

GCSE RE Revision Booklet



AQA Spec B Unit 2 and Unit 3

Included in this revision booklet:

- **Key Words Each Topic's General Overview**
- **Key Christian and Buddhist Teachings**

Paper 1 (Unit 2)

Early Life (Abortion)

Animal Rights

Planet Earth

War and Peace

Paper 2 (Unit 3)

Drugs

Crime and Punishment

Rich and Poor UK

World poverty

How you will be tested:

- **A01 QUESTIONS - TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING** – Questions including describe, explain and analyse.
- **A02 QUESTIONS - EVALUATING VIEWPOINTS** – Questions asking for your opinion and to give religious opinions.

1 mark questions – a word or sentence/an opinion

2 mark questions – two simple points/an opinion explained or two reasons

3 mark – points explained/an opinion with a well developed explanation or several simple opinions

4 mark – development of your explanation/ opinion with developed reasons for it and reference to religious views

5 mark – detailed answers with analysis/ two different views explained, reference to religion (quotes)

6 marks – full answer, explanations in detail/two points of view explained in detail with reference to religion (quotes)

Explain the definition; give an example if you can.

REMEMBER PEE CHAINS – Make a point, give a reason/example and then explain it (3 marks), repeat for a religious opinion (6 marks)

Paper 1 Key Words

Early Life	Animal Rights	Planet Earth	War and Peace
Abortion	Sanctity of life	Awe and Wonder	Peace
Miracle of life	Responsibility	Stewardship	Justice
Sanctity of life	Extinction	Carbon emissions	Sanctity of life
Blessing	Factory farming	Greenhouse effect	Pacifism
Conception	Vegetarianism	Recycling	Quakers
Viable	Vegan	Pollution	Just War
Quality of life	Fur trade	Acid rain	Holy War
Pro-choice	Ivory trade	Oil spills	Refugees
Pro-life	Animal experiments	Toxic chemicals	Red Cross
Pressure groups	Genetic modification	Pesticides	Red Crescent
Adoption	Cloning	Natural habitats	United Nations
Fostering		Deforestation	Weapons of Mass Destruction
		Climate change	Proliferation
		Global warming	
		Conservation	
		Earth Summits	
		Droughts	
		Famine	

Right to Life (Abortion)

- ***The miracle of life:*** the idea that life is wonderful, amazing and/or special.
- ***Children as a blessing:*** the idea that God has favoured a couple with a child. The same idea is sometimes referred to 'children are a gift' from God.
- ***Sanctity of life:*** life is sacred because it is God-given.
- ***Conception:*** when sperm meets the egg.
- ***Viable:*** the point at which a foetus could survive if it were born.
- ***Quality of life:*** a measure of fulfilment, which includes both physical and mental well-being.
- ***Abortion:*** the deliberate termination (ending) of a pregnancy, usually before the foetus is 24 weeks and viable. The full phrase is procured abortion.
- ***Miscarriage:*** when the women's body aborts the foetus naturally.
- ***Adoption:*** the legal process where a person (child) is taken (adopted) into a family as a son or daughter.
- ***Fostering:*** the taking of a child from a different family in a family home and bringing them up with the rest of the new family.



The Miracle of Life

- Christians see all life as sacred (Sanctity of Life) so all new born babies are considered a blessing and a gift.
- God chooses to create and destroy life and a baby is part of God's creation and plan. Life is God-given and holy.
- Buddhists see all sentient beings as important. This includes new life.

When does life begin?

- Christians believe life begins at conception. This is when the sperm fertilises the egg.
- At conception the fertilised egg gains a soul. This is called 'ensoulment' and is a key Christian belief.
- A child's DNA is fixed at conception.
- During the third week of pregnancy the nervous system and spinal column starts developing.
- The heart starts beating in the fourth week of pregnancy.
- At roughly 22 – 24 weeks the foetus becomes viable, which means it may survive outside the womb. It is very rare for a child to survive at less than 22 weeks after conception or under 500g.
- To destroy the embryo or foetus at any stage goes against the Christian teaching of "Thou shall not kill" (Bible).
- It is also against the First Buddhist Precept of abstain (avoid) causing harm to living things.

- **Quality of Life**
- **The quality of life refers to the kind of life someone leads. In this case, a baby or child's quality of life. It can mean both the mental and physical well-being of the child as well as the family and social circumstances into which it is born.**
- **Some parents may worry about the quality of life of their child if it is born with a severe disability, mental or physical, that causes suffering and/or pain. Opponents of this view often refer to the Paralympics as an example of people living a good quality of life whilst being disabled.**

Abortion

- **Abortion became legal in the UK in 1967 (except for Northern Ireland). Before then many abortions were carried out illegally by unqualified people. These were called backstreet abortions.**
- **Under the 1967 Abortion Act and 1990 Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act, abortion is permitted if two doctors agree that the follow applies:**
 1. **The women might die.**
 2. **There is a risk that the baby will have a severe physical or mental disability.**
 3. **There is a risk to the women's mental or physical health.**
 4. **There is a risk to the physical or mental health of her existing children.**
- **Abortion is allowed up to 24 weeks. Some people, especially religious believers, are uneasy with this.**
- **Most abortions are carried out early on the basis of protecting the mother's mental health.**
- **If there are multiple births (from IVF in particular) some embryos/foetuses may be aborted.**
- **The rights of the father are not considered in British law.**

Pro-Choice Vs. Pro-Life

Pro-choice means women should have choice to choose an abortion. Key arguments include:

- **The woman carries and gives birth to the child so she should decide whether to keep it.**
- **Life does not really start until to foetus is born or at least viable.**
- **The risk to the mother outweighs that of the baby.**
- **The circumstances are important. If the woman was raped, or she is young with the rest of her life ahead of her, then abortion should be A Pro-Choice pressure group is Abortion Rights. They put pressure on government to keep the 24 week limit and abortion legal. They believe it should be easier to get an abortion.**



Pro-life arguments believe abortion is wrong. Their points include:

- **Life begins at conception. Abortion is murder.**
- **Depression and guilt may follow an abortion.**
- **Disabled people can enjoy happy and fulfilled lives.**
- **Unwanted children could be adopted.**
- **The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child suggests children should have rights before and after birth.**
- **Abortion is just a way of avoiding responsibility for getting pregnant.**
- **Each person is unique and we should not end that.**

A Pro-Life pressure group is Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child (SPUC). They campaign against abortion and for more help for mothers so that they decide to keep their unborn children.

Christian views of abortion

Most Christians disagree with abortion, but some say it should be allowed in some situations. The Roman Catholic Church is against abortion. It is a sin and seen as murder. The protestant Church of England is uneasy with abortion, but says that abortion is the lesser of two evils in cases such as rape, incest or a serious threat to the mother's health or life. Therefore, it is OK.

Bible quotes used to argue AGAINST abortion include:

- **“Before I formed you in the womb, I knew you, before you were born I set you apart” (*Jeremiah 1:5*). *This suggests God planned your birth.***

Once Christians establish that the foetus is a human being, the sanctity of life teachings all apply. Bible quotes that support this include:

- **“In the image of God” (*Genesis 1:26*)**
- **“Do not kill” (*Exodus 20:13*)**
- **”You yourselves are God’s temple” (*1 Corinthians 3:16*)**

Buddhist view of abortion

- **The First Buddhist Precept is to abstain (avoid) harming living things. Therefore, most Buddhists are against abortion.**
- **You could also get bad karma from the depression and guilt of having an abortion. This may result in a bad rebirth.**
- **Many Buddhists believe that life (or rebirth) starts at conception, so abortion is the deliberate harming of life.**
- **Human rebirth is important. Perhaps abortion wastes this rebirth. However, other Buddhist may argue that foetus' karma is unaffected so there will be a similar rebirth.**
- **Some Buddhists may argue that abortion is OK if the intention is right (Right Intention). For example, if a foetus was aborted to help other children live good lives or to prevent a birth resulting from rape or incest.**



Alternatives to abortion

Keeping the baby – In the past, women would be looked down on for having a child if they were unmarried. That view is considered out of date by most people in society. Today, it is more socially acceptable to have a child if you are unmarried. There is also more support available, such as child benefit and single-parent benefit.

Adoption – if the child is really unwanted, it could be adopted by loving adoptive parents/family that will raise it as their own son or daughter. Adoption also means the child will legally be the child of the adoptive parents and not the biological parents.

Fostering – this is when a child is placed in the temporary care of another family. Some foster parents are paid by the government to look after children in care. Sometimes, the foster parents may adopt the child.

Religious views of adoption – Christians see adoption as better than abortion as the 6th Commandment is not broken. If the child is in a loving family, that is a good thing. Buddhist will feel the same as the First Precept is not broken. Moreover, the adoptive family will gain good karma!

Animal Rights

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ANIMALS AND HUMANS

- Humans have intelligence, the ability to make decisions, form opinions and appreciate art, music and literature. Humans can act in a moral way, deciding to be good or bad.
- Animals have instinct, they behave according to their instincts in order to survive, eat and reproduce. They will abandon the weakest member animals of the herd and do not have religious beliefs.

What rights do animals have by law from have?

Animals must not be exploited, harmed or abused

Animals are protected cruelty and neglect

Some creatures cannot be kept as pets such as dangerous
snakes or rare birds

Testing on animals is inspected to ensure animals are not
suffering too much

Arguments FOR zoos:

Get to see wild animals, can be seen safely, educational activities, breeding programmes help to prevent extinction, many zoos fund research into protecting animal species

Arguments AGAINST zoos:

Not natural, kept in small cages will suffer stress, etc:

The use of Animals

Animals can be used as/for:

Pets, guide dogs, sled dogs, transport (e.g. horse and carriage), Indian elephants are used for logging, cormorant birds used for fishing, sniffer dogs, dogs were used to carry messages through the trenches in WWI etc...

Most religious people accept zoos if the animals are kept in conditions close to what it would be like in the wild. Religious people recognize that zoos can help to preserve animal species through breeding programmes. There have been two major religious conferences on animals in captivity. These were the Assisi and Ohito Declarations. The later said that religions need to treat animals with care, sustaining environmental life is a religious responsibility and that nature needs to be treated with respect and compassion

Factory Farming: intensive farming to generate a higher profit. Pesticides are used to prevent disease in the crowded conditions and often the animals' movement is restricted, cruel pesticides can harm human health. Growth hormones may be given to yield more milk or eggs but production is more efficient and cheaper.

Free-range farming: Animals are raised to roam freely and live a life like they would in a natural environment. This costs more money but many think that the quality of the food produced is much higher and that the animals are treated with more respect. EATING MEAT



Vegetarian = a person who does not eat meat.

Vegan = a person who does not eat any animal product, including eggs and cheese.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS - Christianity has no laws about avoiding meat. After the flood Noah was told he was allowed to eat the animals and

Buddhists can eat meat as the Buddha accepted meat from his followers. However, Buddhists should avoid harming animals (the First Precept) and occupations such as butchers and fishing may result in bad karma. These jobs are NOT Right Livelihood.

ANIMALS IN SPORT

Sports involving the use of animals include bull fighting, horse racing, greyhound racing and fox hunting. Sports that involve the death of animals are often called 'blood sports'.

HUNTING

People in the Arctic still rely on hunting animals to feed themselves

Fox hunting was banned in 2004 but many supported it because foxes are pests which attack and kill livestock.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS ON HUNTING - Some Christians think hunting is OK because we should control the animals. Other Christians think we have a duty to protect and care for God's creation. Buddhists are against hunting as it breaks the First Precept (harming life).

Buddhists would also see the gambling associated with horse racing as being linked to the Three Poisons (greed, ignorance and hatred).

Blood sports will result in bad karma and poor rebirths.

THE FUR TRADE

Over 55 million animals a year are killed for the fur trade. Fur farms use cruel methods of slaughter such as electrocution and fur farming was banned in 2000. There are no fur farms in the UK, but you can buy fur. Supporters of the fur trade argue that the fur industry involves lots of jobs and is worth up to £500 million a year in the UK alone.



THE IVORY TRADE

Elephants are killed and their tusks are removed to create objects out of ivory. Elephants are becoming an endangered species and this is partly because of the illegal ivory trade. In 1989 the UN made the ivory trade illegal however the law is broken because of corrupt governments. Some countries are using the profits from the ivory trade to fund military operations.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS Animals are used to test that medicines are safe for humans to use. However, the effect on the animals is not always the same as on humans. Testing cosmetics and toiletries on animals is now against the law. **ARGUMENTS FOR EXPERIMENTS** Experiments on animals are essential for creating better treatments, perhaps cures, for serious illnesses and health problems. These can improve the quality of life for millions of people. Animals are often well cared for before, in-between and after experiments. There are not enough humans volunteering for experiments.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST EXPERIMENTS

Animals suffer from being treated cruelly.

Animals are different physiologically (biologically) to humans.

Animals cannot communicate pain etc.

Animals cannot stop humans testing on them. They have no rights.

BUDDHIST ATTITUDES TO ANIMALS

'Do not harm others' is the First Precept (rule) that all Buddhists follow.

The Buddha taught compassion and metta (love and kindness) for all life. Harming animals is not showing compassion or metta.

The idea of Right Livelihood includes NOT having a job that exploits animals

There are Karmic consequences for all our actions. Karma affects our rebirth.

Many are vegetarian for these reasons. However, it doesn't say you can't eat meat but animals must be slaughtered humanely.

The Dalai Lama has campaigned against the trade in endangered species, especially when it involves Tibet.

CHRISTIAN ATTITUDES TO ANIMALS

Most Christians believe that animals do not have rights but humans should not be cruel to animals and that farmers should care for their animals humanely. The 10 Commandments suggest animals should rest on the Sabbath.

However, God gave humans the right to control animals as according to Genesis (in the Bible) God gave man 'dominion' (power) to 'subdue' (control) animals. This suggests we can use them for our benefit.

Animals do not have souls whereas humans do. Moreover, humans are made 'in God's image' and animals are

On the other hand, God appointed 'man' as steward of the animals. This suggests we should look after them. It is called 'stewardship'

God is also the creator of animals as well as humans and the Bible says that humans should respect God's creation.

Saint Francis of Assisi is an example of a Christian who cared for animals as part of God's creation.

Planet Earth

Christians believe that the Earth was created perfect by God because it says in the Bible: “God saw all that he had made and it was very good.” Christians believe that the Earth is God’s, not ours, as it says in the Bible, “The Earth is the Lord’s and everything in it”. For this reason, many Christians believe that they have a duty to care for the world and the environment. Christians believe in interdependence (that all life depends on each other) and stewardship (that humans have a responsibility to care for the planet). Christians believe that humans have a responsibility to care for the planet because it says in the Bible, “rule over the fish of the seas, birds of the air and every living creature that moves on the ground”. These Christians believe they have been appointed “stewards” of the earth and have a duty to protect, preserve and improve it for future generations. It says in the Bible that “The Lord placed man in the Garden of Eden to cultivate it and guard it.”

Overusing or destroying the natural habitats would be a misuse of and abuse of God’s trust. Christians believe that we must protect the environment from exploitation. We can act like stewards by recycling our household waste, buying fair-trade products minimising our consumption of energy. Many Christians try to use conservation projects and environmental work by supporting charities such as Christian Aid and CAFOD. Alternatively, they support non-Christian organisations such as Greenpeace or Friends of the Earth.

EXPLAIN THE ATTITUDES OF RELIGIOUS PEOPLE TO THE PROBLEM OF DEFORESTATION.

Religious people would think that deforestation, the process of cutting down forests and woodland and using the land for other purposes such as cattle grazing and growing soya, is a bad thing. This is because it is causing pollution and contributing to global warming on a large scale. Deforestation is the second largest cause of pollution in the world. It is also destroying animal’s habitat – causing 35 species become extinct every day.

Buddhists believe in *Ahimsa* which is not to harm any living thing. This is because Hindus think that God is in every living thing, including trees. They believe that animals and plants are sacred and must be cared for. Destroying animal's habitat is destroying part of God. Gandhi, a famous Hindu, said: “*The world has enough for everyone's need, not greed.*”

RELIGIOUS LEADERS SHOULD DO MORE TO SAVE THE EARTH.

Yes I agree that Religious leaders, such as Christian Priests and Bishops, should do more to save the Earth as they have been chosen to be God's representatives on earth. They have been put in charge of this earth as it says in the Bible: “*The Lord placed man in the Garden of Eden to cultivate it and guard it.*” Religious leaders, through their churches, have the ability to influence their congregation and spread the idea of *stewardship in their local communities*. On a larger scale they should use their position to influence and put pressure on governments to do more to raise the problems of pollution and climate change.

On the other hand, I do not think Religious leaders should do more to save the Earth because the planet belongs to everyone and all humans are responsible for it regardless if they are religious. Religious leaders already meet regularly to discuss the environmental problems facing the earth. For example, most recently they met in the **Earth Summits of Kyoto (1997) and Johannesburg (2002) where world and religious leaders promised to cut their CO2 & other greenhouse gas emissions.**

In addition religions have set up charities to help save the planet such as **Christian Aid. Many faith charities support Fair Trade and campaign for sustainable development in the third world. These charities believe that justice for the poor involves richer nations using less of the world's limited resources.**

In conclusion I think it is everyone who lives on the Earth's responsibility to take care of the planet because we are all interdependent. Our actions have a direct effect on our neighbours. It is a collective problem that needs a joined up response.



EXPLAIN WHAT RELIGIOUS BELIEVERS CAN DO TO REDUCE GLOBAL WARMING

Like everyone religious believers can try and reduce their carbon footprint on this planet. They can do this by recycling, reusing, using renewable energy in their places of worship. They can walk/cycle or use public transport where possible. In addition they can ask for God's help through prayer. They can also use their influence to persuade their congregations to take action. Like any other citizen they can also write to their MP or create a petition that they can present to the government



PEOPLE ARE TOO SELFISH TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT.

Yes I agree that people are too selfish to protect the environment because many people believe in living for now and not worrying about tomorrow. Many people ignore the consequences of their actions or are too lazy to make the small changes needed to help, such as recycling/reusing waste and walking/cycling instead of driving their car.

Big businesses are more interested in protecting their profits rather than protecting the environment. And the politicians responsible for changing the law are more interested in protecting businesses and the votes they receive.

For example, in 1997 the world leaders met at Kyoto in Japan and agreed to cut their country's carbon emissions. In *2005 a Kyoto Protocol/Agreement* (legally binding document) was drawn up for all members to sign. This required countries to cut their emissions of six greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming and placed restrictions on their biggest polluting companies. They agreed to slow or reduce emissions from cars/buses/aeroplanes and make better use of renewable energy sources—such as solar power, wind power, and biodiesel—in place of fossil fuels.

But the USA, which releases more greenhouse gases than any other nation and accounts for more than 25% of those generated by humans worldwide, refused to sign the agreement. This is because it is a country that's economy is based around producing and consuming fossil fuels such as oil.

Some Christians could argue that this is part of *dominion* – that the earth is ours to use as in the bible it said: “*God placed man in the Garden of Eden to cultivate and guard it.*” This can be interpreted that man is in charge of the earth.

On the other hand many people realise the serious problem created by pollution. They do everything they can to help by recycling/reusing materials in their homes. Plus, many governments, such as the UK, have encouraged people to install solar panels on to their roofs as an alternative form of power. Plus, the UK and other nations have invested heavily in renewable energy such as wind power in the creation of wind farms. Many countries have signed the Kyoto agreement and have met the targets.

Religious leaders have been involved in earth summits and created their own declarations to protect the environment, such as in Assisi or Ohito, where they agree it was a religious responsibility to care for our planet. Religious leaders influence their congregations to make changes in their lives. Gandhi, a famous Hindu reformer said: “*There is enough for everyone’s need, not greed.*”



War and Peace

Key words and concepts

Conflict: a state of discord or war.

War: a state of armed conflict between different nations or states or different groups within a nation or state.

Peace: an absence of conflict which leads to happiness and harmony.

Justice: bringing about what is right and fair according to the law or making up for what has been done wrong.

Sanctity of life: life is sacred because it is God-given.

Pacifism: the belief of people who refuse to take part in war and any form of violence.

Just War: a theory developed by Thomas Aquinas. It is a war that the Christian church defines as acceptable (see below for more details).

Jihad: Islamic holy war (see below for more details).

Why do people go to war?

- to defend their country
- to defend their beliefs, religion, freedom and way of life or to impose them on others
- to defend or protect an ally
- to remove their own leader
- to gain more land/territory
- to gain wealth, power or important resources
- to stop genocide



Key conflicts

- the Crusades
- Vietnam war
- WW1 and WW2
- the Falkland's conflict

Consequences of war (what happens because of them)

- death
- injury
- destruction of culture, economy and infrastructure (including poverty)
- freedom
- disease and famine
- cost

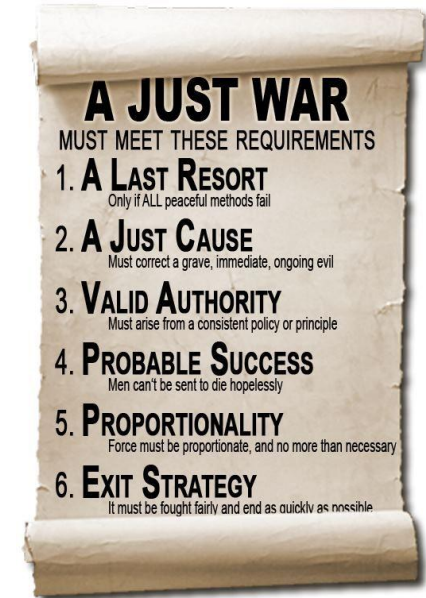
Just War Theory

Just War Theory was first written about by Thomas Aquinas. He was a Roman Catholic theologian/philosopher. Many other Christian groups agree with it. A 'Just War' must fit certain criteria. Under these criteria a war:

- have a just cause
- be lawfully declared by a proper authority
- have good intention
- be a last resort
- have reasonable chance of success
- be fought by just means and in proportion
- only occur if the good outweighs the evil

Peace keepers

Peacekeepers police areas of conflict to promote security, law and order. There are peacekeepers in many parts of the world including the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Peacekeeping organisations include NATO and the United Nations.



Support for victims of war

Many organisations support victims of war. These include the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement. They offer support to refugees, check on prisoners of war and help when war causes a humanitarian crisis.

Christian views on war and peace There are many teachings from the Bible that warn against war and violence. These include:

- “Those who live by the sword die by the sword”
- “Blessed are the peacemakers as they will inherit the earth”
- “Love thy neighbour”
- “Treat others as you would like to be treated”
- “Turn the other cheek”
- “Thou shall not kill”

Although Christians may support war if it fulfils the Just War criteria (see above), some Christians, such as Quakers, are pacifists and refuse to fight.

Buddhist views on war and peace

Despite Buddhist violence in countries like Burma and Sri Lanka, Buddhists should be against all wars and violence. For example, non-violent teachings include:

- The first precept – do not harm another living thing
- Karma – fighting and war will lead to bad karma and a bad rebirth
- Metta – war does not show loving kindness

Individuals against conflict

Mahatma Gandhi – a Hindu leader who campaigned against British rule in India and apartheid in South Africa. Gandhi emphasised a need for Hindu ‘ahimsa’ (non – violence). He also developed the principle of satyagraha (resistance through non violence).

Dalai Lama – the Buddhist spiritual leader of Tibet who campaigns for Tibetan liberation from Chinese rule. Although forced into exile by the Chinese government, he believes all violence is wrong as it goes against the first precept – not to harm others. He has become an international symbol for peace.

Paper 2 Key Words

Drugs

Drug	Crime	Wealth	LED
Prescription Drug	Duty/Responsibility	Poverty	EDC
Drug Abuse	Conscience	Debt	Natural disaster
Illegal Drugs	Crime against person, Crime against property	Inheritance	Civil War
Social Drugs	Crime against state	Excessive salaries	Corruption
Legal Drugs	Religious offence	Poverty trap	Climate
Solvents	Capital Punishment/Death Penalty	Minimum wage	World Trade
Caffeine	Protection	Charity	Global interdependence
Drug Classification	Retribution	National Lottery	Justice
Cannabis	Deterrence	Person Wealth	Stewardship
Tobacco	Reform		Compassion
Alcohol	Vindication		Religious organisations
Rehabilitation	Reparation		Voluntary service
	Forgiveness		Unfair trade
	Repentance		Fair trade
	Young offender		Emergency Aid
	Prison/Prison reform		Sustainable development
	Community service		Long-term aid

Drug = natural or man made which can effect the body and/or mind.

Drug abuse – people misusing a type of drug

Remember – when asked about drugs they're not always talking about illegal drugs

No religion permits taking illegal drugs. It damages the body given by God (Christians) bad karma (Buddhists). Buddhists and Christians believe taking any drug (social, illegal, prescription) is not good if it harms your body. Some small groups of Christians (Rastafarians) may take cannabis as a gift from God.

Christians and Buddhists would also agree with the taking of prescription a drugs (given by a doctor, however it is illegal to sell or give them to someone else.

Remember caffeine, alcohol and tobacco are also drugs (social).

Illegal drug classification: Class A (cocaine, heroine), Class B (cannabis) and Class C (steroids) – Class A drugs harm the body the most. Maximum life in prison if dealing and 7 if in possession.

In 2004 cannabis was put down to class B as many argued alcohol and tobacco were worse for the body. Since 2009 it has been classes by law as class B again. Many say it is a stepping stone drug. Cannabis – can lead to mental health problems and other illnesses

People pay tax on tobacco and alcohol – 80% of a cost of cigarettes is tax which goes to the government. This helps to fund the NHS.

Why drink alcohol and take illegal drugs? Enjoyable, tastes nice, relaxes you, most confidence, give you a high, peer pressure, media/celebrities

Social and illegal drugs can cause harm to society, e.g. you may break the law, steal from others, become more aggressive and in worse case scenario lost family, friends, your job and home. Addiction – can happen with all types of drugs e.g. alcohol, tobacco, illegal and prescription. Christians and Buddhist believe that although it is wrong to harm your body, we should help addicts. This could include money to charities that help, recommending rehabilitation clinics, giving advise, inviting to Church or temple.

 Narcotics Even termed as 'Opioids' and originally derived from substance 'Opium' and its common form includes morphine and heroin	 Cocaine Cocaine is a strong stimulant mostly used as a recreational drug. It is commonly snorted, inhaled, or injected into the veins.
 Hallucinogens Produces sensory hallucinations involving any of the 5 body senses. Common types of hallucinogens include LSD, PCP and peyote	 Inhalants Drugs that are to be inhaled and are available either as a Gas or Solvent. Most common Inhalant products like nail polish and gasoline
 Amphetamines Boosts alertness and increases activity of the central nervous system, the most used form of stimulants are amphetamines	 Cannabis Marijuana use has been legalized in certain states by prescription because of its psychoactive effects.

- **30,000 crimes on average are committed in England and Wales each day!**
- **All religions recognise the importance of the law in their country and keeping things in order. Both Christians and Buddhists believe you should follow the law as for Christians this is what God would want as many commandments from God are part of the law of their country, Buddhists for good karma and to follow the Eightfold Path (Right Action)**
- **What causes crime? Social reasons (how you live e.g. your education, home life), Environmental (gangs, unemployment) and psychological reasons (mental health problems)**
- **Civil laws – between individuals (private matters), Criminal Law – state law is broken**
- **Religious offences – breaking your religious rules, sometimes these may also be illegal (e.g. murder) other times not (adultery – cheating on husband/wife)**
- **Why do we punish? To protect public, for retribution (get even, they deserve it), deterrence (put people off committing the crime), reformation (to help change them for the better) or vindication (disrespect law, punish as they have broken rules).**
- **Buddhists – we should protect society, revenge is wrong. Reform is good as shows karuna.**
- **Christians – vindication good as laws need to be upheld, forgiveness is important and reformation (have the criminal to change).**
- **Age of responsibility – by law age 10 and below your parents are responsible for you. 11 and over you are criminally liable. Young offenders 11-18 can be taken to court, given warnings, ASBOs, curfews, prison (secure training centre, children's home or young offender institution).**
- **Prison – over 80,000 in prison in Britain, the majority are men. Costly to keep people in prison however, encourages criminals to make friends and is difficult to get a job when you are out. Positives are it protects the public, puts people off committing crimes and gives criminals time to change.**
- **Religions believe prisons are good – treated well, shown kindness, can reform.**
- **Capital punishment = death penalty. Since 1969 is illegal in Britain but China, USA Iraq and other countries still use it. Put on death row. In the past by electrocution, now normally lethal injection or firing squad.**
- **Buddhists – this is not showing loving kindness, Christians – not showing forgiveness.**
- **Other punishments – community service, tagging, fines, probation, parole, life imprisonment.**



Rich and Poor UK

- **Life is not equal in Britain. Many people live in poverty and many people are wealthy.**
- **Buddhism – the Buddha left his royal life to live as a homeless person, material things are not important.**
- **Christians – we all belong to God, God does give us talents to use that can earn money.**
- **Inheritance – family/friends leaving you money when they pass away**
- **How do others become rich? Marry into money, lottery win, family, working with money, inventing new products, talent for sport, working hard, saving and investing wisely.**

Why does poverty exist in the UK?

1. **Unemployment**
 2. **Low wages**
 3. **Wasteful spending by some leading to debt.**
- **Education and training is important to get out of poverty. Counselling and government help is also needed sometimes.**
 - **All religions teach you should use wealth responsibly. Money should be given to poor, Churches should assist. There are many Christian Charities such as Tearfund and Christian Aid.**
 - **We can look after people through religious and non-religious charities, the council and families should help one another.**
 - **National lottery – every 28p of the £1 ticket is given to good causes.**
 - **Buddhists forbid any gambling. Some Christians say in moderation.**



World Poverty

LEDC and MEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries and More Economically Developed Countries)

- A country's location may affect their wealth. Climates being hot, the government, natural resources they have, disasters and corruption can affect it.
- Climate – rainfall is needed for food (animals and plants to grow).
- Population growth can also lead to poverty, more people, more water, food and housing needed.
- Economic reasons – world trade doesn't help poor countries.
- Buddhism – wealth should be used to help others. Dalai Lama – help other countries, Karuna and Metta.
- Christianity – love your neighbour. Help all. Treat others how you would want to be treated.
- Stewardship – God told humans to look after the earth and life on it.
- Compassion (Known as Karuna in Buddhism) – all religions teach this, assist others.
- Organisations that help – Charities such as Christian Aid and Islamic relief.
- Fair trade – give people the money they deserve for producing their products. Helps LEDC.
- Emergency aid – immediate help after a disaster.
- Long-term aid – helping a poor country long term.



Source: World Food Programme, Hunger Stats

it.

The Miracle of life - The idea that life is wonderful

Stewardship - God put humans in charge of the planet and everything on it and therefore we should look after it for Him.

Sanctity of life – all life is created by God

‘Do to others as you would have them do to you.’
(The Golden Rule)

The 1st precept - Do not harm any living thing (including animals)

Ahimsa – do not injure or harm others/environment.

Agape – a type of love. You should show love to all living things.

Key Christian/Buddhist teachings

Eightfold Path

- Right Action—peaceful actions only
- Right intention—always intend to cause no harm to another
- Right livelihood—not to harm anything in your work

The **sanctity of life** teaches us that all life is sacred, therefore

“Your body is a temple”

“Love your neighbor as yourself.”



Karma – all of our actions affect our future lives. Good karma leads to a better future life, bad karma leads to bad

