surgeons try to keep alive someone whose organs can be used.
- It encourages the sale of organs from LEDCs to the West.
- It diverts resources from the prevention of diseases and less expensive cures.

Christian attitudes to transplant surgery



Many Christians agree with transplants because:

- Leaving organs for others is a way of loving your neighbour
- Donating your living organs is a way of loving your neighbour
- Those who believe in the immortality of the soul believe that the body is not needed after death
- Those who believe in resurrection believe that God will not need the organs to raise the body

Most Christians agree with transplant surgery, but would disagree with organs being bought from poor people because the Bible says that the poor should not be exploited.

Some Christians agree with transplants using organs from living people but not from dead people. They would also not allow payment for organs.

Others disagree with transplant surgery and do not carry donor cards because:

- They believe it ignores the sanctity of life
- Transplanting organs from the dead to the living is 'playing God', which is a great sin
- They agree with all the non-religious arguments against transplant surgery



Islam and transplant surgery



Most Muslims do not agree with transplant surgery because:

- The Shari'ah teaches that nothing should be removed from the body after death
- It is 'playing God', which is a great sin, called SHIRK
- The Qur'an teaches that only God has the right to give and take life
- They would agree with all the non-religious arguments against transplants

Some Muslims allow transplants using organs from a living donor who is a close relative because:

- some Muslim lawyers have said it is allowed
- the Muslim Law Council of the United Kingdom says that Muslims can carry a donor cards and have transplants
- Islam aims to do good and help people.
- Most Muslims do not agree with any transplant surgery because they believe they need all their organs for the Last Day.
- Some Muslims allow transplants from close relatives because this is allowed by Muslim lawyers.

Peace and Conflict

BULLYING

Bullying Intimidating or frightening people weaker than yourself

- Bullying can be physical, verbal or mental.
- Can happen to all ages and in all places (e.g. children at school, employees in work place, elderly in care homes)
- Bullying can lead to stress, nervous breakdown or even suicide
- All societies see bullying as a threat to freedom, the law and the rights of the individual.



Christians are against all forms of bullying because it makes people suffer. Everyone was created by God and according to the Bible, in the image of God. So bullying someone is mistreating God's creation. The Bible also teaches that everybody is equal so no one should be made to feel inferior.

Golden Rule – Treat others as you would like to be treated



The Children's Society

Jesus preached a message of love that leads Christians to work for the prevention of suffering, e.g. for the Children's Society- set up to help children in Victorian times, it now works to help children facing danger and discrimination. Anti-bullying is a key area the charity has been working on.

Islam condemns all forms of bullying - it is a religion of peace. The teachings that supports this view are:

- The Qur'an teaches Muslims that Allah created every human being and everyone is equal. Everybody should be shown respect and it would be wrong to intimidate others.
- Bullying is a form of injustice which is wrong. Muslims should fight injustice and not cause it.
- Muslims are taught to show compassion to the weak.
- Islam teaches that they are all brothers in the *ummah* (brotherhood of all Muslims, male and female).
- Specific religious teachings instructing Muslims to show respect and compassion towards different people



“Allah will not show mercy to the one who does not show mercy to others”

- Hadith

All actions will be judged by God on the Day of Judgement. Sins will be punished and bullying is a serious sin. Reward will be given to those who have shown compassion and by helping victims of bullying.

Reasons for Religious Conflicts in Families



Tensions arise within families and because religion involves all aspects of a person's life, any religious conflicts within a family can be difficult to resolve.

Here are some reasons for religious conflicts, but some might equally arise in any family.

- Arranged marriage – it is the duty of a Muslim father to assist his children in finding the correct marriage partner. This might be a problem if the children feel that they have a right to choose their own partner, or even to marry at all.
- Same-sex relationships – Some religions believe that same sex relationships are totally wrong.
- Dress – Some religions have rules about dressing modestly at all times. This may cause conflicts in a family where young people want to dress like their peers. No Muslims parent could allow their child to dress in a sexually provocative way as it is against the teachings of the Qur'an. There are no Christian rules about dress.
- Diet – Religions, like Islam and Judaism, have dietary rules set out in the holy scriptures.
- Authority – Many religions have rules about authority in the family. E.g. In Islam, children should respect their parents and obey their father.
- Attitudes to sexual relationships – Those in a religious family may be brought up to believe that sexual relationships belong within marriage and so there could be conflicts with young people who want to cohabit, or want to use contraception.



The Work of the United Nations

United Nations is an international body set up to promote world peace and cooperation

The United Nations (UN) is working for peace which it defines as “all the values, attitudes and forms of behaviour that reflect respect for life, for human dignity and for all human rights, the rejection of violence in all its forms and commitment to the principles of freedom, justice, solidarity and understanding between people.”

The UN was set up after WWII to work for world peace and to prevent further global conflicts.

Its 3 basic aims are ...

- To maintain international peace and security
- To develop friendly relations among countries
- To help countries develop economically and socially



The UN tries to resolve conflicts that have broken out, through peace negotiations and then supplying neutral force to ensure both sides are keeping the peace.

The UN tries to prevent conflicts in the first place by using teams of negotiators. It also works at tackling the problems that can cause conflict, e.g. social and economic inequalities.

This is done through agencies that work to combat some of these problems.



The UN PEACEKEEPERS



The UN may send a peacekeeping force into a troubled area. It does not have an army but countries that belong to the United Nations supply troops for peacekeeping duties.



RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS THAT TRY TO PROMOTE WORLD PEACE



You only need to know the work of one organisation



A Christian Organisation that works for Peace: PAX CHRISTI

Pax Christi is an International organization of Roman Catholic Christians who are opposed to war.

Pax Christi U.S.A. is its most active branch, supported by many U.S. Catholic Bishops.

Their main activities are:

- Publicly condemning war and military action such as the US bombing of Iraq.
- Criticising the Government in issues like its defence budget.
- Organising public debates on issues like the morality of nuclear weapons.
- Promoting Global justice and human rights.
- Trying to establish international intervention teams to prevent wars.

The Quakers are the only Christian group who are totally committed to pacifism and non-violence, The group often works with the UN to bring reconciliation between conflicting areas. They also believe that one way to achieve global peace and security is to get rid of nuclear weapons.

The Muslim Peace Fellowship (Ansar as-Salam) works to promote world peace. It was founded in 1994 and is described as *'gathering of peace and justice-orientated Muslims of all backgrounds who are dedicated to making the beauty of Islam evident in the world.'*



It aims to work against injustice, reach out to all with a message of understanding and mutual respect, work with everyone to bring out world peace. This work is based on the Islamic principle:

“Whoever saved a life, it would be as if he saved the life of all mankind”
(Qur’an, 5:32)

The Causes of War

Wars since the 20th century have been fought for many reasons:

- To combat Nationalist states who wanted to expand e.g. **W.W.1** (1914-18) and **W.W.2** (1939-45)
- The conflict between “the West’ and Communist states e.g. **The Korean war** (1950-53) and the **Vietnam War** (1961-75).
- For Economic reasons to control oil e.g. the **Iran-Iraq war** (1980-89) and the **Gulf War** (1990-91).

Some of the causes of conflict are:

Religious reasons: Religious differences have been a cause throughout history, e.g. Northern Ireland

Economic reasons: When a country grabs land/ wealth from another by force. This may lead to the exploitation of a small country

Social reasons: When one community wants to force another group to behave in the same way

Moral reasons: Because one community feels obliged to attack another to restore the inhabitants’ human rights

The Arab-Israeli conflict



This has been disputed territory for more than 2000 years. The Jews believe Israel was the land given to them by God, but since the 1st century, the country has been occupied by the Romans and Turks. The UN set up a new state of Israel as a homeland for the Jews following WWII. A separate area of the country, called Palestine, was partitioned off and given to the Arabs.



- Palestinians are regularly engaged in suicide bomb attacks against Israel.
- The Israeli army is regularly engaged in attacks on Palestinian communities.
- Israel has built a large militarily defended wall along the West Bank

... continued ...

Religious factors:

- The Palestinians are mainly Muslims and the Israelis are mainly Jews.
- The Jewish faith teaches that the land of Israel is a holy land given to the Jews by God.
- The Muslim faith teaches that Islam goes back to Abraham too.
- For Jews the 'Western Wall' that remains of their Temple in Jerusalem is the holiest place in the world.
- For Muslims Jerusalem is also a holy city, and the Dome of the rock, built on the site of the old Jerusalem Temple is the third holiest Mosque in the world.



Just War Theory

Many Christians believe that there are some situations where it is right to go to war. In order for a war to be considered just however there are certain criteria it should fulfill.

The Criteria for a Just War:

- It must be fought for a ***just cause***.
- It must be declared by a ***legal authority*** such as a government or the United Nations.
- Its aim must be to improve the situation and ***restore peace***.
- It must be fought as a ***last resort***.
- There must be a ***reasonable chance of success***.
- It must be fought using proper methods. It must ***avoid killing civilians***.
- The methods must be ***proportional*** to the injury caused by the opponent.

Some Christians believe in the concept of Just War because they believe they should obey the government, put there by God, which includes a government's decision to go to war.

The Just War Theory matters because it is important to have rules about when it is right to go to war and the way in which a war is to be fought.

The sixth condition of the Just War theory about using proper methods and to ***avoid killing civilians*** can be used in the argument against **weapons of mass destruction** because of the widespread destruction of land and lives (see below).

Weapons of Mass Destruction

Weapons of mass destruction – weapons which can destroy large areas and numbers of people

- Nuclear weapons have only been used twice in actual warfare in the Atomic bombing of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.
- Nuclear states claim their weapons are used in a policy of **deterrence**, to prevent all out war.
- Any all out nuclear war could result in the destruction of all life on planet Earth.



Other **weapons of mass destruction** include **chemical weapons**, such as mustard gas and napalm, and **biological weapons**, which involve the release of deadly diseases, such as smallpox and anthrax.

The Christian Attitudes to War and Peace



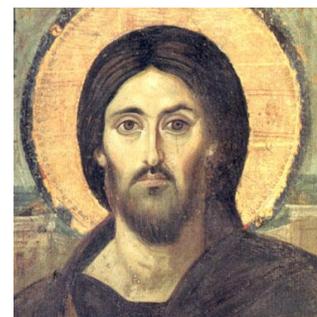
Generally, the Christian religion is one of peace. The Bible says at Jesus' birth that the angels announced a message of peace on earth. (Lk 2:14) Some Christians believe that this means they should never use violence or go to war, while others believe that war is sometimes necessary to bring about peace and justice. (see above, Just War Theory)

Christian Pacifism

Pacifism is supported in the New Testament. Jesus taught:

“Do not resist an evil person. If someone hits you on your right cheek offer him your left cheek as well.” (Matt 5:39)

“Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you.” (Matt 5:44)



Jesus stopped Peter from using violence to defend him in the Garden of Gethsemane:

“Put your sword away for all who draw the sword will die by the sword.” (Matt 26:52)

...continued ...

Some Christians are pacifists because:

- They believe they must follow these teachings of Jesus.
- War always has horrific consequences for civilians as well as soldiers.
- They believe that lasting peace can never be achieved through violence.

Christianity and War

The **Old Testament** contains many references to God getting involved in war and taking sides. One example is that God helped Joshua lead the Israelites to conquer Canaan.

There is support in the **New Testament** for the idea of supporting your government should it go to war. When asked if people should pay taxes to Caesar Jesus said:

“Give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar and to God what belongs to God.”
(Matt 20:25)

St. Paul in his letter to the Romans said that you should do what the government tells you because: *“The authorities that exist have been established by God.”*

Since the ‘fall’ when people first disobeyed God and sin entered the world, the world is no longer perfect so war is sometimes the ‘lesser of two evils.’

There have been examples in history when Christians have fought Holy Wars, e.g. the Crusades

Islam and War



The word 'Islam' means 'submission' or 'peace.' It is important to remember that Islam is first and foremost a peaceful religion, but it is not pacifist.

Jihad - is an important idea in Islam. It means 'struggle.' The Qur'an teaches that, in order to follow the will of God, people will face many struggles inside themselves and in the world. The 'Greater Jihad' is a person's inner struggle to become a better person. (e.g. fighting against desires like greed, doing good deeds, visiting the Mosque regularly and studying the Qur'an, helping the poor and needy).

The '**Lesser Jihad**' is actual fighting in the cause of God.



The Qur'an says: *"Fight for the sake of God those that fight against you. But do not attack them first"* (Surah 2:190)

Muslims believe that if Islam is under attack they have a duty to fight because:

- The Qur'an commands it and the Qur'an is God's words.
- The Prophet Muhammad (*pbuh*) fought in wars and sets a good example.
- The Qur'an says anyone who dies in a just war will go straight to heaven.

So there are certain circumstances where the use of violence is permitted but there are strict rules about how wars should be fought:

- Must be fought for a just cause: in defence of Islam, self-defence or fighting injustice.
- Must be a last resort, after non-violent methods have failed
- Must be authorized by a Muslim authority
- Must be fought with the minimum amount of suffering
- Must end when the enemy surrenders.
- Innocent civilians must not be attacked
- Should aim to restore peace and freedom

Forgiveness and Reconciliation

Forgiveness – to stop blaming someone for what they have done wrong

Reconciliation – bringing together people who are in conflict with each other

Forgiveness is an important belief in both Christianity and Islam.

Christianity

According to the Bible, Jesus taught and practised forgiveness. For example, he advises Peter to forgive people 77 times meaning we should forgive all the time.



Jesus also said:

- Do not take revenge on someone who wrongs you ... love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you
- Forgive us the wrongs that we have done, as we forgive the wrongs that others have done to us

Christians believe Jesus died to bring forgiveness and reconciliation between God and man.

Some Christians find it difficult to put Jesus' teaching into practice. Recently one Christian family has publicly stood by their belief to forgive.



Anthony Walker was murdered in a racially motivated attack in 2005. After the trial, Anthony's mother said:

"I've got to forgive them. My family and I still stand by what we believe – forgiveness."



Martin Luther King is an example of a Christian who also practised forgiveness, believing that ...

"Forgiveness is not an occasional act: it is an attitude."

"We must develop and maintain the capacity to forgive.

He who is devoid of the power to forgive is devoid of the power to love."



Islam



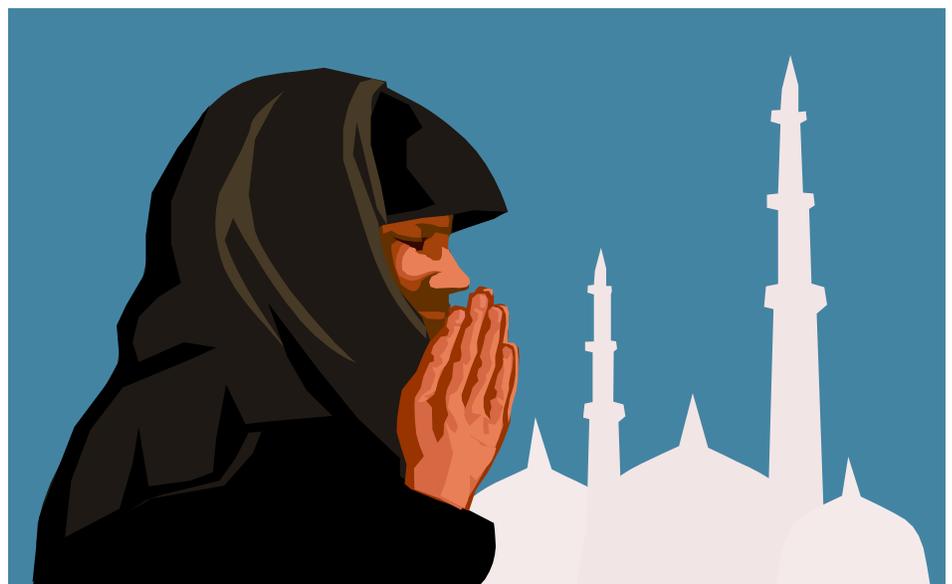
Muslims believe in forgiveness because:

- They believe that God is merciful & compassionate to sinners therefore so should they be.
- They believe that on the **DAY OF JUDGEMENT** God will not forgive those who were unforgiving of others in their life.
- In the Qur'an it says Muslims should forgive people – and Muslims believe this book is the word of God.
- There are many Hadith form the Prophet Muhammad about forgiving others.

“If a person forgives and makes reconciliation, his reward is due from God”
(Qur'an 42:40)

Control your anger, then forgive your brother. Do you not wish to be forgiven?
(Prophet Muhammad)

“Don't feel envy against each other” (Hadith)



Why do we need law and justice?

Laws are the rules that govern human relationships. Societies need to have laws otherwise normal daily life breaks down. Without rules, there is anarchy and destruction. Laws are vital to the smooth running of society.

Laws exist so that people know what sort of behaviour is acceptable in their society and so that people are protected from violence.

To be effective, laws need to be established by an authority and there needs to be punishments set out for those who break the law.

Laws in the UK are made by Parliament and enforced through the police and the courts.

Justice comes from the courts. The courts ensure that the law is applied properly and fairly. We expect the punishment to be fair and to fit the crime. When people feel a law is unjust, they will take every opportunity to break it. Another danger is that they may decide to 'take the law into their own hands'. Law and order quickly breaks down when the streets are ruled by vigilante groups.



The difference between a crime and a sin:

A crime is an offence against the law and a sin is an offence against God.

An example of a sin that is not against the law is adultery.



An example of a crime that is not a sin was when Martin Luther King boycotted the buses.

Theories of punishment:



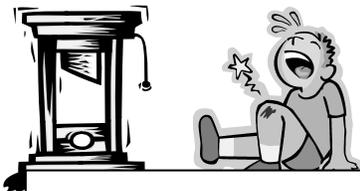
Protection – If a punishment protects society from the criminal.



Deterrence – If a punishment puts others off committing the crime.



Reform – If a punishment involves changing a person's behaviour for the better.



Retribution – If a punishment gives the criminal what they deserve.

E . G



Prison protects society from the criminal, deters others from committing the crime, educates and reforms and gives retribution.

Reparation – to make a criminal make amends for a crime, e.g. voluntary work, repair something

Rehabilitation – to restore to normal life

Arguments against these theories ...

- Deterrence doesn't work: UK prisons are full and nearly half the prisoners commit crime again after release.
- Retribution doesn't always work: victims of crime often think that the criminal has not been punished enough, so justice is not being done
- In very serious crimes, e.g. murder, retribution can never be achieved . The family will still grieve their loss.
- Some people argue that reform goes against the idea of punishing. Teaching and educating criminals is not punishing them.
- Protection only works while the criminals are locked away.

Christian views about Justice



Remember: **Justice = fairness**

e.g. the rich sharing with the poor, Martin Luther King campaigning for fairness between races



Reasons why Christians believe in Justice:

- The Bible says that God is just and will fairly judge their behaviour on Judgement Day
- Jesus said that the rich should share with the poor and that everyone should be treated equally and fairly
- There are many statements in the New Testament about treating people fairly
- The Bible says that people should not cheat & treat others unfairly.



Muslim Views on Justice



- ▶ The Qur'an describes God as just
- ▶ There are many Hadith in which Muhammad is shown acting justly
- ▶ The Shari'ah (Islamic law) is based on justice for all
- ▶ The pillar of Zakah is based on the idea of justice
- ▶ the Qur'an teaches that God wants people to treat each other fairly



Capital Punishment

- the death penalty for a crime or offence

Capital Punishment is still used legally in 71 countries but the UN is working towards its abolition.

Amnesty International opposes the death penalty because it is a violation of 2 fundamental human rights: The Right to Life and the Right not to be tortured or subjected to any cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment.



Non-religious arguments for and against capital punishment ...

FOR	AGAINST
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is a deterrent: if people know that committing a murder will lead to their execution, they will not do it• The criminals are no longer a threat to society• The only punishment to fit the crime of taking a life is to take the murderer's life	<p>→ there is no evidence that capital punishment works as a deterrent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Murderers do not expect to get caught when they commit the crime• Murderers sometimes try to commit suicide during a life imprisonment so prison must be a worse sentence than death• The criminal may be seen as a martyr• Mistakes can be made in the conviction of a criminal

Christian Views on Capital Punishment

Generally Christians are **against** capital punishment because they believe that ... the aim of punishment is to REFORM (change)

all life is sacred and taking any life is wrong

Jesus said "eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth" was wrong



Other Christians **agree** with capital punishment so as to prevent murder and keep order in society. They believe this because ...

the Old Testament allows the death penalty

the aim should be to protect society

Muslim Beliefs Capital Punishment and Islam

Islam allows capital punishment for 3 offences:

Murder, Adultery & Apostasy (a Muslim denying or working against Islam) These crimes must be clearly proven before punishment takes place.



Reasons why Muslims agree with Capital Punishment:

- ▶ They believe it is a punishment set down by God as it is written about in the Qur'an
- ▶ Muhammad made several statements agreeing with Capital Punishment for the above 3 crimes
- ▶ The Shar'iah states that Capital Punishment may be used for the 3 crimes mentioned
- ▶ Muhammad sentenced people to death for murder, adultery & apostasy



Some Muslims do not agree with Capital punishment because:

- ▶ No court system can be sure that the correct verdict has been reached
- ▶ Human life is the most important thing
- ▶ They believe Capital Punishment is not compulsory just recommended in the Qur'an

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

The Law



ALCOHOL 	Under 5	No alcohol to be given except for emergency medical reasons
	Under 16	Can go in a pub but not drink alcohol.
	Aged 16-17	Can drink alcohol (not spirits) with a meal if accompanied by adult.
	Under 18	Cannot buy alcohol in a pub, off licence or anywhere. It is a criminal offence for an adult to buy alcohol in a public place for someone who is under 18.

DRUG CLASSIFICATION	
Class A	<i>Includes...</i> Heroin, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, opium
Class B	<i>Includes...</i> Cannabis, amphetamines, barbituates
Class C	<i>Includes...</i> Ketamine; valium; other prescribed drugs especially tranquilisers

- Possession of any illegal substance is a criminal offence.
- Supplying or intent to supply carries heavier penalties.
- Growing cannabis is a serious offence under U.K. law
- Importing or exporting illegal drugs carries heavy penalties.



Some harms resulting from the abuse of alcohol and other drugs...



- **Crime** – drinkers and drug users are more likely to be victims of crime or the cause of violence.
- **Diminished responsibility** – people can lose control and make bad decisions which lead to accidents.
- **Drinking and driving** -causes deaths in the UK every week.
- **Domestic violence** -40% of cases are alcohol related.
- **Addiction** – alcoholism and dependence on other drugs can ruin lives.
- **Death** – solvent abuse can result in immediate death, as can use of ecstasy and heroin. Death can also from the long term harms to health of drug abuse and from related accidents.



Muslim Attitudes to Alcohol and Other Drugs

All Muslims are opposed to the use of alcohol and any intoxicants because:

‘Satan stirs up hatred among you by means of wine and gambling... Will you not abstain from them?’

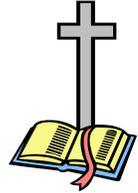
(Qur’an 5:90)

- Alcohol is specifically forbidden by Allah in the Qur’an.
- It causes people to forget their prayers and lose their focus on God.
- It stirs up hatred between people.
- It causes more harm than good.
- Prophet Muhammad referred to intoxicants as ‘the mother of all evils.’

Shari’ah law has strict penalties for misuse of alcohol and other drugs.

Muslim agencies work to educate people and rehabilitate drug abusers.

Christian Attitudes to Alcohol and Other Drugs



Some Christians, such as **Roman Catholics** and **Anglicans**, accept the use of alcohol because:

- Jesus drank wine at the last supper and told his followers it was a symbol of his blood and death for them and that they should drink it in remembrance of him.
- John's Gospel reports Jesus first miracle as turning water into wine at a wedding.

Other Christians, such as **Methodists** and the **Salvation Army** choose not to consume alcohol because they see the harm it inflicts on individuals and society.

All Christians would try not to abuse their bodies for alcohol and other drugs because:

- Their bodies were created by God and belong to him.
- Paul wrote in the New Testament:
'Don't you know your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit who lives in you?'
(1 Corinthians 6:19)

All Christians would try to support addicts and other victims of alcohol and other drug abuse because:

- Jesus taught the importance of love for one's neighbour.
- Jesus showed compassion to the outcasts in society.

Keywords

The (a) question always asks for the simplest form of knowledge and for you to give the meaning of a key word. It is worth 2 marks. Learn the keywords ...



Section 1

Rights & Responsibilities

Bible – The holy book of Christians

Church – The Community of Christians (with a small c it means a Christian place of worship)

Conscience - An inner feeling of the rightness or wrongness of an action

The Decalogue – The Ten Commandments

Democratic processes – The ways in which all citizens can take part in government (usually through elections)

Electoral processes – The ways in which voting is organized

The Golden Rule – The teaching of Jesus that you should treat others as you would like them to treat you

Human Rights – The rights and freedoms to which everyone is entitled

Political Party – A group which tries to be elected into power on the basis of its policies (e.g. Labour, Conservative)

Pressure Group – A group formed to influence government policy on a Particular issue

Situation Ethics – The idea that Christians should base moral decisions on what is the most loving thing to do

Social change – The way in which society has changed and is changing (and also the possibilities for future change)



Section 2

Environmental & Medical Issues

Artificial insemination – Injecting semen into uterus by artificial means

Conservation – Protecting and preserving natural resources and the environment

Creation – The act of creating the universe or the universe which has been created

Embryo – A fertilized egg in the first eight weeks after conception

Environment – The surroundings in which plants and animals live and on which they depend to live

Global warming – The increase in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere (thought to be caused by the greenhouse effect)

Infertility – Not being able to have children

In-vitro fertilization – The method of fertilizing a human egg in a test tube

Natural resources – Naturally occurring materials, such as oil and fertile land, which can be used by humans

Organ donation – Giving organs to be used in transplant surgery

Stewardship – Looking after something so it can be passed on to the next generation

Surrogacy – Arrangement whereby a woman bears a child on behalf of another woman



Section 3

Peace & Conflict

Aggression – Attacking without being provoked

Bullying – Intimidating / frightening people weaker than yourself

Conflict resolution – Bringing a fight or struggle to a peaceful conclusion

Exploitation - Taking advantage of a weaker group

Forgiveness – Stopping blaming someone and / or pardoning them for what they have done wrong

Just war – A war which is fought for the right reasons and in a right way

Pacifism – The belief that all disputes should be settled by peaceful means

Reconciliation – Bringing together people who were opposed to each other

Respect – Treating a person or their feelings with consideration

The United Nations – An international body set up to promote world peace and cooperation

Weapons of mass destruction – Weapons which can destroy large areas and numbers of people

World peace – The ending of war throughout the whole world (the basic aim of the United Nations)



Section 4

Crime & Punishment

Addiction – A recurring compulsion to engage in an activity regardless of its bad effects

Capital punishment – The death penalty for a crime or offence

Crime – An act against the law

Deterrence – The idea that punishments should be of such a nature that they will put people off (deter) committing crimes

Judgement – The act of judging people and their actions

Justice – Due allocation of reward and punishment / the maintenance of what is right

Law – Rules made by Parliament and enforceable by the courts

Reform – The idea that punishments should try to change criminals so that they will not commit crimes again

Rehabilitation – Restore to normal life

Responsibility – Being responsible for one's actions

Retribution – The idea that punishments should make criminals pay for what they have done wrong

Sin – An act against the will of God

Sample questions to test yourself:

(a) questions – worth 2 marks – use the keywords list (above) to test yourself

- What is **justice**?
- What does **reform** mean?
- What is **global warming**?
- What does **infertility** mean?
- What is another word for the **Ten Commandments**?
- What is an **embryo**?
- What does **exploitation** mean?

(b) questions – worth 4 marks – for each one you are asked:

“Do you agree? Give two reasons for your point of view.

- ‘Conservation is only for those with the time and money to spend.’
- ‘War can never be justified.’
- ‘Transplant surgery should be banned.’
- ‘Everybody is entitled to human rights in the UK.’
- Friends of the earth say, ‘Global climate change is the single biggest environmental threat facing the planet.’
- ‘Trying to reform criminals is a waste of time.’

(c) questions - worth 8 marks

- Explain why some Christians believe that the Church’s teachings are the best source of moral guidance.
- Choose *one religion other than Christianity* and explain why its followers have a responsibility to care for the environment? Give **two** reasons for your point of view.
- Explain the importance of forgiveness in *one religion other than Christianity*.
- Describe how the UN works to promote world peace.
- Explain why society needs both law and justice.
- Explain why followers of *one religion other than Christianity* believe in capital punishment.
- Explain why there are laws to stop children drinking.

(d) questions – worth 6 marks – for each one you are asked:

(i) Do you agree? Give reasons for your opinion and (ii) Give reasons why some people may disagree with you and to refer to at least one religion

- ‘Human rights abuses only happen abroad and there is nothing we can do about it.’
- ‘If everybody followed religious teachings, it would put an end to bullying.’
- ‘Surrogacy can lead to all sorts of problems.’
- ‘Some crimes are so horrible that forgiveness would be wrong.’
- ‘Capital punishment can never be fair.’
- ‘If Jesus drank wine, there can’t be anything wrong with it.’
- ‘War provides a quicker solution than peace talks.’



The Mark Scheme



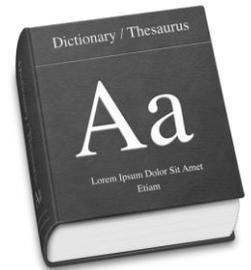
EdExcel Religious Studies

The (a) question

KEYWORDS:

Remember to
learn all
keywords

Partially correct definition/answer	1 mark
Correct answer	2 marks



The (b) question

OPINIONS:

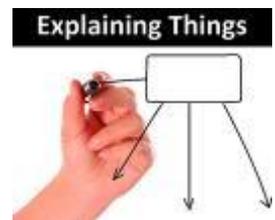
LEVEL 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your opinion + brief reason 	1 mark
LEVEL 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your opinion + two brief reasons Your opinion + one expanded reason 	2 marks
LEVEL 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your opinion + one brief and one expanded reason 	3 marks
LEVEL 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your opinion + two expanded reasons 	4 marks



The (c) question

EXPLANATION:

LEVEL 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One brief reason Not explaining but describing the issue 	1-2 marks
LEVEL 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two brief reasons One expanded reason 	3-4 marks
LEVEL 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three brief reasons Two reasons with one expanded One fully-developed reason 	5-6 marks
LEVEL 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four brief reasons Two expanded reasons Three reasons with one expanded 	7-8 marks



The (d) question

EVALUATION:

LEVEL 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinion + brief reason 	1 mark
LEVEL 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinion + two brief reasons Opinion + one expanded reason 	2 marks
LEVEL 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinion + one brief and one expanded reason Opinion + three brief reasons 	3 marks



Do You Know? A and C questions are about **KNOWLEDGE**
What do you think? B and D questions are about your **OPINIONS**