

# AQA Religious Studies Key Words and Quotes

Y11 2019 – 2020

Christianity

Islam

Theme A – Marriage and Family

Theme B – Religion and Life

Theme D – Religion, Peace and Conflict

Theme E – Religion, Crime and  
Punishment



# Paper 1

## Christianity

Ascension: Going or being taken up; the event forty days after the resurrection when Jesus returned to glory in heaven.

Atonement: Making amends or payment for a wrong. The belief that reconciliation between God and humanity that was brought about by the death of Jesus as a sacrifice.

Baptism: The sacrament through which people become members of the Church. It involves the use of water as a symbol of the washing away of sin.

Believers' baptism: Initiation into the Church, by immersion in water, of people old enough to understand the ceremony/rite and who have made the decision to live a Christian life.

Bible: Source of wisdom and authority; a holy book containing both the Old and New Testaments.

Catholic: The tradition within the Christian Church which is led by the Pope; also called the Roman Catholic Church. (Note: The term 'catholic' refers to the communion of all Christians, the universal Church, although it is not a term included on this specification).

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD): A Christian charity that provides emergency and long-term aid to the developing world.

Christ: Literally means 'Anointed One' in Greek; the Hebrew equivalent is Messiah. The leader promised by God to the Jews; Christians believe Jesus to be the Christ.

Christian Aid: A Christian charity that provides emergency and long-term aid to the developing world.

Christmas: The festival/celebration to remember the birth of Jesus.

Church: The People of God/Body of Christ, among whom Christ is beloved to be present and active.

- Members of a particular Christian denomination/tradition, eg Roman Catholic, Methodist.
- A building in which Christians worship.

Creation: Bringing the world into existence; the belief that the world is God's loving creation.

Crucifixion: The death of Jesus; a form of the death penalty used by the Romans.

Easter: Festival/celebration of the resurrection of Jesus; the Easter season ends with Pentecost (50 days after Easter Sunday) which remembers the coming of the Holy Spirit to earth following the ascension.

Eucharist/Holy Communion: Literally 'thanksgiving'; a sacrament in which the death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated, using bread and wine.

**Evangelism:** Preaching the gospel (the good news about God) to convert people to the Christian faith.

**Evil:** The opposite of good; a cause of suffering and against the will of God.

**The Father:** The first Person of the Trinity, the belief in God as creator and sustainer of the universe.

**Food banks:** Places in local communities where people in need can go to collect food; often run/supported by local churches and religious charities.

**Grace:** The unconditional and generous love that God shows to people who do not deserve it.

**Heaven:** Belief that after death Christians can enter a state of being with God for eternity.

**Hell:** Belief in a place of eternal suffering, or a state after death of being in separation from God.

**Holy Spirit:** The third Person of the Trinity; believed to be present with believers since Pentecost and active on earth.

**Incarnation:** Literally 'in flesh', or 'enfleshed,' belief that God took on human form in the person of Jesus.

**Infant baptism:** Sacrament of initiation of babies and young children into the Church.

**Informal prayer:** Spontaneous prayers spoken from the heart which are personal and unique to the person/people at the time.

**Iona:** Place of pilgrimage founded by St Columba in the fourth century.

**Jesus:** Believed by Christians to be the Son of God, he was a first century Jewish teacher living and travelling in Palestine/Israel.

**Judgement:** The belief that God will decide whether each person should receive eternal life or eternal punishment based on their earthly life.

**Just:** Fair or equal treatment, a state of justice. Belief about the nature of God as treating all people justly.

**Liturgical worship:** A church service which follows a set structure or ritual.

**Law:** Rules or commands which must be followed; the law of God is revealed in the Bible.

**Lourdes:** Place of pilgrimage where the Virgin Mary appeared to St Bernadette in a series of visions and it is claimed that miraculous healings have taken place.

**Lord's Prayer:** The prayer taught to the disciples by Jesus; also known as the 'Our Father' and widely said by Christians in both church services and privately.

**Mission:** Literally 'sent out'; the duty of Christians to spread the gospel (the good news about Jesus).

**Non-liturgical worship/informal worship:** A service which does not follow a set text or ritual; sometimes spontaneous or charismatic.

Omnipotent: The belief that God is 'all powerful'.

The Oneness of God: The belief that God is one singular divine being (who can be manifest in the Three Persons of the Trinity).

Original sin: Belief human nature is flawed, and that we all have the tendency to sin; traditional belief held by some Christians that this came from Adam & Eve's eating of the forbidden fruit as recorded in Genesis 3.

Orthodox: A denomination/tradition of the Church popular in some parts of Eastern Europe. There are two main Orthodox Churches – Greek and Russian.

Persecution: Facing hostility and ill-treatment; some Christians face punishment and death for practising their faith.

Pilgrimage: A religious journey to a holy site/sacred place, it is an act of worship and devotion.

Prayer: Communicating with God through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession, or requests for his help or guidance; listening to and speaking to God.

Private worship: A believer giving God praise and worship on their own.

Protestant: Christian denominations in which authority is generally based on the Bible, rather than Church tradition/teaching. (eg Anglican, Methodist, Baptist).

Reconciliation: Making up and rebuilding relationships between two groups/sides after disagreement.

Resurrection: Being raised from the dead; the event three days after the crucifixion when it is believed that God raised Jesus from the dead.

- The form that many Christians believe the afterlife will take, referring to either physical or spiritual bodies.

Sacrament: The outward and visible sign of an invisible and spiritual grace. (eg Baptism and the Eucharist are recognised as sacraments by most Christians).

Salvation: Being saved; belief that through God's grace, Jesus' death and resurrection brought about salvation for humanity. Saving of the soul and being able to enter eternal life in heaven.

Set prayers: These are prayers written throughout the centuries which many Christians worldwide use (eg The Lord's Prayer).

Sin: Behaviour which is against God's laws and wishes/against Christian principles of morality.

The Son: The second Person of the Trinity; Jesus believed to be God incarnate.

Son of God: A title used for Jesus; the second Person of the Trinity. Shows the special relationship between Jesus and God.

Street pastors: A Christian organisation involving people working, mainly at night, on city streets giving care to those who need it.

Suffering: An effect of evil; undergoing pain and hardship.

Tearfund: A Christian charity that provides emergency and long-term aid to the developing world.

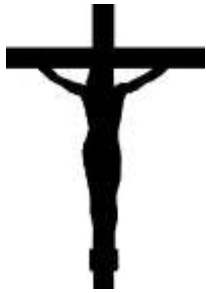
Trinity: The belief that God as One includes God also being manifest in three Persons: the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Word: In the Bible, John 1 describes God creating the world through his eternal Word. This links the eternal Word to Jesus in the statement: "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us" (John 1:14).

Worship: Showing adoration and reverence; offering praise to God.



# Paper 1 – 11<sup>th</sup> May



- **Christian Beliefs and Teachings**
- **Christian Practices**

- **Muslim Beliefs and Teachings**
- **Muslim Practices**



- **You must be very careful of your timing on this paper and ensure you spend 50 minutes on the Christianity paper and 50 minutes on the Muslim paper**

## **References:**

### **Christianity:**

The Bible – Old Testament, New Testament.

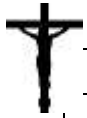
Old Testament = 39 books e.g. Genesis – creation story, Exodus, story of the Jews

New Testament = 27 books about Jesus. Some are about his life and sayings, others are letters by St Paul to the early Church after Jesus died.



# Christian Beliefs and Teachings

(The Nature of God, Beliefs about Creation and Jesus Christ and Salvation)



Key Belief	Religious Teaching
The Nature of God	<p>'I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery. You shall have no other Gods before me.'</p> <p><b>Exodus 20:2-3</b></p>
God as omnipotent, loving and just	<p>'Nothing is impossible with God'</p> <p><b>Luke 1:37</b></p> <p>'God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life'</p> <p><b>John 3:16</b></p>
The Oneness of God and Trinity (God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit)	<p>'Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit'</p> <p><b>Matthew 28:19</b></p>
Different Christian Beliefs about Creation	<p>'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God. He was with God in the beginning. Through him all things were made; without him nothing was made that has been made'</p> <p><b>John 1:1-3</b></p>
	<p>'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty, darkness was over the surface of the deep, and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters. And God said 'Let there be light,' and there was light.'</p> <p><b>Genesis 1:1</b></p>
The Incarnation and Jesus, the Son of God	<p>'The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us.'</p> <p><b>John 1:14</b></p>
The Crucifixion	<p>'Surely this man was the Son of God.'</p> <p><b>Mark 15:39</b></p>

<p><b>The Resurrection and Ascension</b></p>	<p>‘When he had led them out to the vicinity of Bethany, he lifted up his hands and blessed them. While he was blessing them, he left them and was taken up into heaven.’  <b>Luke 24:50-51</b></p>
<p><b>Resurrection and Life After Death</b></p>	<p>‘So will it be with the resurrection of the dead. The body that is sown is perishable, it is raised imperishable; it is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body. If there is a natural body, there is also a spiritual body.’  <b>1 Corinthians 15:42-44</b></p>
<p><b>The Afterlife and Judgement</b></p>	<p>‘He ascended into heaven, and is seated at the right hand of the Father; and he will come to judge the living and the dead.’  <b>The Apostles’ Creed</b></p>
	<p>‘I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.’  <b>John 14:6</b></p>
<p><b>Heaven and Hell</b></p>	<p>‘My Father’s house has many rooms; if that were not so, would I have told you that I am going there to prepare a place for you?’  <b>John 14:2</b>  ‘Jesus answered him, “Truly I tell you, today you will be with me in paradise.”’  <b>Luke 23:43</b></p>
	<p>‘The Son of Man will send out his angels, and they will weed out of his kingdom everything that causes sin and all who do evil.’  <b>Matthew 13:41</b>  ‘...and throw them into the blazing furnace, where there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth.’  <b>Matthew 13:50</b></p>



<b>Sin and Salvation</b>	<p>‘For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life.’</p> <p><b>John 3:16</b></p>
<b>The Role of Christ in Salvation</b>	<p>‘For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in <sup>his</sup> Christ Jesus our Lord.’</p> <p><b>Romans 6:23</b></p>

## Christian Practices

(Worship and Festivals, the Role of the Church in the Local and Worldwide Community)



<b>Key Belief</b>	<b>Religious Teaching</b>
<b>Worship</b>	<p>‘For where two or three gather in my name, there am I with them.’</p> <p><b>Matthew 18:20</b></p>
<b>Prayer</b>	<p>‘This, then, is how you should pray: “Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us today our daily bread. ...’</p> <p><b>Matthew 6:9-13</b></p>
<b>The Sacraments: Baptism</b>	<p>‘Peter replied, “Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins. And you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.’</p> <p><b>Acts 2:38</b></p>
<b>The Sacraments: Holy Communion</b>	<p>‘The Lord Jesus, on the night he was betrayed, took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and said, “This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me.” In the same way, after supper he took the cup, saying, “This cup is the new covenant in my blood; do this, whenever you drink it, in remembrance of me.” For whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord’s death until he comes.’</p>

	<b>1 Corinthians 11:23 - 26</b>
<b>Pilgrimage</b>	<p>‘Every year Jesus’ parents went to Jerusalem for the Festival of the Passover. When he was twelve years old, they went up to the festival, according to the custom.’</p> <p><b>Luke 2:41-42</b></p>
<b>The Role of the Church in the local community: Food Banks</b>	<p>‘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.’</p> <p><b>Matthew 25:35 - 36</b></p>
<b>The Role of the Church in the Local Community: Street Pastors</b>	<p>‘In the same way, faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by action, is dead.’</p> <p><b>James 2:17</b></p>
<b>The Place of Mission and Evangelism</b>	<p>‘Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age.’</p> <p><b>Matthew 28:19 - 20</b></p>
<b>Church Growth</b>	<p>‘And I tell you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of Hades will not overcome it.’</p> <p><b>Matthew 16:18</b></p>
<b>The Importance of the Worldwide Church</b>	<p>‘For if, while we were God’s enemies, we were reconciled to him through the death of his Son, how much more, having been reconciled, shall we be saved through his life!’</p> <p><b>Romans 5:10</b></p>

<p><b>Christian Persecution</b></p>	<p>'In fact, everyone who wants to live a godly life in Christ Jesus will be persecuted.'</p> <p><b>2 Timothy 3:12</b></p> <p>'If the world hates you, keep in mind that it hated me first.'</p> <p><b>John 15:18</b></p>
<p><b>The Church's Response to World Poverty</b></p>	<p>'If anyone has material possessions and sees a brother or sister in need but has no pity on them, how can the love of God be in that person? Dear children, let us not love with words or speech but with actions and in truth.'</p> <p><b>1 John 3:17-18</b></p>



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# Islam

Ablution (wudu): Ritual washing before prayer.

Adalat/justice: Part of the nature of God in Shi'a Islam; the belief that God is fair.

Adam: One of the prophets of Allah. The father of humankind; built the Ka'aba.

Akhirah (life after death): Belief in a new stage of life after death.

Angels: They are spiritual beings created from elements of light. They gave God's messages to the prophets and watch over humans.

Arafat: Part of the Hajj pilgrimage. Place where Prophet Muhammad preached his last sermon and pilgrims gather to pray.

Ashura: Important festival in Shi'a Islam, to commemorate the martyrdom of Hussein (Muhammad's grandson). Sunni Muslims observe Ashura as a day of repentance for sins in the belief that they will be forgiven.

Authority: Having power and status. The Qur'an has supreme authority as the word of Allah, this means it must be believed and obeyed.

Beneficence: Literally 'doing good'. One of the 99 Beautiful Names of Allah and belief about his nature, the generosity that Allah shows to humans.

Day of Judgement: The day when Allah will decide about individual deeds and on reward or punishment.

Fairness: Belief about the nature of God; refers to Allah's justice. He treats all humans equally and as they deserve.

Fasting: Not eating or drinking; one of the Five Pillars is Sawm during Ramadan.

The Five Pillars: Important duties for Sunni Muslims which support the main principles of Islam. Shahadah, salah, zakah, sawm and hajj.

The five roots of Usul ad-Din: The foundations of the faith in Shi'a Islam; five key beliefs: Tawhid (the Oneness of God), Adalat (justice), prophethood, imamate, resurrection.

Friday prayer/Jummah: Friday prayers in the mosque, where a sermon (khutbah) is heard.

Giving alms: Giving alms means giving to those in need, eg money, food, time. A key practice in Islam; one of the Five Pillars/Ten Obligatory Acts (Zakah).

The Gospel: Holy book /source of authority ; literally 'good news' and it is the good news about Isa (Jesus), who was a prophet of Islam.

Greater jihad: The personal struggle of every Muslim to live by the teachings of their faith.

Hajj: One of the Five Pillars/Ten Obligatory Acts; pilgrimage to Makkah, which all Muslims must undertake at least once in their lives, unless prevented by problems over wealth or health.

Heaven: Referred to as Paradise; Allah's reward after death to those who have been faithful to him and who have repented of their sins.

Hell: It is a place of great suffering after death for those who have rejected the Qur'an's teachings and have led a wicked life. For some it will last forever.

Human accountability: The belief that everyone must take responsibility for their actions and will be questioned about them on the Day of Judgement.

Human freedom: Humans have control over their thoughts, feelings and actions.

Human responsibility: Humans are responsible for most of what they do because they have free will and so will be accountable on the Day of Judgement.

Ibrahim: One of the prophets of Allah. He rebuilt the Ka'aba.

Id-ul-Adha: Festival; celebration of the Prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for Allah.

Id-ul-Fitr: Festival; celebration that comes at the end of Ramadan and marks the end of fasting.

The imamate: One of the Five Roots of Usul-ad-Din, 'Leadership.' Shia belief in the twelve imams who succeeded Muhammad as the leaders of Islam.

Immanence: The belief that God is close to humanity and involved in the world.

Jibril: Angel who dictated the Qur'an to Muhammad; on Judgement Day he will assist with the weighing of a person's deeds.

Jihad: 'To struggle'. The personal or collective struggle against evil.

The Ka'aba: Part of the Hajj pilgrimage; cube-shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah. All Muslims face towards it when they pray.

Khums: One of the Ten Obligatory Acts in Shi'a Islam; practice of alms giving.

Lesser jihad: This refers to the military struggle to defend Islam. It is carried out according to strict and clear cut rules.

Makkah: Place of pilgrimage during Hajj; the spiritual centre of Islam.

Mercy: Belief about the nature of God and one of Allah's 99 Beautiful Names; God's willingness to forgive the sins of those who repent.

Mika'il: Angel who gives spiritual and material help to humans; on Judgement Day he will assist with the weighing of a person's deeds.

Mina: Site of pilgrimage during Hajj; where pilgrims take part in the stoning of pillars.

Mosque: Muslim place of worship.

Movements (rak'ahs): Actions and ritual movements made during salah (prayer) consisting of recitations, standing, bowing and prostration.



Muzdalifah: Site of pilgrimage during Hajj; where pilgrims hold a night prayer and rest after the Stand on Mount Arafat.

Muhammad: The last and greatest of the prophets. He received the Qur'an and his Sunnah and Hadiths are also important sources of authority.

The Night of Power: The night on which Muhammad received the first revelations of the Qur'an.

Omnipotence: All-powerful; belief about the nature of God and one of the 99 Beautiful Names of Allah.

Pilgrimage: A religious journey to a holy site/sacred place, it is an act of worship and devotion.

Predestination: One of the Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam; the belief that everything that happens has been decided already by Allah.

The Psalms: Holy book/source of authority; sacred prayers and poems written by King Dawud (David), a prophet of Allah.

The Qur'an: Holy Book and most important source of authority in Islam. It was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad and is the final revelation of God to humankind.

Ramadan: Month during which Muslims fast (sawm) from dawn to sunset.

Recitations: Part of the practice of salah (prayer); the reciting of verses from the Qur'an.

Resurrection: One of the Six Articles of Faith and Five Roots of Usul ad-Din; belief that after death, all people will be raised from the dead to face judgement.

Revelation: When God is revealed to humans; belief that Allah shows his nature and will through the words of the Qur'an.

Risalah (Prophethood): One of the Six Articles of Faith and Five Roots of Usul ad-Din; belief in the prophets as messengers sent by God to communicate to people.

Salah: Prayer; one of the Five Pillars/Ten Obligatory Acts.

Sawm: Fasting from dawn to dusk during Ramadan; one of the Five Pillars/Ten Obligatory Acts.

The Scrolls of Abraham: Holy book/source of authority; individual revelations to Ibrahim that were written on parchment but have perished.

The Shahadah: Muslim declaration of faith; one of the Five Pillars in Sunni Islam.

Shi'a Islam: Muslims who believe in the Imamate, successorship of Ali.

Six articles of faith: The foundations of the faith in Sunni Islam; six key beliefs: Tawhid (the Oneness of God), Angels, Holy Books, Prophethood, Akhirah, Predestination.

Sunni Islam: Muslims who believe in the successorship of Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali.

Tawhid (the Oneness of God): One of the Six Articles of Faith and Five Roots of Usul ad-Din; the oneness and unity of Allah.

The Ten Obligatory Acts: These are requirements for Shi'a Muslims. They include salah, sawm, zakah, hajj and jihad (duties also for Sunni Muslims) but the final five are not part of the Sunni tradition – khums, encouraging good, discouraging wrong, showing love for God and people, disassociation with enemies of God.

The Torah: Holy book/source of authority; given by God to the prophet Musa (Moses) on Mount Sinai.

Zakah: One of the Five Pillars and Ten Obligatory Acts; giving alms.

## Muslim Beliefs and Teachings

(Sunni Six Articles of Faith, Shia Five Roots of Usul ad-Din, Tawhid, The Nature of God, Angels, Predestination, Akhirah, Risalah, The Holy Books, The Shi'a Imamate)

Key Belief	Religious Teachings
The Oneness of God	Say, 'He is Allah, the Unique. 'Allah, the self-sufficient. He does not give birth, nor was He born. And there is none equal to Him.' <b>Qur'an 112:1-4</b>
The Supremacy of God's Will	'You who believe, obey God and the Messenger.' <b>Qur'an 4:59</b>
The Nature of God	'The Most Excellent Names belong to God, use them to call on Him.' <b>Qur'an 7:180</b> 'He is with you wherever you are.' <b>Qur'an 57:4</b>
Angels	'Praise be to God, Creator of the heavens and earth, who made messengers with two, three, four (pairs of) wings.' <b>Qur'an 35:1</b> 'Each person has angels before him and behind, watching over him by God's command.' <b>Qur'an 13:11</b>
Predestination	'Only what God has decreed will happen to us. He is our Master: let the believers put their trust in God.' <b>Qur'an 9:51</b> 'God does not change the condition of a people (for the worse) unless they change what is in themselves.' <b>Qur'an 13:11</b>
Life after Death	'He gives life and causes death and to him you will be returned.' <b>Qur'an 10:56</b>

<b>Hell</b>	<p>‘And if you could but see when the angels take the souls of those who disbelieved.. They are striking their faces and their backs and [saying], "Taste the punishment of the Burning Fire.’</p> <p><b>Qur'an 8:50</b></p>
<b>Heaven</b>	<p><b>‘On couches of well-woven cloth they will sit facing each other; everlasting youths will go round among them with glasses, flagons, and cups of pure drink that cause no headache or intoxication.....a reward for what they used to do.’ Qur'an 56:42-44</b></p>
<b>Prophethood</b>	<p>‘Every community is sent a messenger, and when their messenger comes, they will be judged justly; they will not be wronged.’</p> <p><b>Qur'an 10:47</b></p>
<b>Adam</b>	<p>‘He first created man from clay....Then he moulded him; he breathed from his Spirit into him; he gave you hearing, sight, and minds.’ <b>Qur'an 32:7&amp;9</b></p>
<b>Ibrahim</b>	<p>‘Who could be better in religion than those who direct themselves wholly to God, do good, and follow the religion of Abraham, who was true in faith? God took Abraham as a friend.’ <b>Quran 4:125</b></p>
<b>Muhammad and the Imamate</b>	<p>‘Muhammad is not the father of any one of you men; he is God's Messenger and the seal of the prophets: God knows everything.’ <b>Qur'an 33:40</b></p>

<b>The Holy Books in Islam</b>	<p>‘This is the Scripture in which there is no doubt, containing guidance for those who are mindful of God.’</p> <p><b>Qur’an 2:2</b></p> <p>‘We sent Jesus, the son of Mary, in their footsteps, to confirm the Torah that had been sent before him. We gave him the gospel.....’</p> <p><b>Qur’an 5:46</b></p>
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## Muslim Practices

(Sunni Five Pillars, Ten Obligatory Acts, Shahadah, Salah, Friday prayer, Sawm, Zakah, Hajj, Jihad, Festivals)

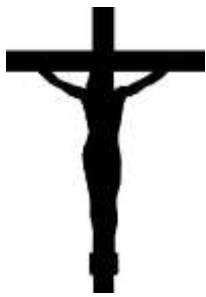
Key Belief	Religious Teachings
<b>The Five Pillars</b>	<p>‘The messenger of Allah has said ‘Islam has been built on five (Pillars): testifying that there is no God but Allah and that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah; performing the prayers; paying regular charity; making the pilgrimage to the sacred House, fasting during Ramadan.’</p> <p><b>Hadith Bukhari</b></p>
<b>The Ten Obligatory Acts</b>	<p>‘Whoever among you sees an evil should change it with his hand. If he is unable to do that then with his tongue. If he is unable to do that, then with his heart, and this is the weakest level of faith.’</p> <p><b>Hadith</b></p>
<b>Shahadah</b>	<p>‘There is no God but Allah and that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah’</p>
<b>Salah</b>	<p>‘You, who believe, when you are about to pray, wash your faces and your hands up to the elbows, wipe your heads, wash your feet up to the ankles and, if required, wash your whole body.’</p> <p><b>Qur’an 5:6</b></p> <p>‘Your Lord says ‘Call on me and I will answer you.’</p> <p><b>Qur’an 40:60</b></p>
<b>Jummah (Friday prayers)</b>	<p>‘Believers! When the call to prayer is made on the day of congregation, hurry towards the reminder of God and leave off trading.’</p> <p><b>Qur’an 62:9</b></p>



<b>Sawm</b>	<p>'It was the month of Ramadan that the Qur'an was revealed as guidance for mankind....s any one of you that is present that month should fast....' <b>Qur'an 2:18</b></p>
<b>Zakah</b>	<p>'They ask you (Prophet) what they should give. Say 'whatever you give should be for parents, close relatives, orphan, the needy, and travellers. God is well aware of whatever good you do.'</p> <p><b>Qur'an 2:215</b></p>
<b>Hajj</b>	<p>'Pilgrimage to the House is a duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it.'</p> <p><b>Qur'an 3:97</b></p>
<b>Jihad</b>	<p>'But those who have believed, migrated and striven for God's cause, it I they who can look forward to God's mercy: God is most forgiving and merciful.'</p> <p><b>Qur'an 2:218</b></p>
<b>Id-ul-Fitr</b>	<p>'Fasting is prescribed to you as it was prescribed to those before you that you may learn self-restraint.'</p> <p><b>Albaqurah</b></p>
<b>Id-ul-Adha</b>	<p>'Their meat will not reach God, nor will their blood, but what reaches Him is piety from you.'</p> <p><b>Qur'an 22:37</b></p>



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ashura</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">‘Fast on the Day of Ashura for indeed I anticipate, that Allah will forgive the sins of the year before it.’ <b>Hadith</b></p>
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## Paper 2 – 19<sup>th</sup> May

- Religious, philosophical and ethical studies.
- You must answer with the understanding that the main religious tradition of Great Britain is **Christianity** – this includes the Church of England (Anglican) with Roman Catholics and non-conformists (Methodists, Baptists and Quakers) giving alternative points of view.
- You must answer questions on:
  - Theme A – Relationships and Families
  - Theme B – Religion and Life
  - Theme D – Religion, Peace and Conflict
  - Theme E – Religion, Crime and Punishment

There will also be questions from Themes C and F – **do not answer these question units** as we have not studied them!

### Theme A: relationships and families

Cohabitation: A couple living together without being married/in civil partnership.

Compassion: Sympathy and concern for the suffering of others.

Contraception: Precautions taken to prevent pregnancy and to protect against contracting or transmitting STIs (sexually transmitted infections).

Divorce: Legal ending of a marriage.

Extended family: Family unit comprising two parents and their children, but also grandparents, cousins etc.

Family planning: Planning when to have a family and how big a family to have by use of birth control practices and/or contraception.

Gender discrimination: Acting on prejudices against someone because of their gender.

Gender equality: Belief that all genders have equal status and value, so discrimination against any is wrong.

Gender prejudice: Negative thoughts, feelings or beliefs about a person or group based on their gender.

Heterosexuality: Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the opposite gender.

Homosexuality: Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the same gender.

Nuclear family: Family unit made up of two parents and their child(ren).

Polygamy: The practice of having multiple spouses (wives and/or husbands).

Procreation: Having a child; seen as a duty in many religions.

Remarriage: Marriage for the second time, after divorce ending an earlier marriage.

Vows: Promises made during a marriage ceremony.

Key Belief	Christianity
Human Sexuality	“Do not have sexual relations with a man as one does with a woman; that is detestable.” (God hates that!) <b>Leviticus 18:22</b>
	“Being a homosexual person is neither morally good nor morally bad: it is homosexual acts that are morally wrong...” <b>Catholic Church</b>
Sexual relationships before and outside marriage	“The sexual act must take place exclusively within marriage. Outside of marriage it always constitutes a grave sin.” <b>Catechism 2390</b>
Contraception and Family Planning	“Every sexual act should have the possibility of creating a new life.” <b>Humanae Vitae, 1968</b>
	‘Any act that renders procreation impossible is intrinsically evil.’ <b>Catholic Catechism</b>
Christian Teachings about Marriage	“A man shall leave his father and mother and unite with his wife and the two shall become one” <b>Mark 10: 7-8</b>
Divorce and Re-marriage	“What God has joined together, let no man separate” <b>Mark 10:9</b>
	“Anyone who divorces his wife, except for being unfaithful, and marries another commits adultery.” <b>Matthew.19:9</b>
	‘The marriage bond has been made by God...it can never be dissolved.’ <b>Catholic Catechism</b>

The Nature of Families	<p>'Anyone who does not provide for their relatives, and especially for their own household, has denied the faith, and is worse than an unbeliever.'</p> <p><b>1 Timothy 5:8</b></p>
The Purpose of Families	<p>'The family remains the most important grouping human beings have ever developed....'</p> <p><b>The Church of England website</b></p>
Relationships in Christian Families	<p>'Children, obey your parents in everything, for this pleases the Lord. Fathers, do not embitter your children...or they will become discouraged.'</p> <p><b>Colossians 3:20 - 21</b></p>
	<p>'Listen to your father, who gave you life, and do not despise your mother when she is old.'</p> <p><b>Proverbs 23:22</b></p>
Gender Equality	<p>'There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Jesus Christ.'</p> <p><b>Galatians 3:28</b></p>
	<p>'...with painful labour you will give birth to children. Your desire will be for your husband, and he will rule over you.'</p> <p><b>Genesis 3:16</b></p>

## Theme B: religion and life

Abortion: The deliberate ending of a pregnancy.

Afterlife: Beliefs about what happens to 'us' after our body has died; in many religions this relates to life after death or immortality in some form.

Animal experimentation: The use of animals for medical research and product testing.

Awe and Wonder: Sense of wonderment at nature; often linked to the feeling that God is involved/revealed through it.

Big Bang Theory: Scientific theory about the origins of the universe; belief that the universe began almost 14 billion years ago with a reaction of particles from a singularity followed by a process of inflation and expansion.

Death: The end of the physical, bodily life.

Dominion: Belief that humans have been given control/charge of the world.

Environment: The world around us; this can be made up natural or artificial surroundings.

Euthanasia: Assisting with the ending of life for a person who is terminally ill or has degenerative illness; often known as assisted suicide.

Evolution: Scientific theory of the development of species which involves a process of natural selection and survival of the fittest.

Natural resources: Resources which are found in nature – fossil fuels (eg coal, oil, natural gas), plants etc.

Pollution: Contamination of an environment with harmful substances.

Quality of life: The standard of health, comfort and happiness/fulfillment experienced by a person or group.

Responsibility: Having a duty or obligation to act in a certain way.

Sanctity of life: Belief that life is sacred/special because it was created by God, or because we are each unique individuals.

Scientific: Knowledge based on what can be observed (eg regularities in nature) and experimentation.

Stewardship: Duty given by God to humankind to look after the created world, and all life within it.

Key Belief	Christianity
The Origins of the Universe	“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.” <b>Genesis 1:1</b>
Stewardship	“A good man leaves an inheritance for his children’s children” <b>Proverbs 13:22</b>
	The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden to work it and take care of it.’ <b>Genesis 2:15</b>
Dominion	“God blessed them saying to the man and the woman; ‘be fruitful and increase in number. Rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky and over every living creature that moves on the ground’” <b>Genesis 1:28</b>
The Use and Abuse of the Environment	‘You made them rulers over the works of your hands; you put everything under their feet.’ <b>Genesis 8:6</b>



<b>Pollution</b>	<p>"The earth is the Lord's and everything in it."</p> <p><b>Psalms 24:1</b></p>
<b>The Use and Abuse of Animals</b>	<p>"The righteous care for the needs of their animals."</p> <p><b>Proverbs 12:10</b></p>
<b>The Origins of Human Life</b>	<p>"God said 'let us make man in our own image to have authority over all living things ... and God told man to rule over all the earth.'"</p> <p><b>Genesis 1:26-30</b></p>
<b>Abortion</b>	<p>"Before I formed you in the womb I knew you, before you were born I set you apart"</p> <p><b>Jeremiah 1:5</b></p>
	<p>"It does not matter whether you take away a life that is born, or destroy one that is coming to the birth. In both instances, destruction is murder."</p> <p><b>Tertullian, a Christian writer</b></p>
<b>Euthanasia</b>	<p>"You shall not kill"</p> <p>10 Commandments</p> <p><b>Exodus 20:13</b></p>
<b>Death and the Afterlife</b>	<p>"For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life."</p> <p><b>John 3:16</b></p>

## Theme D: religion, peace and conflict

Conflict: Dispute between sides, can be between individuals, groups or nations.

Forgiveness: Letting go of blame against a person for wrongs they have done; moving on.

Holy War: War that is believed to be sanctioned by God.



Justice: Bringing fairness back to a situation.

Just War: Set of rules for fighting a war in a way believed to be justified and acceptable to God.

Nuclear deterrence: Having nuclear weapons with the aim of deterring/preventing other states attacking for fear of retaliation and nuclear war (possibly leading to Mutually Assured Destruction).

Nuclear weapons/war: A weapon of mass destruction which causes widespread damage and loss of life. Nuclear war would be a war fought using these weapons.

Pacifism: Belief that all violence is wrong, which then affects all behaviours.

Peace: The opposite of war; harmony between all in society.

Peace-making: Working to bring about peace and reconciliation.

Protest: A statement or action to express disagreement; can be an organised event to demonstrate disagreement with a policy or political action.

Reconciliation: Making up and rebuilding relationships between two groups/sides after disagreement.

Retaliation: To pay someone back for their harmful actions.

Terrorism: Use of violence and threats to intimidate others; used for political purposes to build fear in the ordinary population and to secure demands from Government.

Victims of war: Those who are harmed during a war, for example those killed, injured or left homeless.

Violence: Behaviour involving physical force which intends to hurt, kill or cause damage.

War: Armed conflict between two or more sides.

Weapons of Mass Destruction: Weapons which cause widespread, indiscriminate damage (eg nuclear, chemical, biological).

Key Belief	Christianity
<b>Violent Protest and Terrorism</b>	"You shall not kill" 10 Commandments <b>Exodus 20:13</b>
	Christians are told by St Paul to obey the orders of their government. <b>(Romans 13)</b>

<b>Reasons for War</b>	<p>“Do not repay evil for evil... do not take revenge.”  <b>Romans 12:17-19</b></p>
	<p>“For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil. Some people, eager for money, have wandered from the faith and pierced themselves with many griefs.”  <b>1 Timothy 6:10</b></p>
<b>Nuclear War and Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	<p>“Faith groups in the UK are united in their conviction that any use of nuclear weapons would violate the sanctity of life and the principle of dignity core to our faith traditions.”  <b>Steve Hucklesby</b></p>
	<p>“If there is a serious injury, you are to take life for a life, eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth...”  <b>Exodus 21:23-34</b></p>
<b>The Just War</b>	<p><b>Pope Benedict XVI</b> said that Christians shouldn’t ignore an evil aggressor.</p>
<b>Holy War and Religion as a Cause of Violence</b>	<p>“Put your sword back in its place,” Jesus said to him, “for all who draw the sword will die by the sword.”  <b>Matthew 26:52</b></p>
<b>Pacifism and Peace-making</b>	<p>“Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called the sons of God.”  <b>Matthew 5:9</b></p>
<b>Religious Responses to Victims of War</b>	<p>“Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you.”  <b>Matthew 5:44</b></p>

## Theme E: religion, crime and punishment

Addiction: Being addicted to/dependent on a particular substance; can be a cause of crime (eg stealing money to pay for illegal drugs).

Community service: Punishment involving the criminal doing a set number of hours of physical labour/work in their local community.

Corporal punishment: Punishment in which physical pain is inflicted on the criminal.

Crime: Action which breaks the law; can be against the person (eg murder), against property (eg vandalism), or against the state (eg treason).

Death penalty: Capital punishment; the execution of a criminal which is sanctioned by the state.

Deterrence: Aim of punishment; the threat of punishment as a way to put a person off committing crime (eg knowing they could go to prison if they steal).

Evil intentions: Having the desire to deliberately cause suffering or harm to another.

Forgiveness: Letting go of blame against a person for wrongs they have done; moving on.

Greed: Reason for committing crime – wanting or desiring something or more of something.

Hate crime: A crime committed because of prejudice views about a person or group.

Prison: Imprisonment is a form of punishment where a criminal is locked in a secure guarded building (prison) for a period of time.

Law: The rules a country demands its citizens follow, the breaking of which leads to punishment.

Mental illness: A medical condition that can cause changes to a person's behaviour; can be a cause of crime.

Murder: Unlawfully killing another person.

Poverty: The state of being without the things needed for a reasonable quality of life; can be a cause of crime.

Principle of utility: The concept of acting out of the greater good for the most people. (eg removing a dangerous criminal from society in order to protect others).

Reformation: Aim of punishment; helping the criminal see how and why their behaviour was wrong, so that their mindset changes for the better.

Retribution: Aim of punishment; getting the criminal back for their crimes.

Sanctity of life: Belief that life is sacred/special because it was created by God, or because we are each unique individuals.

Theft: Taking something without the owner's consent.

Unjust law: A legal requirement within a society that is believed to be unfair; a cause of crime if a person believes they cannot follow (or must act against) a law they believe is unjust.

Upbringing: The environment a child lives in, and the instructions they receive, while they are growing up; can be a cause of crime.

Key Belief	Christianity
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<b>Good and Evil Intentions and Actions</b>	<p>"You have heard that it was said to the people long ago, 'You shall not murder, and anyone who murders will be subject to judgment.' <b>Matthew 5:21</b></p>
<b>Reasons for Crime</b>	<p>"Let everyone be subject to the governing authorities, for there is no authority except that which God has established. The authorities that exist have been established by God." <b>Romans 13:1</b></p>
<b>Christian Attitudes to Lawbreakers and Different Types of Crime</b>	<p>"There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus." <b>Galatians 3:28</b></p>
<b>Retribution</b>	<p>"But if there is serious injury, you are to take life for life, <sup>24</sup> eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, <sup>25</sup> burn for burn, wound for wound, bruise for bruise." <b>Exodus 21:23-25</b></p>
<b>Reformation</b>	<p>"Do not take revenge, my dear friends, but leave room for God's wrath, for it is written: "It is mine to avenge; I will repay," says the Lord." <b>Romans 12:19</b></p>
<b>Christian Attitudes to Suffering and Causing suffering to Others</b>	<p>"Not only so, but we <sup>[a]</sup> also glory in our sufferings, because we know that suffering produces perseverance; perseverance, character; and character, hope." <b>Romans 5:3-4</b></p>
<b>Christian Attitudes to Causing suffering to Others</b>	<p>"And one of them struck the servant of the high priest, cutting off his right ear. But Jesus answered, "No more of this!" And he touched the man's ear and healed him." <b>Luke 22:50-51</b></p>
<b>Christian Attitudes to the Treatment of Criminals – Prison, Corporal Punishment and Community Service</b>	<p>"Whoever spares the rod hates their children, but the one who loves their children is careful to discipline them." <b>Proverbs 13:24</b></p>
<b>Christian Attitudes to Forgiveness</b>	<p>"Jesus said, "Father, forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing." And they divided up his clothes by casting lots." <b>Luke 23:34</b></p>
<b>Christian Attitudes to the Death Penalty</b>	<p>"Whoever sheds human blood, by humans shall their blood be shed; for in the image of God has God made mankind." <b>Genesis 9:6</b></p>