

AQA RELIGIOUS STUDIES

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER BOOKLET

CHRISTIAN BELIEFS		CHRISTIAN PRACTICES	
NATURE OF GOD	"God created the Heavens and Earth" "For I know all the plans I have for you" "God so loved the world he gave his only Son"	EUCHARIST	The Last Supper Transubstantiation - bread and wine into Jesus' Body and Blood
TRINITY	Apostles Creed - "We believe in one God, Father, Son and Spirit" John 1:14 - "The Word became flesh"	PERSECUTION / RECONCILIATION	"Pray for those who persecute you" "Father forgive them, they now not what they do" Luke 22:24
CREATION	Genesis - "God created the Heavens and Earth" Genesis 1 - "and it was good"	EVANGELISM	Jesus said "Go and spread the gospel" "We are God's handiwork"
AFTERLIFE	Parable of the Sheep and Goats "He is risen!"	PRAYER	The Lord's Prayer (taught by Jesus)
SALVATION	Saint Paul - saved by Grace (Jesus) not good works	BAPTISM	Jesus said "Believe and be baptised"
JEWISH BELIEFS		JEWISH PRACTICES	
SHEKINAH	Exodus - Burning Bush, Tabernacle, Mt Sinai	SYNAGOGUE	Aspects of the Temple in Jerusalem
COVENANT WITH ABRAHAM	Genesis - "I will give you more descendants than stars in the sky"	SHABBAT	"Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy" - 10 Commandments
COVENANT WITH MOSES	The Exodus - Moses saved Israelites and given the Torah (mitzvot) on Mount Sinai	KOSHER	"The blood is the life of the animal" "Do not boil a kid in its mother's milk"
MESSIAH	Tanakh - predicts a warrior and a king	BRIT MILAH	"He that is eight days old shall be circumcised" Genesis
KMP	"The world is built on chesed" Psalms 89:3	BRIT SHALOM	"You shall make no cuttings on your flesh"
PIKUACH NEFESH	Sanctity of life "Do not kill" - 10 Commandments	TORAH	Orthodox: God's word given at Mt Sinai Reform: Inspired by God
THEME A		THEME B	
HOMOSEXUALITY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Do not have sexual relations with a man as one does with a woman" Leviticus <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Made in the image of God" Genesis	ABORTION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sanctity of life <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Love your neighbour" quality of life
ADULTERY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "You shall not commit adultery"	STEWARDSHIP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> God created life "In his own image"
SEX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bible states sex is for procreation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Be fruitful and multiply"	ENVIRONMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genesis - "and it was good"
CONTRACEPTION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Be fruitful and multiply" Genesis 1:2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Love your neighbour"	DOMINION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genesis - Adam names the animals
DIVORCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Until death do us part" <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "If man divorces his wife this is adultery" <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Treat others as you wish to be treated"	EUTHANASIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All life is sacred <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Love your neighbour" quality of life Jesus taught it is an act of mercy
THEME D		THEME E	
PROTEST / TERRORISM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Do not kill" - 10 Commandments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Live by the sword die by the sword"	DEATH PENALTY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "An eye for an eye" <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Goes against sanctity of life
WAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Love your enemies and pray for them" <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Do not kill" <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "An eye for an eye" <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Just War Criteria	FORGIVENESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jesus forgave adultery - John 8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Father forgive them, they know not what they do" <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lord's Prayer
PACIFISM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Blessed are the peacemakers" - SOTM	RETRIBUTION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "An eye for an eye"
VICTIMS OF WAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Treat others as you wish to be treated" <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Love your neighbour"	REFORMATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Parable of the Lost Son <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Love the sinner, hate the sin"

12 Mark Essay Questions

Post it note method: How to plan for a part 5, 12 marker essay question

Christian...

Other...

Point 1

"Statement"

Point 1

Quote

Quote

Evaluate: Is this a strong or weak argument?

Point 2

Point 2

Quote

Quote

Evaluate: Is this a strong or weak argument?

Point 3

Point 3

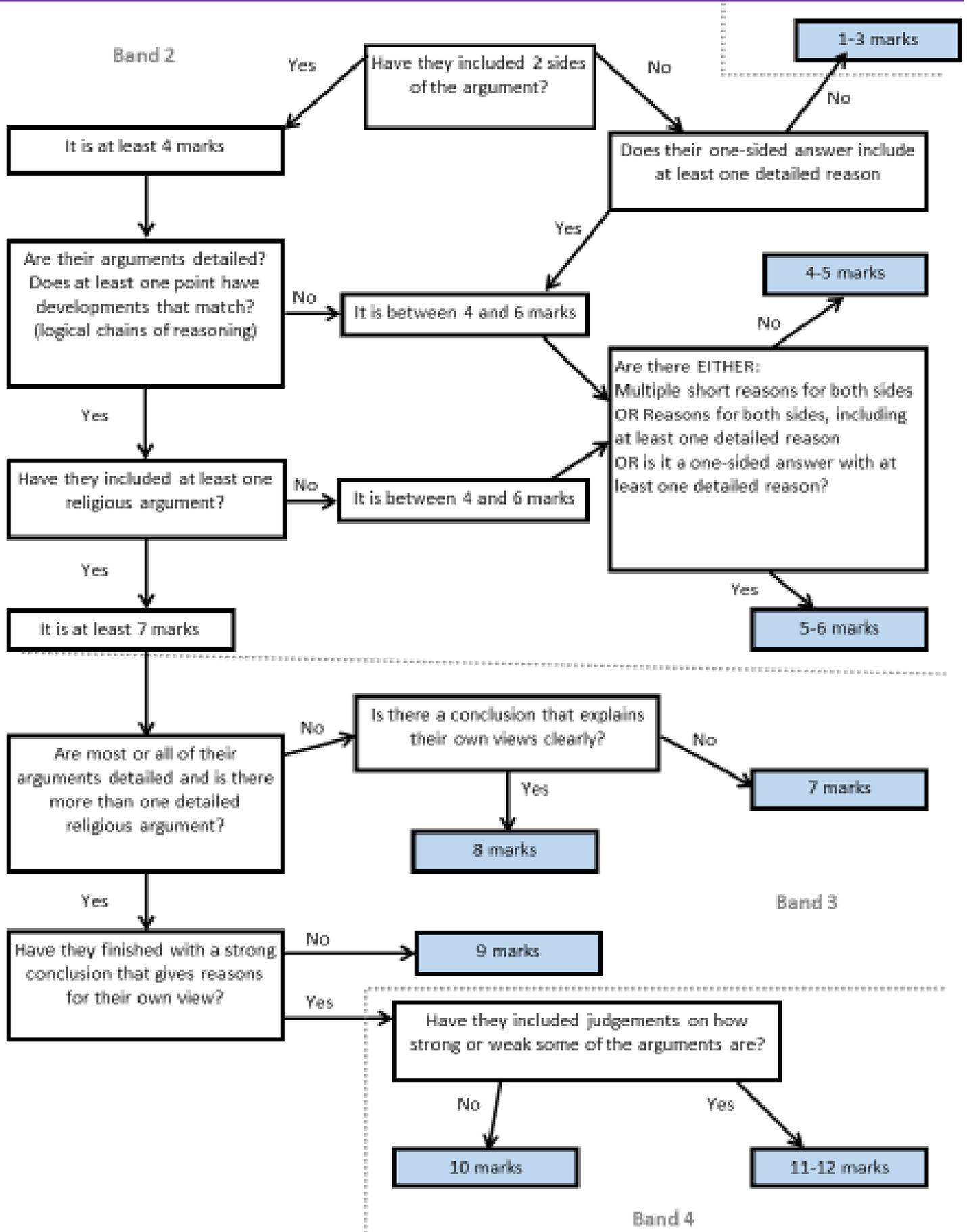
Quote

Quote

Evaluate: Is this a strong or weak argument?

Conclusion

12 Mark Essay Questions



Band 1 = 1-3 marks

Band 2 = 4-6 marks

Band 3 = 7-9 marks

Band 4 = 10-12 marks

12 Mark Essay Questions

Margin structure strip
For: Topic sentence
What evidence is there to support this view?
Is this a successful argument?
Link back to the question
Against
What evidence is there to support this view?
Is this a successful argument?
Link back to the question
Conclusion and evaluation: what is the strongest argument?
Why?

1. Reading the question
 What's the aim of the statement?
 What key words are there? What do they mean?

2. Agree with the statement
 A point of view that agrees with the statement is...
 This point backs up the statement because...
 Another point of view that agrees with the statement is...
 This point backs up the statement because...

3. Religious arguments to agree with the statement
 A _____ might say...
 A teaching to support this statement is...
 include scripture
 This point backs up the statement because...

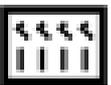
6. Conclusion
 Overall I agree/ disagree with this statement because...
 Evidence in my answer to back up my view is....

5. Religious arguments to disagree with the statement
 A _____ might say...
 A teaching to support this argument is...
 include scripture
 This point disagrees with the statement because...

4. Disagree with the statement
 A point of view that disagrees with the statement is...
 This point disagrees the statement because...
 Another point of view that disagrees with the statement is...
 This point disagrees the statement because...

Exam structure Mat

1 Mark questions



Multiple choice: select the correct answer. Tip: If you are unsure work backwards and cross out the answers that you know are incorrect.

1 min



2 Mark questions

These questions will ask you to give two examples. Tip: use bullet points or brief sentences to help save time.

Give two examples of what religious believers might do to help to carry out the duty of stewardship.

2 marks

Answer A: Christians could write letters to their MP, trying to put pressure on the government to do more to conserve natural resources and encourage an eco-friendly lifestyle. Muslims could do this also. Stewardship is about living in a responsible way by not wasting resources and Christians and Muslims could put this into practice in everyday life by turning off computers rather than leaving them on standby and switching off lights when going out of a room. X

Answer B: Be kind to animals. Recipe. ✓

Both answers 'A' and 'B' are 2/2 but 'A' does require to write. Don't write 'them'!

TOP TIP

Flash cards are a great way to revise key terms and scripture.

2 min

4 Mark questions

Structure:

View 1: Point + explanation
View 2: Point + explanation

Sentence starters:

(Point)

One influence/belief/tradition/practice is...

(Explanation)

They believe this because...

Or

This influences the believer because...



These questions will ask you to give two examples with an explanation. Tip: Unlike question 1 and 2 this does need to be in full sentences.

Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about abortion. 4 Marks

4 Marks

You need a detailed explanation to get 4/4

Answer A: One belief about abortion in British society is that in some situations it may be the most 'loving thing to do'. Some Christians, i.e. Liberal Protestants may suggest in the case of rape or severe disability, which will reduce the quality of life, abortion may be permitted. In contrast, another belief about abortion is that it is not permitted. Some Buddhists may strictly follow the 'First Precept' - do not harm. They may believe that from the moment of conception a fetus is human; therefore abortion would be equal to murder.



Answer B: Some Christians think abortion is murder. Other Christians think abortion is fine sometimes.

Simple points and explanation will earn you 3 marks!

4 min

Structure:

View 1: Point + explanation
Evidence (scripture)

View 2: Point + explanation

Sentence starters:

(Point)

One influence/belief/tradition/practice is...

(Explanation)

They believe this because...

Or

This influences the believer because...

(Evidence)

This is shown when...

These questions will ask you to give two examples with an explanation. Tip: YOU MUST Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.

Explain two Christian teachings about judgement. 5 marks.



Answer A: Christians believe that God will judge them and decide what happens to them in the afterlife. In the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats Jesus says that people will be separated 'as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats.' Those people who have served others will be rewarded in heaven. However, many Christians do not believe that simply being kind to other people is enough to guarantee a place in heaven. Judgement relies, not just on being kind, but on believing in Jesus. 3/3

Answer B: Christians believe that God will judge them and decide what happens to them in the afterlife. In the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats in Matthew 25 Jesus says that 'God will separate people like a shepherd will separate the sheep from the goats'. Those people who have followed Jesus' teachings from the Bible and have served others will be rewarded in heaven. 3/3

3/3

5 min

12 Mark questions



Structure and sentence starters:

For:

Point - Some believers such as... [insert name] agree with the statement as they believe... [link to question]

Evidence - This is illustrated in the... [teaching/practice] of... [give teaching/practice]

Analysis - This [practice/teaching] shows believers... [explain the teaching or practice and how it influences believers]

Critic - Some other believers may disagree with this view as they believe... [provide alternative view or alternative interpretation of the teachings / practice above]

Evaluate - overall, the most convincing view is... [point or critic] because... [why do you think this]

Against:

Point - Some other believers such as... [insert name] disagree with the statement as they believe... [link to question]

Evidence - This is illustrated in the... [teaching/practice] of... [give teaching/practice]

Analysis - This [practice/teaching] shows believers... [explain the teaching or practice and how it influences believers]

Critic - Some other believers may disagree with this view as they believe... [provide alternative view or alternative interpretation of the teachings / practice above]

Evaluate - overall, the most convincing view is... [point or critic] because... [why do you think this]

Religious view: Have you included scripture? Biblical stories or practices? Are you using key words and technical language?

My opinion: Conclude your argument- what do you believe? Which argument do you agree with the most?

For these questions you will be asked to evaluate a statement. Tip: remember the structure on the **FARM** there's **PEACE**



For, Against, Religious view, My opinion

A well argued response, reasoned consideration of different points of view, logical chain of reasoning leading to judgement's supported by knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information.

What the examiner is looking for



A 10-12 mark response will give...



Example question: 'To describe God as omnipotent is the best way to understand God'

[Evaluate this statement, 12 Marks]

Command word is evaluate

Argue how omnipotent is and isn't the best way to understand God

Consider what constitutes as 'best'

Ensure that one of your points outlines how it does help Christians to understand God

Break down what the question is asking you to do

TOP TIP

Both the 5 and 12 mark questions need to have reference to scripture. There is no rule against using the same quote twice- if you can't think of a new quote for the 12 mark you could repeat the quote you used in the 5 marker.

The 12 mark questions are worth 50% of the marks for the whole exam, so its important that you leave yourself as much time as possible to answer them. They should take approximately 12 minutes to answer

Good grades aren't luck, they are the result of hard work

Remember...



Always say some believers, never say all

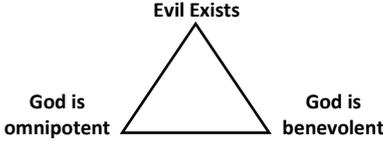
⌚ 12 min



You get 3 additional marks for SPaG so use any spare time to proof read your writing.

AQA Religious Studies A - Christian Beliefs

Key Words			
Ascension	Jesus returning to be with God in heaven after the crucifixion	Omnipotent	God's nature as all-powerful
Atonement	Making things better after sinning, asking for forgiveness from God	Original Sin	The built-in tendency to do wrong which comes from Eve's disobedience
Benevolent	God's nature as all-loving	Resurrection	Jesus returning from the dead after he was crucified
Crucifixion	Jesus' execution by the Romans on the cross	Salvation	Being saved from sin and given eternal life in heaven by God
Incarnation	God becoming flesh in the form of Jesus Christ	Sin	Any thought or action which goes against God's will
Just	God's nature as fair	Trinity	God's nature as three-parts-in-one, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit
Bible	Sacred book for Christians containing both the Old and New Testaments	Evil	The opposite of good. A force that is seen as destructive and against God
Word of God	The sacred writings of the Christian religion. The Bible is the Word of God	Suffering	When people have to face and live with unpleasant events or conditions
Catholic Christians	The tradition within the Christian Church which is led by the Pope	The Father	The first Person of the Trinity, the creator and sustainer of the universe
Grace	The unconditional and generous love that God shows to people who do not deserve it	Heaven	The state after death of being with and enjoying eternity with God
Holy Spirit	The third person of the Holy Trinity who is the unseen power of God.	Hell	The place of eternal suffering or the state after death of separation from God for those who want no relationship with him
Jesus	First century Jewish teacher and holy man, believed by Christians to be the Son of God	The Son	The second Person of the Trinity. This is Jesus, in whom God became incarnate

Key Ideas	
<p>Nature of God</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christianity is monotheistic. Christians believe in one God who is the creator/sustainer of all that exists. - God is omnipotent which means they are almighty and have unlimited power. - God is benevolent which means they are all loving and all good. - God is omniscient which means they are all knowing. - God is just which means they are a perfect and fair judge. - God is also transcendent (beyond understanding), eternal (no beginning and no end) and forgiving.
<p>The Trinity</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians believe God is three persons in one. This idea is called the Trinity. - Each person of the Trinity is fully God but the three persons of the Trinity are not the same. - The Father is the creator of all life - The Son is Jesus Christ who is both fully human and fully God - The Holy Spirit is the unseen power of God at work in the world, especially answering prayers <p><i>"We believe in one God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit"</i> - The Nicene Creed</p>
<p>The Problem of Evil and Suffering</p> 	<p>The Inconsistent Triad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moral evil is suffering caused by human action or inaction. Natural evil is suffering caused by nature. - The Problem of Suffering asks: if God is all these all-powerful and all loving - why do they allow bad things to happen to good and innocent people? - It is illogical that all three elements are true. Therefore, one of them must be false. <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Evil Exists</p>  </div> <p>Christian Responses to the Problem of Evil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humans are given free will by God and can choose whether to do good or bad. God cannot intervene or we would not be free. - Evil and suffering is a test. God is testing whether we pray to God for help and help those in need. - God has a bigger plan that humans do not understand because he is transcendent. - Can't appreciate the good without the bad. - Vale of soul making by John Hicks - God wants humans to be perfect and it is more meaningful to achieve goodness by making the right choices.
<p>Beliefs about Creation</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genesis 1 - This account tells us how God created the world in 6 days and rested on the seventh. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the Earth" Genesis 1:1. - Genesis 2 - describes how God first created a man by taking some soil from the ground and breathing life into him, more detail about the creation of humans. - The Big Bang Theory - tells us that our universe is approx. 14bn years old and an explosion led to the creation of all space, time and matter. - Evolution - Darwin's theory that humans have evolved over time through natural selection. <p>Evangelical Christians - Creationists Take the Bible and the creation story literally. They believe that the process took six days and all humans descended from Adam.</p> <p>Roman Catholic Christians Accept Darwin's theory of evolution and the big bang theory. They believe these theories offer more information about how God made the universe.</p> <p>Liberal Christians Believe that Genesis is more symbolic than factual. God is the creator, but they are open to other theories such as the big bang and evolution.</p>

<p>Incarnation and Crucifixion</p> 	<p>Crucifixion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus travelled to Jerusalem to preach and he was sentenced to death by Pontius Pilate. - Jesus was then nailed to a cross where he died. - In his last moments Jesus was able to forgive those who killed him - showing Christians how important forgiveness is. Remembered on Good Friday. - "Forgive them father, they know not what they do" Luke 23:34 <p>Two ways the crucifixion impacts Christians:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gives them confidence that God forgives those who faithfully ask for forgiveness - They believe that suffering is a part of life and God understands what the sufferer is going through. 		<p>Incarnation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians believe that God was incarnated (born) in human form as Jesus Christ - Mary was impregnated by the Holy Spirit and gave birth as a virgin - for Christians this is proof of Jesus' status as the son of God - Jesus gave Christians an example to follow - Christmas is the festival that celebrates the birth of the incarnation - "The word became flesh and made his dwelling among us" - John 1:14 	
<p>Resurrection and Ascension</p> 	<p>Resurrection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After Jesus was dead and buried Christians believe he rose from the dead – this is the resurrection - Early on the Sunday three women visited his tomb expecting to find his body but it was not there - After his resurrection Jesus appeared to his disciples and told them to spread the word of him - This event is celebrated on Easter Sunday - "He is risen" - Christians say this to each other on Easter Sunday 		<p>Ascension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forty days after he rose from the dead Jesus ascended (went up) into heaven - Important to Christians because demonstrated God's omnipotence <p>A belief in resurrection and ascension ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shows life after death is real - Assures Christians they will rise again after death and live on in the afterlife - Leads Christians to try and lead a good life 	
<p>Sin and Salvation</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians believe you are judged after you die and how well or badly you have lived and treated others decides if you go to heaven or hell - Sin is any action or thought that goes against God's will, Christians can look in the Bible for advice on what is a sin e.g. murder (you shall not kill) and adultery (cheating, you shall not commit adultery) - God gave humans free will but they should use that freedom to make good choices and not sin - Sin has separated humans from God and salvation fixes that relationship - Salvation is the idea that Jesus's crucifixion saves human beings from eternal damnation. There are two ways Christians can achieve salvation; salvation by good works (deeds) and salvation by grace (God's love) - The death of Jesus made up for original sin - the idea that we were all damned by Eve's choice to disobey God - it allows us to atone (repair) for sins and reach eternal life in heaven 			
<p>Life After Death</p> 	<p>Heaven</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heaven is traditionally seen as a physical place where God is. Jesus called it "paradise" or "my Father's house". - A more modern view is that heaven is simply 'with God'. 	<p>Hell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hell can be a literal place of torment and suffering (think about the paintings of hell we have studied) - Hell could also be a when man is separated from God. 	<p>Purgatory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roman Catholics believe there is a place before heaven, where people go to have their sins cleansed. - People say prayers for souls to be released from Purgatory. 	<p>Soul</p> <p>Our souls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immortal - God-given - Eternal - Make us distinct from the rest of creation - Return to God when we die.
<p>Scripture</p> 	<p>The parable of the Good Samaritan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parable = a story with a meaning. - Jesus used this parable as an example of showing love to your enemies. Jesus uses a Jew and Samaritan who did not naturally get on. - "Love your neighbour" - Matthew 22:39 		<p>Miracles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A miracle is an act which seems to break the laws of nature. Some examples are: - Calming the storm - miracle over nature. - Water into wine - Jesus' first miracle. - Healing a paralysed man - healing miracle. 	
<p>The parable of the Sheep and the Goats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explains the idea of judgement. - The sheep represent the righteous/good people and the goats represent the bad people who ignored those in need. Sheep = heaven. Goats = hell. - "Whatever you did for the least of these brothers of mine, you did for me" - Matthew 25:40 		<p>What do we learn about Jesus?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus helped everyone, stood up for those in need and was compassionate. - Jesus was the Son of God and was omnipotent (all powerful). 		

AQA Religious Studies A - Christian Practices

Key Words			
Believer's Baptism	Service where those old enough to decide themselves are welcomed into the church	Liturgical Worship	Formal worship with set prayers, hymns and Bible readings
Christmas	Christian festival which celebrates the incarnation (birth) of Christ	Mission	The calling to spread the word of God and evangelise
Consecration	When a priest blesses bread and wine in order to use it for Eucharist	Non-liturgical worship	Worship with no set pattern, may have modern music and sermons
Easter	Christian festival which celebrates the resurrection of Christ	Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment of a group of people
Eucharist	Service where bread and wine is received by Christians to remember Jesus' sacrifice	Pilgrimage	Going on a journey to visit a holy site
Evangelism	Spreading the word of God through action or speech	Prayer	A communication with God, can be private or during worship
Infant Baptism	Service where babies are welcomed into the church with holy water	Reconciliation	Restoring friendly relations after a conflict or falling out
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development. A Christian charity that provides emergency and long-term aid to the developing world	Church	Members of a Christian denomination or a building in which Christians worship
Christian Aid	A Christian charity that provides emergency and long-term aid to the developing world	Holy Communion	Another name for the Eucharist in which the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated using bread and wine
Food banks	Christian charities collecting donated food to distribute to the poor in Britain	Lord's Prayer	The prayer taught to the disciples by Jesus; also known as the 'Our Father'
Street pastors	A Christian organisation consisting of people who work mainly at night on city streets, caring for those who need help	Sacrament	The visible sign of an invisible and spiritual grace. E.g. Baptism and the Eucharist
Informal worship	Worship which has no set structure and is usually spontaneous	Prayer	Communicating with God through words of praise, thanksgiving, confession, or requests for his help or guidance

Key Ideas		
<p>Worship + Prayer</p> 	<p>Liturgical Worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This form of worship takes place in a church and is led by a priest - Formal, set prayers are read out - A more traditional, and formal form of worship <p>Non-liturgical Worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Also takes place in a church but less formal - No set prayers, instead people take turns to preach and read from the Bible - Can be modern and appealing to young people 	<p>Prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prayer means communicating with God, either silently or out loud, sometimes through song - It is one of the most important parts of the spiritual life of a Christian and enables them to have a personal relationship with God - Intercessions are prayers made on behalf of others - Thanksgiving is when people pray to say thank you to God - Set prayers are written down and used in liturgical worship. E.g. the Lord's prayer. - Informal prayer is off-the-cuff and often used in non-liturgical worship
<p>Importance of Prayer</p> 	<p>Why do Christians pray?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It brings a sense of togetherness as a community - It makes a person feel closer to God - It is peaceful - allowing for prayer and meditation - It is an external expression of their faith - Christians praise God as the eternal Being and source of everything that exists 	<p>The Lord's Prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A prayer that Jesus himself taught his disciples when they asked him how they should pray. - Contains some of the key aspects of prayer such as praise, confession. - Example of a formal prayer.
<p>Eucharist + Baptism</p> 	<p>Eucharist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Celebrated by all Christian denominations - Eucharist (Holy communion) and baptism are both sacraments/special occasions in a Christian's life - Connection to Jesus' Last Supper - In Eucharist a priest consecrates (blesses) bread and wine and the congregation then receives these - Catholics believe the Holy Spirit transforms the bread and wine into Jesus' body and blood - this is called transubstantiation. - Anglicans believe the bread and wine are symbolic - Christians take part in this ritual in order to remember the sacrifice Jesus Christ made for them by being crucified on the cross - <i>"For whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes"</i> - 1 Corinthians 11:26 	<p>Infant Baptism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is a formal service welcoming a new child into the Christian church - Holy water is sprinkled over the baby's head - All Catholics baptise their children close to birth in order to ensure they go to heaven <p>Believer's Baptism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A believer's baptism welcomes someone into the church who is old enough to decide themselves - They are submerged in a pool of holy water - They make promises to stay away from evil - Baptists only practice this type of baptism

<p>The Sacraments</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A sacrament a ceremony through which Christians believe they receive God's grace or are brought closer to God. It is defined as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. - An example of this would be water at a Baptism is the 'visible sign' and the 'spiritual grace' is receiving the Holy Spirit, removal of original sin and entry to the kingdom of God and church. - Protestant Churches only celebrate 2 sacraments: Baptism and Eucharist. - Roman Catholic Churches celebrate 7 sacraments: Baptism, Eucharist, Confirmation, Reconciliation, Marriage, Holy Orders, Anointing of the Sick. 		
<p>Holy Week</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The week leading up to the resurrection (Easter) is known as Holy Week and there are special services held in Christian churches across the week: - Palm Sunday - Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey and people showed love by waving palm branches - Maundy Thursday - Jesus hosted the Last Supper which was followed by his arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane (a time of sadness and reflection for Christians) - Good Friday - Jesus' crucifixion and death. Some Christians commemorate this with a day of fasting. Roman Catholics hold a procession called the Stations of the Cross (14 stations) - Easter Sunday - Jesus' resurrection. A day of joy for Christians. Easter eggs symbolise new life. 		
<p>Pilgrimage + Festivals</p> 	<p>Pilgrimage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A pilgrimage is a journey that has religious or spiritual significance. The journey is usually taken to an important religious place. - Pilgrimage is not compulsory in Christianity, but many Christians choose to undertake journeys to holy sites to be healed or to deepen their connection with God. - Catholics go on pilgrimage to Lourdes where a vision of Mary was once seen, they believe the water there has healing effects. - Some examples of Christian places of pilgrimage are: Lourdes, Iona, the Holy Land (Israel) and Canterbury. 	<p>Christmas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christmas celebrates the incarnation (birth) of Jesus Christ - Christians give gifts to commemorate the gift of God sending his own son to the world - In the UK, Christmas is celebrated in both a religious and a secular (non-religious) way. 	
<p>Christian mission + Evangelism + Church in the Community</p> 	<p>Mission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mission and evangelism go together - Mission means 'a sending' and a belief that Christians are sent to do something <p>Evangelism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians have a duty to evangelise (spread the word of God) and convert people to Christianity. - An example is the Alpha Course which is an educational course that tells people more about the life of Jesus. 	<p>Church in the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Church has always been involved in caring for others. E.g. Samaritans - In the Parable of the Sheep & the Goats, Jesus told his disciples that whatever they did or failed to do for someone, however insignificant the deed or situation, they did/or failed to do, for Jesus. Christians also have a duty to help others in the local community. Two examples of this are Street Pastors who help drunk people at night and Food Banks that provide food to people in poverty. 	
<p>New Testament responses to persecution</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persecution is hostility and ill-treatment to a group of people. - Jesus and his disciples were victims of persecution but Jesus taught them to love your enemies, "pray for those who persecute you" Matthew 5:43 and not to respond with violence. - Christians therefore respond to persecution with forgiveness and love rather than violence and hate. - In the New Testament, the First Letter of Peter was written to Christians suffering from persecution. It told them to see persecution as a form of purification and suffering would make them more fit for life with God. 		
<p>Reconciliation</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians across the world play an important role in reconciliation (seeking to restore friendly relations after a conflict or falling out) - An example is Coventry Cathedral which was bombed during World War II but now seeks to create peace and reconciliation elsewhere in the world. The World Council of Churches also works to help after conflict. - In some places Christians face persecution where they are treated badly for their faith. Churches around the world work together to try and overcome this. 		
<p>Responding To Need</p> 	<p>CAFOD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) - Works to fight poverty and injustice around the world. It works through churches in places that have suffered natural disasters, aiming to give people the skills to help themselves. 	<p>Christian Aid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up after World War Two to help refugees in Europe. It now works around the world. - Every year, ask each household in the UK to give money to help continue its work to end poverty throughout the world. - Use the skills of local people to improve life for the community. 	<p>Tearfund Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tearfund is an evangelical organisation that aims to help to end hunger all over the world. - Young people from within the congregation are encouraged to spend time overseas helping on projects. - Large focus on spiritual need, not just physical, and Tearful has set up over 67,000 churches.

AQA Religious Studies A - Christian Beliefs

COLD Questions	HOT Questions
1. Give two characteristics which describe the nature of God. (2)	13. Explain two Christian teachings about evil and suffering. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. (5)
2. Give two reasons why Christians believe in life after death. (2)	14. Explain two Christian teachings about resurrection. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. (5)
3. Give two examples of sin. (2)	15. Explain two Christian teachings about judgement. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. (5)
4. Give two means of salvation. (2)	16. If God was loving, there would be no evil and suffering in the world today. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)
5. Give two events which happened after Jesus resurrected. (2)	17. The most important person of the trinity is Jesus. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)
6. Explain two ways in which the nature of God influences Christians today. (4)	18. The Bible is all that is needed for Christians to understand creation. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)
7. Explain two ways the trinity influences Christians today. (4)	19. The crucifixion was the most important event in Jesus' life for Christians. (12+3)
8. Explain two ways a belief in Jesus as the Son of God influences Christians today. (4)	20. Salvation is God's greatest gift. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)
9. Explain two ways Jesus' crucifixion influences Christians today. (4)	
10. Explain two ways Jesus' ascension influences Christians today. (4)	
11. Explain two ways a belief in atonement may influence a Christian today. (4)	
12. Explain two ways Christians might respond to the problem of evil (4)	

AQA Religious Studies A - Christian Practices

COLD Questions	HOT Questions
1. Give two features of liturgical worship. (2)	15. Explain two reasons why the Eucharist is important in Christianity. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. (5)
2. Give two reasons why the Lord's Prayer is important for Christians. (2)	16. Explain two reasons why pilgrimage is important for Christians. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. (5)
3. Give two examples of Christian sites of pilgrimage. (2)	17. Explain two reasons why Christians work for reconciliation. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. (5)
4. Give two examples of how the Church has a role in the local community. (2)	18. The only way Christians should worship is in private. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)
5. Give two reasons why Christianity is growing. (2)	19. The Lord's Prayer is the only prayer a Christian needs. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)
6. Give two reasons why Christians celebrate festivals. (2)	20. The Eucharist is the most importance sacrament in Christianity. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)
7. Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians are baptised. (4)	21. Evangelism is the best practice a Christian can do to show their faith in God. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)
8. Explain two contrasting ways Food Banks support the local community. (4)	22. Christian relief organisations are the best way to end world poverty. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)
9. Explain two contrasting ways Street Pastors support the local community. (4)	23. Christmas is the most important Christian celebration. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)
10. Explain two contrasting ways in which a Christian relief organisation works to end world poverty. (4)	
11. Explain two contrasting examples of ways Christians can help Christianity grow. (4)	
12. Explain two ways Christians respond to persecution. (4)	
13. Explain two ways mission is performed by Christians. (4)	
14. Give two contrasting reasons why Christian celebrations are important for Christians. (4)	

AQA Religious Studies A - Jewish Beliefs

Key Words			
Liberal Judaism	A form of progressive Judaism which combines traditional beliefs and practices with modern interpretations.	Torah	The first five books of the Bible. Many Jews believe that the Torah was given to Moses on Sinai.
Orthodox Judaism	Jews who believe that the Torah are of divine origin (come from God) and should therefore be followed to the letter and not changed to suit modern life.	Tanakh	A collection of Jewish scriptures that make up the Hebrew Bible. It falls into three parts: Torah (Law), Nevi'im (prophets) and Ketuvim (writings).
Reform/Progressive Judaism	Jews who believe the Torah was 'inspired' by God - therefore laws may be changed or adapted as modern life changes. Progressive Judaism emphasizes the continuing evolving nature of the faith.	Talmud	The oral law, containing the law believed by Orthodox Jews to have been given to Moses that was not written down for many centuries and was then expanded with rabbinic explanation. It consists of the Mishnah and the Gemara.
Abraham	The father of the Jewish people. God made a covenant with him, promising him land and descendants. Circumcision sealed this covenant.	The written law	The Tenakh. It includes the Jewish scriptures and falls into three parts: Torah (Law), Nevi'im (prophets) and Ketuvim (writings).
The Covenant	God's agreement to look after the Jews as his chosen people, subject to Israel's obedience.	The oral law	The Talmud. Jews believe that this law was given by God to Moses and then eventually written down and explained by the rabbis. It consists of the Mishnah and the Gemara.
The Messiah	Literally 'the anointed one'. Orthodox Jews believe that the Messiah will be a human person sent by God to establish justice and peace on the earth. For Reform Jews, the Messiah is a symbolic figure.	Sanctity of human life	The belief that human life is a precious gift from God and is not to be taken without just cause.
Moses	The person through whom God set free the Israelites from slavery in Egypt, gave the Ten Commandments and through whom God made a covenant with Israel.	Judgement	The belief of many Jews in a Day of Judgement when God will judge the living and the dead, rewarding all good people, both Jews and non-Jews.
Mitzvot	Mitzvot (singular is 'mitzvah') are the 613 Jewish commandments/rules.	Resurrection	The belief of many Jews that in a future age the dead will rise from their graves to live again.
The Shema	A prayer from the Torah Jews recite every morning and evening. The Jewish daily declaration of faith.	Pikuach Nefesh	The mitzvah of 'saving a life' which overrides all other religious laws.
Shekinah	God's divine presence. The term indicates that God is a Being beyond human understanding.	Tikkun Olam	The Hebrew word meaning to repair or heal the world. Mankind has a responsibility to to change the world.

Key Ideas	
<p>Nature of God</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God is one. Judaism is a monotheistic religion. Jews do not believe God has different parts like Christians. - God is eternal - he has and always will exist. God is the creator - he made everything in the universe. Jews believe that creation proves God exists. God is omnipotent (all powerful) - although he give people freewill. He is omniscient (all knowing) everything, even peoples thoughts. God is omnibenevolent (good and loving) and can do no evil. God is omnipresent - everywhere at all times. He is beyond space and time. - God is the lawgiver - they should obey Gods laws as part of the covenant. God is the judge - Jews believe God will judge their behaviour after they die. God is transcendent - he is beyond this world. His existence does not rely on the universe. God is immanent - but God is present in the world and sustains it.
<p>Shekinah</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shekinah is used to refer to God when he is present in a particular place on earth. - The term is used to describe Gods presence in the tabernacle and the temple. - Some Jews believe that Shekinah is present when they are praying together or discussing the Torah. - Shekinah is often seen as feminine, and has feminine features such as caring. - The concept of shekinah helps Jews understand suffering, as it means God is there beside them.
<p>The Covenant with Abraham</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A covenant is a formal agreement or promise between 2 or more people. God made a covenant with the Jews, which defines them as chosen people. - The first covenant was between God and Abraham, the first of the founders of Judaism. - God told Abraham to leave his home and go to Canaan the promised land. - God promised to give Abraham and his wife Sarah a child, and to protect them and their descendants as his chosen people. In return, God asked Abraham and his descendants (known as the Israelites) to obey God and lead by example. - He asked for all males to be circumcised as a sign of this covenant.

<p>The Covenant with Moses</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moses was also a founder of Judaism. He led the Jews back to freedom in Canaan after they had been slaves in Egypt for 400 years. This was called The Exodus. - On the way back, God made a covenant with Moses at Mount Sinai, setting out in detail what the Israelites had to do in return for being God's chosen people. God gave the Torah to Moses. This included the 10 commandments plus many other laws (Mitzvot). - The Israelites promised to 'do everything the Lord has said'. Orthodox Jews believe the Torah came directly from God but Progressive Jews believe the Torah is people's interpretations of God's word. 		
<p>613 Mitzvot</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 613 mitzvot that cover many issues, including food, how to worship and how to help the poor. - They were taken from the Torah by scholars, who made slightly different lists of them. - The mitzvot can be divided up in different ways. 248 of the mitzvot are positive telling Jews what they should do. 365 are negative telling them what they should not do. - Ritual mitzvot list things Jews must or must not do to avoid offending God - they are between a person and God. Moral mitzvot are about a Jew's dealing with other people - they are between one person and another. 		
<p>Mitzvot between God and humans</p> 	<p>Mitzvot between humans and God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mitzvot that directly relate to God such as beliefs, prayer, rituals, worship and the Temple. - All mitzvot bring Jewish people 'closer' to God. - Following mitzvot is not just about obeying God. It is a way of communicating with God. - If Jews follow the laws relating to God then they will walk in the way God wants them to. 	<p>Mitzvot between human and human</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mitzvot that relate to Jewish peoples actions towards their family and neighbours. - If they were followed, the world would be a better place for humankind - establish a code of behaviour. - If Jews are kind to each other, this also pleases God. If God and humans are closer to each other, the aim of the chosen people is fulfilled. 	
<p>Key Moral Principles</p> 	<p>Tikkun Olam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jews believe they are the Earth's custodians - they have a responsibility to look after the earth. This includes Tikkun Olam 'healing the world' - acting morally to improve life on earth. 	<p>Justice and Charity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept of Tzedakah (charity) is important because it makes the world more just and aims to reduce poverty. - It is an obligation rather than a choice. 	<p>Loving Kindness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chesed is the Hebrew word for loving kindness. It is central to the Commandments, which focus on peoples relationships with each other. "The world is built on chesed" Psalms 89:3.
<p>The Messiah</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jews believe that the Messiah, an inspirational leader, will bring an era of perfect peace and prosperity called the Messianic Age. This is like what people imagine the afterlife to be - God's kingdom on Earth. - Jews believe that the Messiah will be human, but not divine as Jesus is for Christians. He will be a male descendent of the Jewish King David and will himself be 'a king who will reign wisely and do is just and right' (Jeremiah 23:5). He will spread God's laws throughout the world, reunite the Jewish people in Israel (the promised land) and rebuild the temple there. - Orthodox Jews believe that the Messiah will be a real person as described in holy scriptures. - Reform Jews believe the Messiah is a symbolic idea. Symbolic of a time when people work together and justice/kindness is repaired. They believe humans must make this happen and not wait for it to happen. - It is believed that people will be judged by God and the Messiah on their actions. Some Jews believe everyone will be resurrected so they can be judged. Others think only the righteous will be resurrected to share in the Messianic Age. 		
<p>Life After Death, Judgement and Resurrection</p> 	<p>Life After Death</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Torah focuses more on life on Earth than on an afterlife. Jews are encouraged to lead good lives for the sake of life on earth, rather than the hope of what is to come. - The Tenakh talks about Sheol, where the souls of the dead live as shadows for eternity. - Many Jews believe afterlife is spent in Gan Eden (Garden of Eden/paradise) and/or Gehinnom. Some see Gan Eden as a place of banquets and sunshine. Others have a more spiritual view of it as a closeness to God. Only those who live a blameless life will you be sent straight to Gan Eden. - Most souls go to Gehinnom before they reach Gan Eden. Some see it as a place of torment and punishment. Some see it as a place for purification where they are shown the wrong they did in life. The truly wicked do not move on - some think they are tormented forever, others that their souls are destroyed. 	<p>Judgement and Resurrection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God judges how good or evil people have been, to decide their fate in the afterlife. Some Jews see this as a motivation for good behaviour in this life; others argue that you should do good things anyway. - Some progressive Jews do not believe in the afterlife, as it is not explicitly mentioned in the Torah. Others believe we live on in how we have influenced others during our lives. - The term olam ha-ba (the world to come) is also used for the afterlife. It's sometimes used to refer to the Messianic Age rather than where souls go straight after death. - Many Jews also believe they will eventually be physically resurrected. - Some Jews, such as Hasidic and Sephardic) believe reincarnation is happening all the time, that souls are reborn to continue Tikkun Olam. 	
<p>Pikuach Nefesh</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saving a life is more important than any mitzvot, except 1,2,6,and 7 of the 10 commandments. It follows the belief in the sanctity of life. - A doctor can break the Sabbath to save someone's life. The person's life does not have to be in immediate danger (the action can be preventable). - There is a debate as to whether it applies to animals. 		

AQA Religious Studies A - Jewish Practices

Key Words			
The Amidah	The 'standing prayer'. It is recited at the three daily services in the synagogue and consists of three opening blessings, three closing blessings and thirteen intermediate blessings.	Rosh Hashanah	The Jewish New Year. It is the start of the ten day period of High Holy Days that culminates in Yom Kippur and marks the beginning of God's judgement of his people.
Aron hakodesh	The Ark. It is the holiest part of the synagogue as it contains the Torah scrolls.	Shabbat	Holy day of the week. A day of spiritual renewal beginning at sunset on Friday and continuing to nightfall on Saturday.
Bar Mitzvah	Celebration of a boy coming of age at 13. Literally "Son of the Commandment".	Synagogue	Means 'coming together'. A building for Jewish public worship, study and gathering.
Bat Mitzvah	Celebration of a girl coming of age at 12. Literally "Daughter of Commandment".	Bimah	The reading platform in a synagogue from which the Torah is read.
Brit Milah	A religious rite of circumcision performed eight days after birth. Circumcision is a symbol of the covenant with Abraham and makes the boy part of the Jewish community.	Charity	This refers to the requirement for Jews to give at least 10% of their income to charity.
Trefah	Forbidden food - means 'torn'. It does not fulfil the Jewish dietary laws.	Yom Kippur	The Day of Atonement - a day of fasting on the tenth day after Rosh Hashanah. The holiest day of the year for Jews.
Dietary laws	The food laws that were given by God to the Jews. These rules relate to what may/may not be eaten and in what combination and to the preparation of the food.	Public Worship	Worship at the Synagogue. Such as daily services, bar/bat mitzvahs, funerals, marriages etc.
Kosher	Food that is 'clean' and 'fit' and that meets the requirements of the Jewish laws.	Private Worship	Worship at home. In Judaism, the home is often regarded as the most important place of worship and builds their relationship with God.
Mourning rituals	Refers to set practices that are carried out by Jews as a way of grieving for loved ones who have died.	Seder Meal	A special family service that takes place on the first night of Pesach in the home. Jews have the Seder Meal to represent the story of the Exodus from Egypt.
Ner tamid	The ever-burning light found in the Synagogue. It is a light that is above and in front of the aron hakodesh. It burns continually as a symbol of God's presence.	Siddur	Jewish prayer book that contains all the prayers and words to be read at prayer time.
Pesach	Festival (known by non-Jews as Passover) that celebrates the Jewish Exodus from Egypt. Celebrated in spring.	Tefillin	Jewish men wear the Tefillin during morning prayer. The leather boxes usually contain scrolls with verses from the Torah.

Key Ideas		
<p>The Law In Judaism</p> 	<p>The Torah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Torah is treated with great respect. - Members of the congregation can be called to read from the Torah, which is an honour. It's known as Aliyah (going up). There's a reader to do it for them if they don't know Hebrew well enough. - A Torah extract is read each week, the whole Torah is read over 1 year (3 in progressive Judaism). - During the service, the ark is opened and the Torah is carried through the congregation to the bimah. As it passes them, people will bow to, kiss or touch the Torah with their Tallit. 	<p>The Tenakh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Tenakh is the holy scriptures of Judaism as a whole. - The Tenakh has three parts: the Torah (law), the Nevi'im (Prophets) and the Ketuvim (writings). - The most sacred part of the Tenakh is the Torah. It is the Torah which is written onto scrolls for use in the Synagogue and is read as a whole each year. - This part is considered to be the word of God, written by Moses and crucial link between God and humanity. Here we find the mitzvot (Jewish laws).
<p>The Talmud</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Torah has laws for Jews to follow, but it was quickly realised the laws did not give everyone a clear answer. The Torah needs to be interpreted and applied if a person is to follow it correctly. This is the purpose of the Talmud (oral law). - The oral law, containing the law believed by Orthodox Jews to have been given to Moses that was not written down for many centuries and was then expanded with rabbinic explanation. It consists of the Mishnah (a study of Jewish law) and the Gemara (a commentary on the Mishna). 	
<p>Jewish Dietary Laws</p> 	<p>Kashrut and Kosher</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kashrut is a term mostly used to describe which foods are edible. Food laws are a good way to keep Jews a distinct group: God's way of separating them from others. Foods that are 'unclean' and cannot be eaten are called treyfah. <p>See Deuteronomy 14.</p>	<p>Ritual Slaughter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kosher animals must be killed by a qualified kosher slaughterer by a quick, deep stroke across the neck. Recognised as most humane way to kill animals. - "The blood is the life of the animal" (Leviticus 17:11) and is forbidden so must be drained.

		<p>- In three places the Torah commands “Do not boil a kid in its mother’s milk” - cannot mix meat and milk in same meal or within six hours of each other.</p>
<p>The Synagogue</p> 	<p>The layout of the main hall commemorates some aspects of the Temple in Jerusalem, which was the centre of Jewish worship before it was destroyed in 70 CE. All synagogues have these 4 features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aron Hakadesh (the Ark) - a large cupboard or alcove with doors or a screen, on the wall facing Jerusalem. It is the centrepiece of the synagogue and Reform Jews all face towards it - it holds the Torah and symbolises the ark that held tablets given to Moses. A copy of the 10 commandments is hung above it. 2. Sefer Torah (scrolls) - a parchment scroll kept in the ark. It must be handwritten by a sofer (scribe). It’s usually covered with a mantle (cloth). Or sometimes by a case, which is ornately decorated. 3. Ner Tamid (perpetual light) - a light above the ark which never goes out. It represents the menorah, which was always alight in the Temple. 4. Bimah or Almemar - a raised platform with a reading desk. Orthodox synagogues usually have it in the centre and all face it; progressive Jews often have it close to the ark. It represents the alter in the temple. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are no pictures of God or people in the synagogue. This is because the 2nd of the 10 commandments forbids idolatry. Some Synagogues have a menorah which is a 7 branched candlestick. - Orthodox synagogues have separate seating for men and women. Progressive ones don’t. - Orthodox refer to the synagogue as a shul (school) and reform refer to it as a ‘temple’. - Synagogues are not only used for worship but are important centres for the community - they are used as meeting places for study groups and social clubs. 	
<p>Worship in the Synagogue</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every aspect of Jewish life can be seen as an act of worship. Here are some examples of worship that take place in the synagogue: daily service, study, festivals, Shabbat services, marriage, funeral, bar/bat mitzvah, prayers for the sick, holocaust memorial etc. - Orthodox Jews will wear a kippah, tallit and tefillin for prayer. Although very few Reform Jews will wear all three, it is important to not wear scruffy clothes in a synagogue, as it is a sign of respect. - The rabbi is the leader and leads worship in the synagogue (Rabbis must be a male in Orthodox Judaism) 	
<p>Worship at Home</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jews can worship God anytime and anywhere. Here are some examples of worship that take place at home: study, circumcision, festivals, children’s prayer, Shabbat, Havdalah, meals, mourning period, anniversaries, prayers for the sick etc. - There are many areas of overlap between worship in the synagogue and worship at home. This reinforces that home worship and family is key to the Jewish faith. 	
<p>Importance of Prayer</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Hebrew word for prayer is tefillah, which means to judge oneself. Prayer is a time of reflection to think about how they are doing in their relationship with God and not about begging God to change things. - Prayer is a central part of their relationship with God - Jews believe he listens to their prayers. Prayers include giving thanks or praise, confessing sins or asking God for something. - Many Jews pray three times a day even if they do not attend the synagogue - it is a mitzvah. Full concentration is vital - ‘kavanah’, without it prayers do not count. Jews can pray spontaneously in addition to set prayers; many say blessings before and after meals. - Here are four Jewish prayers used in synagogue services - found in the Siddur (prayer book) so they do not need to know them by heart. The Shema (declaration of faith), The Amidah (the 18 blessings said whilst standing), The Kaddish (holy hymn of praises to God) and The Aleinu (closing prayer of synagogue service). - Jewish men wear special clothing for prayer and worship. Tefillin (2 boxes containing Torah passages) worn during shacharit (morning prayer). One on the upper arm and one on the head reminding them to serve God with their head and heart. A tallit (prayer shawl) is also worn - it has fringes (tzitzit) tied in a special way, to remind them of the mitzvot. - Many men wear a cap called a kippah as a sign of respect to God. Orthodox men wear them all day - progressive Jews tend to wear them only when praying or in the synagogue. 	
<p>Shabbat</p> 	<p>Shabbat in the Synagogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shabbat is a day of rest to commemorate the seventh day of creation, when God rested after creating the universe. - It begins at sunset on Friday and lasts until Saturday evening. It is a time for reflection and worship away from the stress of daily life. It is also a chance for the community to get together. - Services have some additions: FRIDAY EVENING: progressive synagogues tend to have this at a set time rather than sunset. The Kiddush (blessing over wine) is said Shabbat is welcomed with a set of hymns, psalms and prayers. SATURDAY MORNING: the main service of the week. There are Torah and Nevi’im readings, hymns and prayers about the importance of the Torah. Orthodox Jews have an additional service called musaf afterwards. SATURDAY AFTERNOON/EVENING: the afternoon includes a reading from the Torah, as well as prayers. It is followed by ma’ariv (prayer service), which finishes with the Havdalah (division) ceremony to end Shabbat. 	<p>Shabbat at home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The house is cleaned and tidied before Shabbat. Food eaten on Shabbat is cooked in advance as no ‘work’ can be done (cooking, gardening etc.) - The Torah lists what work is forbidden, but it has been updated by rabbis to reflect the modern world so include driving. - A family member (usually female) lights 2 candles to mark the start of Shabbat and say a blessing whilst covering their eyes. They may pass their hands over candles to welcome Shabbat. - At the start of the meal, Kiddush is said. It includes reciting Genesis 2:1-3 and saying a blessing over wine, which is then drunk. - After Kiddush, Jews wash their hands in a set way. - Challot are eaten (2 plated loaves). A blessing is said over them before they are dipped in salt. - Parents (traditionally the father) often bless their children. Shabbat is key way to learn about Judaism. - The Havdalah (division) ceremony marks the end of Shabbat and blessings are said over sweet smelling spices.

<p>Daily Services</p> 	<p>- The Tenakh shows it is important to worship God together. Attending the synagogue reminds Jews of the importance of faith/closeness to God, Jews believe God (Shekinah) is present when Jews worship together.</p> <p>- Orthodox synagogues hold services 3 times a day. Shacharit - the morning service. Minchah - afternoon and Ma'ariv – evening. Progressive synagogues tend not to have weekday services, although some do.</p> <p>- The siddur (prayer book) is used each service - it sets out the order of the daily prayers.</p> <p>- Services are often led by a rabbi but any adult (male in orthodox Judaism) with enough religious knowledge can do so. A hazzan (singer) leads the prayers, which are often sung or chanted.</p> <p>- The hazzan stands at the front and prays in the same direction as everyone else in orthodox services. In progressive synagogues have a hazzan, they tend to face the congregation.</p> <p>- Orthodox services are in Hebrew, except the sermon - progressive ones are in the local language.</p> <p>- Progressive services have music or choirs to accompany singing but orthodox ones do not.</p> <p>- Jews face Jerusalem to pray. There are times on prayer when they bend their knees and bow to show respect to God. Orthodox Jews often sway to help them concentrate.</p>		
<p>Jewish Rites of Passage</p> 	<p>Brit Milah</p> <p>- Nearly all boys are circumcised. It is a sign that they belong to the Jewish faith and represents the covenant made with Abraham.</p> <p>- It is usually done 7 days after the baby's born. It is performed by a mohel. The mohel and the father say a blessing before it starts.</p> <p>- The brit milah is followed by saying the Kiddush and giving the boy his Hebrew name. After that, there is a celebratory meal.</p>	<p>Bar/Bat Mitzvah</p> <p>- At 13, a boy becomes bar mitzvah and at 12, a girl becomes bat mitzvah. They often have a ceremony to celebrate.</p> <p>- The ceremony forms part of a synagogue service (often on Shabbat). The young person might lead some of the prayers, read from the Tenakh, give a speech or read some blessings.</p> <p>- If they give a reading, they prepare for it beforehand by learning to read it in Hebrew.</p>	<p>Marriage</p> <p>- Marriage is important to Jews because much of Judaism is focused on family and the home. - The wedding usually happens in a synagogue. It takes place under a chuppah (symbolises the home) blessings are said over wine, rings are given and the wedding vow contains the kiddushin.</p> <p>- The ketubah (marriage contract) is read out.</p> <p>- Finally, a glass is broken by stepping on it and shouting 'mazel tov' which means congratulations. It symbolises and reminds them of the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem.</p>
<p>Mourning Rituals</p> 	<p>- Mourning families perform kriah - they tear clothing or a ribbon as a symbol of grief. The funeral service often included prayers, psalms and a eulogy. The kaddish, a prayer blessing God is said so people focus on God in a time where they feel far from him.</p> <p>- The 7 days following the burial are known as shiva. Close family mourn during this time.</p> <p>- Orthodox Jews and some Progressive Jews do not leave the house, attend work or the synagogue during this time. Other mourners visit their house to comfort them. The loss of a parent is especially significant in Judaism; people remain in mourning for a whole year.</p>		
<p>Festivals</p> 	<p>Rosh Hashanah</p> <p>Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur - focus on atonement (saying sorry) for sins. Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year and falls in September or October.</p> <p>- It is a time for Jews to consider any wrongdoing over the past year and what they intend to do better in the next. A shofer (rams horn) is blown and a call for repentance and spiritual reawakening.</p> <p>- As on Shabbat, no work is done and Jews spend most of the day in the synagogue. Prayers are said about judgement and forgiveness.</p> <p>- Bread and apples dipped in honey are eaten to symbolise the hope for a sweet year to come.</p>	<p>Yom Kippur</p> <p>- Yom Kippur is the Day of Atonement.</p> <p>- Yom Kippur is the holiest day of the year, so no work is done.</p> <p>- It is a day of confession and many Jews spend the whole day focused on this aim.</p> <p>- Jews believe forgiveness only comes if an attempt is made to repair any damage done.</p> <p>- It involves fasting for 25 hours helping Jews to focus on spiritual rather than physical matters.</p> <p>- Worship in the synagogue is central to Yom Kippur because it is a mitzvah to attend all the services.</p>	
<p>Pesach</p> 	<p>The Origins of Pesach</p> <p>- Commemorates the events leading up to the liberation (freedom) of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt over 3,000 years ago.</p> <p>- The story of Moses is written in the book of Exodus - meaning 'mass departure'.</p> <p>- Pesach means to 'pass over' referring to the angel of death passing over the Israelites without harming them when the firstborn Egyptians were killed.</p>		<p>The Seder Meal</p> <p>- Held on the first and second night of Pesach and is almost like a service. Follows a book of instruction called the Haggadah (a book that contains the story of the Israelites as slaves in Egypt).</p> <p>- Each food on the Seder plate symbolises a part of the Exodus story, which is retold by the head of the family during the meal.</p> <p>- Wine is drunk at the meal and traditional to spill 10 drops (one for each of the plagues).</p>

AQA Religious Studies A - Jewish Beliefs

COLD Questions	HOT Questions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give two Jewish beliefs about the nature of God. (2) 2. State two of the ten commandments. (2) 3. State two Jewish customs following a person's death (2) 4. Give two Jewish beliefs about the Messiah. (2) 5. State two reasons why human life is sacred (2) 6. Give two examples of how Jews can practice Tzedakah. (2) 7. Explain two contrasting Jewish beliefs about God as judge. (4) 8. Explain two Jewish teachings about free will (4) 9. Explain two ways the Messianic age influences Jews today. (4) 10. Explain two contrasting Jewish beliefs about the Torah. (4) 11. Explain two Jewish teachings about the Promised Land. (4) 12. Explain two ways in which a belief in the sanctity of life influences Jews today. (4) 13. Explain two different types of mitzvot. (4) 14. Explain two Jewish teachings about how God rescued the Israelites from Pharaoh. (4) 15. Explain two contrasting Jewish key moral principles. (4) 16. Explain two contrasting Jewish beliefs about circumcision (4) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Explain two things that Jews can learn about God from the Shema. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Jewish belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 18. Explain two times where the Shekhinah presence manifested in the Tenakh. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Jewish belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 19. Explain two ways that belief in the Covenant with Abraham affects Jews today. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Jewish belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 20. Jews should follow all of the mitzvot. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 21. Jews do not need to worry about the afterlife. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 22. The Ten Commandments are outdated. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 23. Tikkun Olam should be a Jew's highest priority. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 24. Jews should do absolutely anything they can to extend someone's life. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)

AQA Religious Studies A - Jewish Practices

COLD Questions	HOT Questions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State two reasons why the ark is important to Jews. (2) 2. Give two things Jews do to celebrate Shabbat at home. (2) 3. Give two books of the Torah. (2) 4. Give two differences between a Bar Mitzvah and Bat Mitzvah (2) 5. State two things that you find on a Seder plate (2) 6. Explain two different styles of synagogue worship. (4) 7. Explain two things a Jew may do to prepare to pray. (4) 8. Explain two practices that a Jew may follow on Yom Kippur (4) 9. Explain two contrasting ways Jews celebrate Shabbat. (4) 10. Explain two reasons why Jews study the Torah. (4) 11. Explain two ways beliefs about Pesach influence Jews today. (4) 12. Explain two reasons Jews think it is important to procreate. (4) 13. Explain two aspects of a Bar Mitzvah ceremony. (4) 14. Explain two aspects of a Jewish wedding ceremony (4) 15. Explain two ways Jewish beliefs about kosher influence Jews today. (4) 16. Explain two practices a Jew may follow on Yom Kippur. (4) 17. Explain two elements of the Passover story (4) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Explain two reasons why Jews celebrate Shabbat. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Jewish belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 19. Explain the importance of a Bar Mitzvah. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Jewish belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 20. Explain two aspects of a Jewish funeral. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Jewish belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 21. Prayers in the synagogue are the most important prayers for Jews. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 22. The Amidah is the most important prayer for Jews. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 23. The Talmud is the most important Jewish writing. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 24. Jews should not be allowed to circumcise their children. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 25. The Seder meal is the best way to celebrate Pesach. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)

AQA Religious Studies A - Theme A: Relationships and Families

Key Words			
Adultery	Having sex with someone who is not your husband or wife, outside of marriage	Gender Prejudice	The belief that one gender is 'better' than the other
Age of consent	Age at which a person is considered old enough by law to give consent to have sex (16 in the UK)	Responsibility	Duties; what a person has to do as part of the agreement they have made, or role they have taken on.
Annulment	Cancellation of a marriage in Roman Catholic tradition, as if marriage never was.	Vows	Promises made by bride and groom during marriage ceremony.
Artificial Contraception	Methods of preventing pregnancy e.g. condoms, the pill, the coil	Heterosexual	Sexual attraction to the opposite gender
Chastity	Sexual purity, e.g. not having sex before marriage	Homosexual	Sexual attraction to the same gender
Civil partnership	Legal union of two people of same gender; now equal to heterosexual marriage	Extended family	Family unit comprising mother, father and children, but also grandparents, cousins etc
Civil marriage	Non-religious marriage.	Celibacy	Not having sexual relations.
Cohabitation	Living and starting a family with someone who you are not married to	Nuclear family	Family unit made up of mother, father and their child(ren)
Contraception	Precautions to prevent pregnancy and STIs (sexually transmitted infections)	Single parent family	Family unit in which child(ren) and one parent, either mum or dad, live together
Covenant	In marriage where an agreement is made before God (as a witness) and with God (as a partner)	Sex before marriage	Sexual relations prior to being married
Divorce	The legal ending of a marriage	Marriage	A legal and religious ceremony joining two people together in love
Family Planning	Using a woman's natural cycle of fertility to try and avoid pregnancy	Procreation	Bringing babies into the world
Gender Equality	Belief that both genders have equal value, so discrimination against either is wrong	Polygamy	One man having several wives; legal under Shariah law (up to four wives)
Gender Discrimination	Acting on prejudices against someone because of their gender	Remarriage	Marrying someone else after divorce

Key Ideas		
<p>Religious Views on Sexuality</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Sexual Orientation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some Evangelical Churches teach homosexuality is a sin because God created sex for producing children. - The Roman Catholic church teaches that homosexual desires are not sinful as we are "made in the image of God" but sex between people of the same gender is 'disordered' - They argue that homosexual relationships are banned by the Bible - Liberal Christians teach that Jesus wanted people to love each other and show mercy and that we should be accepting of homosexuals - Gay marriage is banned in the Catholic Church and Church of England <i>"Do not have sexual relations with a man as one does with a woman"</i> - Leviticus 18:22 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Adultery and Sex Outside Marriage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most Christians believe only married couples should have sex, and with each other. Chastity is a virtue. - Roman Catholics argue that all sex before marriage and after a divorce is unacceptable. Sex should only take place inside a marriage which is a lifelong, loving relationship. - Adultery means the act of having sex with someone who is not your husband or wife. - It is prohibited by the Bible and Christians argue it is wrong as it undermines marriage involves lies and secrecy. - <i>"You shall not commit adultery"</i> - Exodus 20:14
<p>Religious Attitudes to Sexual Matters</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Catholic Christians</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Catholic Church teaches that only married couples should have sex, and the main reason for sex is procreation. - There should be chance of pregnancy within every act of sex. - Any sex other than between husband and wife is wrong. Sex before marriage is called fornication, and is a sin. - The same goes for masturbation, because it can not lead to pregnancy. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Church of England</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liberal Christians accept sex before marriage in a relationship which is leading to marriage, seeing it as an expression of love. - Stress the need for responsible parenthood (only have children you can properly look after). - Jesus taught that looking at someone lustfully is wrong, so affairs are seen as a sin. - Having an affair means you break all promises you made in front of God when marrying. - Christians do not agree with adultery.
<p>Artificial Contraception</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Artificial contraception means using something to stop yourself from getting pregnant. This could be a condom, the pill or a device like the coil. - Family planning means using the natural cycle of fertility which women go through to predict when a woman would be least fertile. It is much less effective than artificial contraception. - God tells Adam and Eve (the first couple) to <i>"be fruitful and multiply"</i> (Genesis 1:2) which encourages them to have children. <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Catholic Church argues that all sexual acts inside marriage must be open to procreation (having babies) and that a baby is a gift from God. They may use family planning as it is a natural method.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Church of England argues that contraception should be allowed (as long as it is not permanent) so that couples can take time and consider if they want to have children.</p>	

<p>Marriage and Divorce</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Marriage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marriage is a religious and legal ceremony in which two people make vows (promises) in front of their friends and family and God (if in Church) - Outline of the ceremony; The couple will come to church, be united in marriage by the priest, the priest asks three questions to ensure the bride and groom understand the responsibilities of marriage, the couple make their vows, the rings are blessed and exchanged, the priest blesses the marriage and then the couple sign the register. - In the Catholic Church the marriage ceremony takes place as part of mass. - During the ceremony you agree to be together for life saying “<i>til death do us part</i>” 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Divorce</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Divorce is the legal break-up of a marriage. It is legal in the UK and many marriages currently end in divorce. - Many Christians do not like it as it is seen to break the promises made in a marriage. ☒ The Catholic Church do not support divorce. They believe that sex after divorce is a form of adultery and you cannot get remarried in a Catholic Church once you have been divorced. Jesus says “<i>if a man divorces his wife [...] he involves her in adultery</i>” (Matthew 5:32) ☒ The Church of England accepts divorce, especially if it is for reasons of abuse but you have to receive special permission to get remarried in a church. They might see it as a merciful option.
<p>Remarriage</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This can be a person marrying a different partner after a divorce from someone else; this is their second (or more) marriage. Sometimes divorced people later remarry each other. - Some people call marriage after the death of a partner as remarriage, others call it second marriage. ☒ The Catholic Church believe that remarriage is not allowed. It is possible to get an annulment, meaning the marriage was never proper. E.g. if it was not consummated (no sex), or the couple did not understand the responsibility of marriage. ☒ The Church of England also do not believe in remarriage. Many Anglican vicars will not perform a remarriage ceremony after divorce. Although people may find new happiness, they see the original ceremony as having a sanctity and vows have been made before God. 	
<p>Family</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Types of Family</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nuclear Family is a family with a mother, father and children – some Christians argue this is the ideal - Extended Family is a family where grandparents and other relatives are involved - Single Parent Family this is a family where one parent brings up the child 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Purpose of the Family</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procreation – the family should be for the purpose of having and bringing up children - Stability – the family should be for providing a secure, stable environment for children - Faith – the family should be a way of bringing children up as good Christians
<p>Gender</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender equality means that men and women should be equal and given the same rights and opportunities as each other. The Bible says that every person is “made in the image of God” and are equal - In the UK women can face gender prejudice and discrimination where they are not treated equality - The Catholic Church argues that women have a special role as mothers and they do not allow women to be priests - The Church of England has allowed women priests since 1994. Libby Lane was the first female bishop in the Church of England in 2014 	
<p>Roles of Men and Women in Marriage</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The marriage vows can help us understand the different roles within marriage e.g. be faithful, support each other, and cherish each other. - Additionally, roles can include who looks after the house (cooking, cleaning etc.), who leads the upbringing of the children, discipline of the children or who is the breadwinner (earns the money for the family). - Some Evangelical Christians follow the Patriarchal Model (man in charge). Although men and women are equal, they have different roles. Adam was created to look after the garden of Eden and Eve was his helper. Therefore, men may have the role of breadwinner and women look after the home and children. - Most Liberal Christians believe that humans are “made in the image of God” so there should be no difference between the roles of men and women within the family. 	

COLD Questions	HOT Questions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give two examples of contraception. (2) 2. Give two of the Christian marriage vows. (2) 3. State two reasons a marriage may break down. (2) 4. Give two religious beliefs about polygamy (2) 5. State two different types of families (2) 6. Explain two key aspects of sex for Christians. (4) 7. Explain two contrasting religious teachings about homosexuality. (4) 8. Explain two contrasting Christian beliefs about the role of women in the church. (4) 9. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about artificial contraception. (4) 10. Explain two similar religious teachings about remarriage. (4) 11. Explain two contrasting religious teachings about divorce. In your answer you must refer to one or more religious traditions. (4) 12. Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about sex before marriage. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions. (4) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Explain two religious’ teachings about why adultery is considered wrong. Refer to scared writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 14. Explain two aspects of the purpose of marriage. Refer to scared writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 15. Explain two religious beliefs about the purpose of families. Refer to scared writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 16. Christians who are homosexual should be celibate. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 17. A religious marriage should never end in divorce. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 18. Men and women should have different roles. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 19. Christians should never use contraception. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 20. Sex should be saved for after marriage. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)

AQA Religious Studies A - Theme B: Religion and Life

Key Words			
Abortion	The ending of a pregnancy	Liberal	A type of Christian who reads the Bible as stories, myths and metaphors
Animal rights	Animals should be treated with respect and have rights to food, water, shelter, freedom	Literalist	A type of Christian who believes the Bible is literally true and the word of God
Big Bang Theory	Scientific theory of the creation of the universe through a large explosion	Hospice	Place of medical care for the dying, also gives support to the dying and their families
Charles Darwin	The man who proposed the theory of evolution (19th century)	Pro-life	Stance of being anti-abortion/euthanasia; pressure groups exist with this view. SPUC
Conception	Point at which sperm fertilises an egg to begin pregnancy	Pro-choice	Stance of being for a woman's right to make decisions about her own body e.g. abortion
Conservation	The practice of repairing/protecting the natural environment and/or animal species	Science	Knowledge that comes from observed regularity in nature and experimentation
Pesticide	Chemicals used to kill pests, especially on farmed crops	Sustainable energy	Resources that are renewable and will not run out, e.g. solar, wind, etc.
Awe	Sense of wonderment, often linked to the feeling that God is involved/revealed.	Fossil Fuels	Coal, oil, gas - fuel that developed over millions years beneath the earth's surface.
Dominion	The power humans have over God's creation	Natural Resources	Materials found in nature (e.g. coal, oil) which are exploited by humans
Euthanasia	The painless killing of a terminally ill patient	Purgatory	Where Catholics believe souls are purified after death and before heaven
Evolution	Scientific theory of the development of humans from apes	Quality of Life	How easy or difficult someone's life is – e.g. cancer causes a low quality of life
Heaven	Paradise where those judged good go after death to be forever with God	Sanctity of Life	The belief that all life is sacred as man is made in God's image
Hell	Damnation where those judged bad go after death to be forever without God	Stewardship	The responsibility God gave humans to look after the world
Judgement	After death Christians believe you are judged by God	Vegetarian	The choice not to eat animals

Key Ideas		
<p style="text-align: center;">Ideas about Creation</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Christian Ideas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Religious beliefs about Creation come from the first book of the Bible - Genesis. Christians believe the universe was designed and made by God - The creation story in Genesis 1 says that God made the world in six days - The creation story in Genesis 2 goes into detail about humans and the creation of Adam and Eve - Evangelical Christians/Creationists believe this is literally true and that God created Adam + Eve from whom all humans come - Roman Catholic Christians accept the Big Bang and Darwin's theory of evolution as they believe Science can offer more information about God - Liberal Christians say the creation story in the Bible is more symbolic than literal and may agree with scientific ideas about creation <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" - Genesis 1:1</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Scientific Ideas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Science does not disprove religion. Darwin himself claimed God was involved with evolution. - The Big Bang Theory argues that the universe started about 20 billion years ago as a dense collection of mass which massively expanded creating stars, galaxies and planets. There is evidence that suggests space is still moving outwards which is known as the red shift effect. - The Theory of Evolution comes from Charles Darwin who observed that animals change over time and argued that humans were not designed by God but evolved from apes. This is called natural selection which he wrote about in a book called 'Origin of the Species' in 1859. An example of this would be the evolution of the Peppered moth, which adapted from white to black during the industrial revolution. - These theories do not fit with an Evangelical Christian's view but could fit with a liberal view.
<p style="text-align: center;">Stewardship + Dominion</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Stewardship</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stewardship means Christians have a duty to look after the environment on behalf of God and for future generations - This can be seen where Christians campaign for environmental charities or choose to reduce waste and recycle <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Rule over [...] every living creature" - Genesis 1:28</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Dominion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dominion is the idea that God gave humans power and authority over the world - Some Christians believes this allows them to use natural resources (e.g. oil and coal) and animals to make their lives better - In Genesis God gives Adam and Eve the power to name the animals and rule over them
<p style="text-align: center;">Christian Attitudes to the Environment</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Pollution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution means that there is too much of something that is toxic and causes damage to the environment. Here are some examples; - Factories can cause air/water pollution/acid rain - Fertiliser can run down into rivers and kill fish - Deforestation destroys natural habitats and destroys plants that could be used for medicines 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Climate Change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Earth's temperature is increasing and causes extreme weather such as flooding and storms - Mainly because of greenhouse gasses (CO2) from burning fossil fuels for energy, transport and industry - Hotter means that plants and animals have to adapt or die, ice caps melt and cause flooding, diseases develop such as malaria.

<p>Christian Attitudes</p> 	<p>- Christians believe God created the world, and gave human kind stewardship (responsibility to look after the world). Christians have seen the need to 'heal the world' and will try to find alternatives to fossil fuels (coal, gas and oil) known as sustainable energy. They will recycle, buy local produce, donate to charities etc.</p> <p>- The Bible teaches that God created all life "In his own image" Genesis</p> <p>- Pope John Paul regularly address that people are responsible for the future of the planet</p>	
<p>Animal Rights</p> 	<p>Animal experimentation</p> <p>- Animals are God's creation and all life is sacred</p> <p>- Most Christians believe we are given dominion over animals so can use them for food, clothes etc. but should treat them with respect and fairness.</p> <p>- Animal experimentation experiments on live animals. Mainly, rats, mice, rabbit, dogs and monkeys.</p> <p>- Many Christians support this as long as it is for the good of human beings (test medicines, cosmetics, and develop surgical procedures such as transplants).</p> <p>- After this, animals are destroyed humanely</p>	<p>Use of animals for food</p> <p>- There are many reasons why people are vegetarian (don't eat meat) and vegan (don't eat meat or dairy) such as health, upbringing, religion, concerns about farming methods.</p> <p>- Christians are allowed to eat meat however some might not eat meat on Good Friday to respect Jesus' sacrifice</p> <p>- Some people are concerned about encouraging violence against animals such as battery farming so may choose to buy free-range eggs.</p>
<p>Abortion</p> 	<p>- Abortion is the removal of a foetus from the womb in order to end a pregnancy.</p> <p>- In the UK (except Northern Ireland) it is legal during the first 24 weeks of pregnancy unless the mother's life is in danger or the foetus is severely deformed.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Catholic Church is strongly against abortion. They believe in sanctity of life, the idea that life is a sacred gift from God which only God can take away. They see the foetus as a living thing.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Church of England think abortion is sometimes acceptable as a pregnancy as a result of rape or where the child would be very ill would lead to a very poor quality of life</p>	
<p>Euthanasia</p> 	<p>- Euthanasia is the painless killing of a patient with a terminal illness.</p> <p>- Voluntary euthanasia is where the patient asks for their life to be ended.</p> <p>- Non-voluntary euthanasia is where the patient is not capable of asking to die, perhaps in a coma.</p> <p>- All forms of euthanasia are currently illegal in the UK.</p> <p>- Hospices (home for those who are dying) are the preferred Christian response to euthanasia.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Catholic Church is strongly against euthanasia. They believe that only God can give and take life and that life is sacred (sanctity of life)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some liberal Christians think euthanasia can be an act of mercy which Jesus tells them is a good thing to do, this is especially the case when someone's quality of life is very poor.</p>	
<p>The Afterlife</p> 	<p>- Christians believe in the physical resurrection of the body. At death, the body waits until Judgement Day.</p> <p>- Christians believe that when you die you will be judged and that those who are found to be good will go to heaven but those who have sinned and gone against God's wishes will go to hell.</p> <p>Roman Catholics believe that there is a middle stage called purgatory where souls go to be purified of sin before they go to heaven</p> <p>Some Christians believe that Jesus will return on a future Day of Judgement when all souls will be judged</p>	

COLD Questions	HOT Questions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Give two religious teachings about the origins of life. (2) Give two uses of the environment. (2) Give two examples of ways humans abuse animals. (2) Give two religious teachings which support abortion. (2) Give two reasons why somebody may oppose euthanasia. (2) Explain two contrasting beliefs about the afterlife. (4) Explain two beliefs about how religious people should respond to pollution. (4) Explain two reasons why a woman may choose to abort a pregnancy. (4) Explain two reasons why many religious people think euthanasia should be legalised. (4) Explain two beliefs about the use of animals for food. (4) Explain two contrasting views about the duty of human beings towards the world. In your answer you must refer to one or more religious traditions. (4) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about euthanasia. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions. (4) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain two religious beliefs about animal experimentation. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer. (5) Explain two religious beliefs about the afterlife. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer. (5) Explain two religious beliefs about euthanasia. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer. (5) The sanctity of life should be the most important concept in ethical decisions concerning human life. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) Religious believers should not have an abortion. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) You can be religious and accept the Big Bang Theory. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) Humans can use animals however they want. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) Quality of life is more Important than sanctity of life. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)

AQA Religious Studies A - Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict

Key Words			
Anti-war	Attitude that war is wrong and should be protested/worked against	Pacifism	A belief that all forms of violence are wrong, commonly held by Quakers
Civil war	Armed conflict between factions within the same country	Peace	A state of happiness and harmony, an absence of war
Conflict	Dispute between sides, can be between individuals, groups or nations	Terrorism	Using violence in order to further a political or religious message
Conventional warfare	War fought using 'ordinary' weapons (those sanctioned by the Geneva Conventions)	WMD	Weapons of mass destruction: chemical, nuclear or biological weapons
Forgiveness	Pardoning someone for wrongdoing	Peace-making	Working toward bringing about an end to war and a state of peace
Greed	Going to war to gain land or natural resources such as oil	Protest	A public expression of disapproval, often in a big group, can be peaceful or violent
Genocide	The killing of groups/many people who are targeted for their ethnicity/ethnic group	War	Armed conflict between two or more sides
Guerrilla warfare	Form of warfare in which a small group fights in a non-regular manner against a Government and its forces	Humanitarian organisation	Organisation which works to reduce the suffering of those made victims by war (or natural disaster) e.g. Red Cross
Holy War	A war that is fought for religious reasons, usually backed by a religious leader	Quakers	A Christians denomination who worship in silence and are well known pacifists
Just War	A Christian theory that asks whether a war is fought justly	Reconciliation	Making up between two groups/sides after disagreement
Justice	Bringing about what is right and fair, according to the law or God's will	Retaliation	Deliberately harming someone as a response to them harming you
Nuclear Weapon	A weapon using a nuclear reaction to cause massive damage	Self-Defence	Protecting yourself or others from harm

Key Ideas			
<p>Protests and Terrorism</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Protests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christianity teaches non-violence, as Jesus said, "blessed are the peacemakers" and to turn the other cheek. - The right to gather and protest is a fundamental democratic freedom. UK law allows for peaceful public protest but sometimes protests can turn violent and become a riot E.g. Black Lives Matter protests - Christians often protest unjust laws or for other forms of justice but would rarely advocate the use of violence in protest - Christians are told to love their enemies and love each other, however God gave humans free will and sometimes non-violent protest is ignored. So violence may be used to force change for the common good 		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Terrorism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examples of terrorism include suicide bombing, mass shootings or using vehicles to injure pedestrians - The aim of terrorism is to make society aware of a cause or issue and to make people frightened to go about their business - Christians don't promote political violence + believe terrorism is wrong as it targets innocent people - "those who live by the sword die by the sword" - Examples of terrorism include Al Qaeda's attack on the World Trade Center (11th Sep 2001) and London Underground 7/7 bombings (7th July 2005). - Terrorists claim to carry out attacks because; they fighting against injustice (denied human rights), fighting against poverty, asserting religious beliefs (where denied to them).
<p>Reasons for War</p> 	<p><u>Greed</u></p> <p>To gain more land or to control important resources such as oil or gas. e.g. The UK and US invading Iraq in order to control oil resources</p>	<p><u>Self-Defence</u></p> <p>To defend one's country against invasion or attack or to protect allies who are under attack e.g. UK threatened by Nazi invasion in WWII</p>	<p><u>Retaliation</u></p> <p>To fight against a country that has done something very wrong or to fight against a country that has attacked you e.g. US invading Afghanistan in retaliation for 9/11</p>
<p>Nuclear War and WMD</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nuclear weapons work by a nuclear reaction and devastate huge areas and kill large numbers of people - They are a type of WMD (weapons of mass destruction) which also includes chemical and biological weapons. All these weapons are not allowed under the Christian Just War Theory and would therefore be rejected by most Christians. - Nuclear weapons were used at the end of WWII in Japan to force the Japanese to surrender. Some people say their use was justified as it prevented more suffering even though 140,000 people died. - Although some Christians justify war with 'an eye for an eye', this cannot be used to justify the use of weapons of mass destruction as they are not a proportionate response. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some Christians argue that having nuclear weapons as a deterrence is allowed (never used). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most Christians argue that Nuclear Weapons should never be used. 		
<p>Holy War</p> 	<p>A Holy War is a war which is fought for religious reasons, often with the backing of religious leaders. An example of this was the Crusades fought from the 11th-14th Century by Christians, backed by the Pope. Religion can still be a cause for war today such as in Northern Ireland where Protestant and Catholic Christians fought a civil war between 1968-98.</p>		

<p>Just War Theory</p> 	<p>Just War Theory is a Christian moral theory for working out if a war meets internationally accepted criteria for fairness. These are some of the conditions that must be met in order for a war to be just:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just Cause - fought in self-defence or to protect others • Just Intention - fought to promote good and defeat wrongdoing • Last Resort - only going to war if all other methods have been tried first • Proportional - excessive force should not be used and innocent civilians must not be killed • Reasonable Chance of Success - lives should not be wasted 	
<p>Pacifism and Christian Responses to War</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>The Quakers</u></p> <p>Pacifism is the idea that all forms of violence are wrong. Pacifists such as Quakers refuse to take part in war and often choose to be a conscientious objector (someone who doesn't go to war for moral reasons) or to assist in medical tasks like ambulance driving.</p> <p>- The Quakers are a pacifist denomination within Christianity. They do not use violence under any circumstances. During wars they will take peace-making roles such as mediation between countries, medics, and helping refugees of War.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Victims of War</u></p> <p>Christians try to show mercy and agape to victims of war and provide them with assistance. This can be through charity or through welcoming them into their churches. It can be victims in their own country or refugees such as people fleeing from Syria or Yemen. This is an example of 'love your neighbour' in action.</p> <p>- Many Christians try to help victims of war as it fits with the teaching of "Treat others as you wish to be treated". Christian Peacemaker Teams was founded in 1984. They send small teams to conflict zones to provide aid and support victims of war.</p>
<p>Forgiveness and Reconciliation</p> 	<p>Forgiveness and reconciliation are two of the most difficult challenges we have, especially after a period of war or conflict. As a religious person of whatever faith, it is believed that the right thing to do is to forgive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrie Ten Boom - A Dutch girl who helped save Jewish lives in Holland during the Second World War. With Jesus' help, she forgave the SS soldier who guarded her at a concentration camp. • Eric Lomax - British soldier who was tortured by the Japanese as a prisoner in the Second World War forgave his tormentors. 	
<p>Christian Attitudes to War and Peace</p> 	<p>The teachings of Christianity are peaceful. Jesus taught a message of love and Christianity has a strong pacifist tradition. The Quaker movement is a good example of this. However, Christians may accept that there are some circumstances when it is necessary to use armed conflict and will fight in a Just War. No Christian denomination supports the use of Nuclear Weapons. Christianity teaches;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Blessed are the peacemakers" Jesus - Sermon on the Mount • "Love your enemies and pray for them" Jesus - Sermon on the Mount • "Put away your sword. Those who live by the sword die by the sword" Jesus - Matthew 26:52 	

COLD Questions	HOT Questions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give two aspects of war. (2) 2. Give two reasons why wars begin. (2) 3. State two aspects of Just War theory as described by Thomas Aquinas. (2) 4. Give two alternatives to going to war. (2) 5. Give two organisations who help victims of war. (2) 6. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about protests. (4) 7. Explain two religious teachings about justice. (4) 8. Explain two religious beliefs about reconciliation. (4) 9. Explain two religious teachings about forgiveness. (4) 10. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about weapons of mass destruction. (4) 11. Explain two religious beliefs about pacifism. In your answer you must refer to one or more religious traditions. (4) 12. Explain two similar beliefs in contemporary British society about people who commit terrorist acts. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions. (4) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Explain two contrasting responses to the Just War theory. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 14. Explain two religious beliefs about holy war. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 15. Explain two religious beliefs about why religious people should help victims of war. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 16. Justice is more important than forgiveness. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 17. Self-defence is the only good reason for war. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 18. Wars are never just. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 19. Pacifists should be made to fight in wars if their country is desperate for their help. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 20. Christians should never use violence. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)

AQA Religious Studies A - Theme E: Religion, Crime and Punishment

Key Words			
Community Service	UK punishment involving working in the community to pay back for a criminal act	Hate Crime	A crime motivated by hatred e.g. racism, homophobia
Capital punishment	Death penalty; state sanctioned execution for a capital offence; not legal in UK	Imprisonment	Locking someone up and taking away of civil liberties of a criminal
Corporal Punishment	Using physical pain as a punishment	Poverty	Not having enough money to be able to live a comfortable life
Conscience	Sense of right and wrong in our head; seen as voice of God by many religious believers	Law	Rules a country demands its citizens to follow, breaking them leads to punishment
Greed	Reason for committing crime - wanting or desiring something or more of something	Young offenders	Criminals under the age of 18
Vindication	Additional aim of punishment; the punishment exists to justify the law	Parole	Release of a criminal from prison under the condition they will meet with a parole officer who can monitor their behaviour
Duty	What we have a responsibility to do	Evil	Something or someone considered morally very wrong or wicked
Protection	Additional aim of punishment; to keep people safe	Reparation	Additional aim of punishment; where the criminal makes up/pays for their crimes
Crime	An action which is against the law and incurs a punishment	Prison	A place where criminals are sent to withdraw their freedom as punishment
Death Penalty	A form of punishment where the offender is killed for their crime	Punishment	Something negative done to criminals by the state
Deterrence	An aim of punishment - preventing future criminals by harsh treatment of offenders	Reformation	An aim of punishment – to try and reform criminals
Forgiveness	To show mercy and pardon someone for what they've done wrong	Retribution	An aim of punishment – seeking a form of revenge on criminals

Key Ideas			
Christian Attitudes to Crime 	<p><u>Good and Evil Intentions</u> The Bible warns Christians against having evil thoughts, which lead to evil actions. Avoiding sin and temptation steers Christians away from crime. Christians would be more willing to treat an offender who had good intentions with more mercy than one who acted out of evil intentions.</p>		<p><u>Attitudes to Lawbreakers</u> Christians do not believe that people are evil but that people can be tempted to do wrong and break the law. Christians are taught to “love the sinner, hate the sin” which means they should forgive and show mercy to people who have done wrong but admitted their mistakes and sought atonement.</p>
Reasons for Crime 	<p>People are tempted to commit crime for a wide range of reasons including poverty (not having enough money or food), upbringing (where people are not taught right from wrong), addiction (some people commit crimes to feed an addiction), greed (committing crimes out of a desire for things they cannot afford), mental illness, hatred or out of opposition to unjust law (breaking the law to oppose hateful or unjust laws)</p>		
Three Aims of Punishment 	<p><u>Deterrence</u> This aim of punishment seeks to use punishment as a message to others considering committing crime. By giving one criminal a harsh punishment others may be put off committing a similar crime.</p>	<p><u>Reformation</u> This aim of punishment seeks to help criminals change their behaviour for the better. It may involve therapy, education or training. Many Christians support this as a form of ‘love your neighbour’ mercy.</p>	<p><u>Retribution</u> This aim of punishment is society getting its own back on the offender. The Old Testament says ‘an eye for an eye’ so some Christians would argue that this form of punishment is just according to the Bible.</p>
Forgiveness 	<p>Forgiveness is at the heart of Jesus’ teaching. It means to show mercy and pardon someone for what they have done wrong but showing someone forgiveness does not mean they should be justly punished for their crimes. The Parable of the Lost Son teaches forgiveness and links with reformation. In John 8, Jesus forgives the woman who commits adultery - "Let anyone among you who is without sin be the first to throw a stone at her". This suggests that everyone is guilty of sin and should not judge others. When Jesus was crucified, he forgave those who sentenced him to death and crucified him saying: ‘Father forgive them, for they know not what they do’. Forgiveness leads Christians to support reformation as an aim of punishment as it allows the criminal to be forgiven and to ask for forgiveness. They also use forgiveness as an argument against the death penalty.</p>		
Victim Support 	<p>There is the other side to crime... the victim of it. If you are a victim of a crime, the police will send you contact details for Victim Support. There are six key areas; emotional and practical support (such as mental health and wellbeing), tips to keep safe (online safety or keeping your home safe), specific support (such as for abuse or rape), the rights of a victim, help for young victims (children affected by crime), and help for foreign language speakers.</p>		

<p>Christian Attitudes to Treatment of Criminals</p> 	<p>Punishments in the UK include;</p> <p>Custodial sentences (locking the offenders up) E.g. prisons (adult), mental institutions, young offenders institutions.</p> <p>Non-custodial sentences E.g. ASBO (curfew and not allowed certain places), community service, curfew, tag (on leg), fines, and probation (meet regularly with probation officer to monitor behaviour).</p>		<p>Christians believe the law has a responsibility to punish and care for the criminal whilst trying to reform them. There can be a conflict between severe punishments and Christian belief in help, love and reform. Some Christians want an emphasis on justice and an 'eye for an eye' approach. Most Christians believe that criminals should serve a fair punishment and have a second chance to turn their lives around - 'love your neighbour'.</p>
<p>Christian Attitudes to Punishment</p> 	<p>Prisons</p> <p>Many Christians believe prisoners should be treated well when in prison as even though they have done wrong they do not believe in evil people as much as evil actions. Some Christians campaign for better prison conditions out of mercy.</p>	<p>Corporal Punishment</p> <p>Most Christians do not support using physical pain as a form of punishment as it is harmful and negative. It is currently illegal in the UK and many Christians would rather seek to reform a criminal than punish them in this way.</p>	<p>Community Service</p> <p>Many Christians argue in favour of community service where criminals work to repay their community as a punishment. It allows criminals to make up for what they have done and does not harm the offender in the process.</p>
<p>Death Penalty</p> 	<p>The death penalty means the state killing criminals who have committed the worst crimes. It has not been used in the UK since 1969 but is still a common punishment elsewhere in the world.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some Christians argue that the death penalty is a just punishment for murder as the Bible says both 'you shall not kill' and 'an eye for an eye'.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> They may also argue that it deters criminals from committing the worst crimes and keeps people safe.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Christians argue that the death penalty goes against sanctity of life. Life is sacred and holy and only God can give and take life.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> They might also argue that the death penalty goes against the aim of reformation as a dead criminal cannot be reformed, forgiven or shown mercy to.</p>		

COLD Questions	HOT Questions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give two reasons why people commit crime. (2) 2. Give two hate crimes. (2) 3. Give two reasons why you might forgive someone. (2) 4. Give two aims of punishment. (2) 5. Give two types of punishment. (2) 6. Explain two contrasting aims of punishment. (4) 7. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about prison. (4) 8. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about community service. (4) 9. Explain two ways you can support a victim of a crime. (4) 10. Explain two contrasting types of sentencing. (4) 11. Explain two examples of opposition to unjust crime. (4) 12. Explain two similar religious beliefs about the treatment of criminals. In your answer you must refer to one or more religious traditions. (4) 13. Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about the death penalty for murder. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions. (4) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Explain two religious beliefs the death penalty. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 15. Explain two religious beliefs about forgiveness. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 16. Explain two religious beliefs about deterrence. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer. (5) 17. Deterrence is the most important aim of punishment. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 18. Hate crime is the worst type of crime. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 19. Even the life of a criminal is sacred. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 20. Corporal punishment is the best way to treat a criminal. Evaluate this statement. (12+3) 21. The only explanation for crime is poverty. Evaluate this statement. (12+3)

How do I answer **2 mark** questions?

- Write two bullet points
- The word 'give' means that **no explanation** is required

E.g. **Give two examples of what religious believers might do to help to carry out the duty of stewardship.** [2 marks]

Be kind to animals. Recycle.

How do I answer **4 mark** questions?

- Write two **developed** (explained) points – don't spend too much time explaining!
- Contrasting means different, NOT opposites!

E.g. **Explain two contrasting ways in which the Eucharist (Holy Communion) is celebrated in Christianity.** [4 marks]

Most churches use wine as Jesus used it at the Last Supper. But most Methodist churches use something non-alcoholic as they think drinking alcohol can cause problems and they don't want to encourage people to drink.

How do I answer **5 mark** questions?

- Write two **developed** (explained) points - don't spend too much time explaining!
- Include a reference to scripture

E.g. **Explain two Christian teachings about judgement. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.** [5 marks]

Christians believe that God will judge them and decide what happens to them in the afterlife. In the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats Jesus says that people will be separated 'as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats.' Those people who have served others will be rewarded in heaven.

However, many Christians do not believe that simply being kind to other people is enough to guarantee a place in heaven. Judgement relies, not just on being kind, but on believing in Jesus.

How do I answer **12 mark** questions?

- You must **evaluate** the statement given to you – this requires more planning than the other questions!
- Use the **FARM** structure. **F** (for arguments) **A** (against arguments) **R** (religious teaching) **M** (my view/conclusion)
- Throughout your answer try to develop/**PEEL** each point you make. **P** (point) **E** (evidence) **E** (explanation) **L** (link)

E.g. **'War is never right.' Evaluate this statement.** [12 marks]

F
R

Many people, e.g. Quakers, argue that war is never right and in many ways I agree with them. It causes untold misery to so many people who lose loved ones on the front line. Jesus taught his disciples not to use violence when he was being arrested in Gethsemane. He said, 'Those who live by the sword die by the sword.' We can see from the Middle East that all the conflict there over the past twenty years has resulted in yet more conflict. The many deaths as a result of war cause lifelong suffering for families and the terrible injuries from cluster bombs and other explosive devices lead to trauma for those injured. War ruins a country's economy and infrastructure, leaving people homeless and hungry. They are left with absolutely nothing and may flee the country, becoming refugees. We see this in the world today, where nothing good has come from the war in Syria. War also uses a lot of money which could be put to much better use. It is bad stewardship to spend huge sums on killing while letting so many people die of starvation. According to Jesus, we shall be judged on how we have treated those in need. This means we should be feeding and educating people, not killing them.

A

However, it could be argued that in certain situations war is the lesser of two evils. Although it is never good, it may sometimes be right. If a corrupt regime is in power, the only way of overthrowing it, then surely as an absolutely last resort, a nation like ours with the means to get rid of it is justified in doing so to help the population of that country. The Just War theory is a Christian theory that tries to limit the wars being fought, but it does accept that in some cases, going to war might be justified.

M

Overall, though I think that the statement is right. Jesus told his disciples to love not only their neighbours but also their enemies. Going to war